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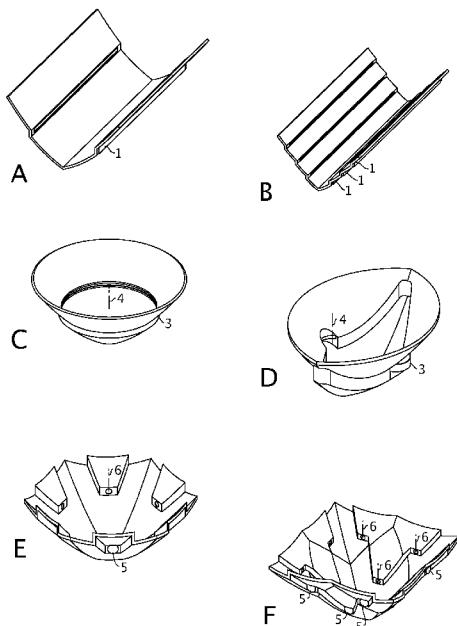


FIG. 1

(57) Abstract: A method of concentrating directional radiant energy using reflective optics and receivers that convert that energy wherein the receivers are situated in the body of the reflector on risers parallel to the direction of radiant energy, each said riser bounded by at least one parabolic mirror lying closer and another lying farther from the energy source, where the focus or foci of said mirrors lie substantially in the direction faced by the receiver situated in said riser. The reflector geometries include ones in which the mirrors are parabolic cylinder sections and require only one-axis tracking to focus, and ones in which the mirrors are paraboloid sections and require two-axis tracking to focus sunlight.

SOLAR ENERGY COLLECTION SYSTEM

PRIORITY

Claim of Priority Under 35 U.S.C. § 119

5 The present Application claims benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Application having Ser. No. 61/131,268, filed June 7, 2008, and U.S. Provisional Patent Application having Ser. No. 61/132,550, filed June 20, 2008, wherein the entirety of both of said provisional applications are incorporated herein.

10

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to methods of collecting solar energy using optical concentration with moving modules that track the sun, and, in particular, such methods which are suitable for the construction of systems having form factors and installation features similar to conventional solar panels.

15

BACKGROUND

Whereas the optical concentration of directional light onto photovoltaic and/or thermal receivers has long been used in industrial-scale solar power installations, small-scale solar installations have consisted almost entirely of plate-type photovoltaic panels without optical concentration. Such panels are expensive because of the large quantities of photovoltaic material they use, and

20 typically require several years of operation just to recover the energy of production of those materials. A solar panel that used optical concentration with photovoltaics (CPV) could potentially provide a much less expensive alternative to plate-type solar panels by greatly reducing the quantities of photovoltaic materials used. Furthermore, a CPV panel might provide a significantly higher efficiency than a comparable plate-type panel by allowing the economic
25 use of special high-efficiency photovoltaic cells whose cost in a panel without concentration would be prohibitive.

If a CPV panel is to be mounted to track the sun, then its design is straightforward because the sun will remain aligned with the panel's normal axis. Given the expense and profile that tracking equipment add to solar panel installations, it would be desirable to have a CPV panel that could
30 function in a fixed-position installation and thereby become a viable replacement for the common plate-type solar panels. The creation of such a panel presents a new set of challenges due to the movement of the sun combined with the form-factor constraints of a solar panel. An obvious approach is to fill a shallow enclosure with an array of concentrating elements, using

reflective and/or refractive optics, where each element pivots about its own axis or axes to track the sun. Two key performance metrics of such an approach are the fraction of light falling on the panel's face that is captured (its aperture efficiency), and the range of tracking motion of the elements. Obviously a panel that captured 100 percent of the light falling on it and tracked the

5 sun to incidence angles of up to 90 degrees would be the most desirable, but there are numerous issues in existing and proposed designs that impact such performance attributes, and many of these issues arise from constraints imposed by the optical geometry of the CPV elements. The present invention provides a novel reflective optical geometry that solves problems in the design of efficient CPV panels.

10 CPV systems can be characterized by their concentration ratio, expressed as the number of suns falling on their receivers. Systems with concentration ratios greater than about three generally require the use of moving optical focusing elements that track the movement of the sun across the sky. Such optical tracking systems fall into two main types: systems in which elongate elements with uniform cross-sectional profiles individually tilt about their long axis to track the

15 sun and keep its light focused onto narrow bands, and systems in which elements with radial symmetry individually or as clusters pivot about two axes to track the sun and keep its light focused onto small spots. The size of the disk of the sun, appearing about one-half degree in diameter, limits the theoretical concentration ratio achievable with one-axis and two-axis systems to a few hundred and a few tens of thousands respectively, with practical limits being

20 considerably less due to imperfections in optics and tracking.

The terms one-axis and two-axis are used to denote these two approaches, referring to the number of tilt axes required to keep the sunlight focused. The present invention is applicable to both approaches, and exemplary embodiments falling under both approaches are disclosed herein.

25 The invention is suitable for systems using photovoltaic, thermal, and hybrid receivers over a variety of scales and a range of concentration ratios. However, because the invention allows the creation of systems having attributes of system efficiency, heat dissipation, and compactness that are particularly suited to the application area of CPV panels, comparisons with prior art made herein focus on attributes relevant to the performance of close-packed arrays of CPV elements.

30 This review focuses on prior art in that application area of CPV panels. In particular, it examines one- and two-axis tracking systems that employ multiple CPV elements, using primarily reflective optics, each mounted to tilt about its individual axis or axes, and each incorporating an

optical focusing means and photovoltaic receiver. An example is described and its drawbacks characterized for each of three such types of such systems: ones in which elements are slats with asymmetric profiles, ones in which the elements are troughs with symmetric profiles, and ones in which the elements are dishes.

5 U.S. patent application 12/156,189 describes an array of pivotably-mounted slats, each mounting a photovoltaic strip straddling the focal line of a parabolic cylinder mirror on the facing side of the same slat.

Since the focal line of a parabolic mirror is separated from points on the mirror's surface by a distance of at least the parabolic cylinder's focal length, the slat must contain a riser extending

10 above the cylinder's surface to support the strip of photovoltaic material. If the mirror portion of the slat is to be used as a heat sink to wick heat from the photovoltaic strip, then the riser must conduct heat to the mirror as well as provide the structural function of rigidly mounting the strip relative to the mirror, imposing a cost in materials and space requirements.

The same invention also has a limitation in the range of angles through which the slats can rotate,

15 and hence the range of angles of directional incident light projected into a plane perpendicular to the slats' axes through which the system can capture that light and operate, that range being from near 90 degrees clockwise of the normal direction to only between about 10 to 30 degrees counterclockwise of it for most practical variants. This limitation in the system's coverage of directions of incident light constrains the choices for its optimal siting, possibly sacrificing

20 coverage for parts of the diurnal and annual cycles.

U.S. patent application 11/654,256 describes a panel having a series of elongate modules mounted within a frame to pivot about their individual axes. Each module has a strip of photovoltaic cells located along its bottom, symmetrically disposed reflectors forming its sides, and a transparent cover with a central lens forming its top, such that parallel light entering a

25 properly tilted module will either pass through the non-lens portion of the cover and be reflected from the side wall to the photovoltaic strip, or pass through the lens portion of the cover and be refracted to the photovoltaic strip.

Because of the geometric constraints imposed by this optical system, the modules' height-to-width ratio is greater than one, and the bottom of the trough is displaced from the mid-line of the

30 module's aperture-defining transparent cover by a distance of about three times that of either edge of the cover. As a consequence, for the modules to have any appreciable range of motion, they must be spaced such that a portion of directional light perpendicular to the panel falls

between modules, decreasing the panel's effective aperture. Increasing the modules' range of motion increases the required spacing interval, further increasing aperture losses. To accommodate a range of motion of 70 degrees to either side of the panel's perpendicular direction entails an aperture loss of up to about 50 percent.

5 U.S. patent application 11/454,441 describes a panel in which each of an array of CPV elements is pivotably mounted in a base structure and articulated to a moving bracket that forces the elements to move in unison about two axes to track the sun. The body of each CPV element is formed primarily from two halves, each half comprising a paraboloid reflector portion and flat, vertical portions, where the reflector faces of the two halves belong to the same paraboloid,

10 whose focus is situated between the halves' vertical portions.

Details of the mechanical linkages that articulate the elements to the moving bracket and frame are not well specified, nor is the range of angular motion of the elements given the linkage. It appears that a space between each element's said halves enables a significant range of motion along one axis, but at the expense of a substantial loss of aperture. The design uses the vertical

15 portions of the CPV element's halves both to support its photovoltaic cell, and provide surfaces for heat dissipation. Although thin in profile, these features in the "optical volume" of the element further reduce its aperture. Still more loss of aperture results from the fact that light reflected from portions of the reflector near the bases of the vertical portions is blocked from reaching the cell by that portion.

20 Apart from these issues, the design suffers from a trade-off between the receiver incidence angles and the CPV elements' tracking range that is shared by other designs that mount a receiver in the space above a paraboloid dish. In order for the CPV element to have a wide range of angular motion, the structure supporting the receiver must be relatively short so as not to collide with adjacent elements, resulting in a high average incidence angle of reflected light on the receiver.

25 Because the efficiency of light capture by most photovoltaic cells begins to fall off for incidence angles of more than about 45 degrees, the fact that a significant fraction of the light captured by CPV elements of said type reaches the receiver at incidence angles in the vicinity of 45 degrees represents a potentially significant detriment to the system's efficiency.

Most two-axis CPV panel designs employ refractive instead of reflective optics. Refractive

30 optics used for solar concentration, however, has a number of disadvantageous characteristics, including the spreading of focal spots due to chromatic aberration, the susceptibility of optical plastics to UV degradation and the weight of optical glasses, and, as with paraboloid dishes, high

average incidence angles on receivers for designs in which the modules are sufficiently compact to have a wide range of angular motion.

OVERVIEW OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides numerous solutions helpful singly or in combination to overcome problems inherent in prior art single-axis and multiple-axis solar concentrators and arrays thereof, including the following. First, the invention allows densely-packed arrays of elements to individually track through the entire range of angles up to 90 degrees away from the normal direction of the array about each axis on which the elements are mounted to tilt. Second, the invention allows capture of virtually all the sunlight falling on the panel's face through this entire angular range, eliminating the coverage gaps of many prior-art designs. Third, the invention provides superior economy of materials by combining the functions of heat sinkage, structural support, and light reflection in a single part, by positioning energy receivers between adjacent mirror sections.

Like prior art arrangements described above, applications of the invention to solar energy concentration use arrays of CPV elements each having a reflector, an energy capture device such as a photovoltaic cell, and an integral heat sink. Unlike the prior art arrangements, CPV elements of the invention embed PV cells within spans of the reflector body that face, at roughly right angles, other such spans. In the simplest case, a first cell is positioned between mirrors whose foci lie on a second cell, which is positioned between mirrors whose foci lie on the first cell. CPV elements based on the invention can have a compact shape that fits within a half-cylinder or a half-sphere whose diameter equals that of the element's aperture, and yet provide a low average angle of incidence of light on the PV cells.

In the two embodiments described in the most detail herein, the elements are elongate slats that act as heat sinks for the PV devices, are each pivotably mounted to tilt about their respective axes, and are equipped with means to sense the position of the sun and adjust their tilt angles, singly or in unison, so as to maintain the focus of incident light along the parabolic surfaces' foci and thus convergent upon the energy capture devices.

Although most of the embodiments described herein are designed for the application of concentrating solar energy, the invention has obvious applications in other fields. For example, forms of the invention using paraboloid mirrors may be used in imaging applications, where the receivers situated at the paraboloids' foci are imaging devices instead of energy conversion devices.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention is illustrated by way of example, and not by way of limitation, in the accompanying drawings in which like reference numerals refer to similar elements.

FIG. 1: Examples

5 FIG. 1 shows six different examples of the invention. FIG. 1A and B show reflectors requiring one-axis tracking, and FIGs. 1C through F show reflectors requiring two-axis tracking to focus sunlight on their receivers.

FIGs. 2 through 5: Method Overview

FIG. 2 shows a cross-section of a single slat and portions of its neighbors, where the slats are 10 oriented so as to absorb directional incident sunlight.

FIG. 3 shows cross-sections of six one-axis concentrating designs, comparing the optical geometries of five representative examples of prior art with that of the simplest form of invention.

FIG. 4 illustrates a method of deriving the profile of a reflector. FIG. 4A shows the derivation of 15 the parabolic profiles of one half of a reflector, and FIG. 4B shows a complete reflector profile.

FIG. 5 shows cross-sections of six different reflectors, illustrating the effect of the two principal parameters used in the shape derivation described with reference to FIG. 4.

FIGs. 6 through 13: Rooftop Concentrating Photovoltaic Panel

FIG. 6 shows views of the front exterior of a concentrating solar panel embodiment suitable for 20 installation on rooftops.

FIG. 7 shows details of an assembled and an exploded slat, and a cross-section of the slat.

FIG. 8 shows the panel in a state of partial dis-assembly.

FIG. 9 shows a view the underside of the panel in which a portion of the back wall has been cut away to reveal the drive mechanism.

25 FIG. 10 shows a view of the underside of the panel in which a portion of the back wall has been cut away to reveal electrical cabling

FIG. 11 shows an exploded view of a panel, in which all of the major components of the enclosure are separated.

FIG. 12 shows details of a slat's photovoltaic strips.

FIG. 13 shows an electrical schematic of the panel.

FIG. 14: Prototype Concentrating Photovoltaic Panel

FIG. 14 shows an assembled and an exploded slat, and a cross-section of the slat.

FIGs. 15 and 16: Asymmetric Slat Profiles

5 FIG. 15 shows the profile of a slat having a single receiver strip and a secondary mirror opposite that strip.

FIG. 16 shows the profile of a slat with an asymmetric arrangement of six parabolic cylinders and four risers.

FIGs. 17 through 26: Window with Retracting Photovoltaic Concentrator

10 FIG. 17 shows views of the multi-function window embodiment in its energy collecting mode, with its internal photovoltaic concentrator deployed and tracking.

FIG. 18 shows views of the embodiment in its transparent window mode, with its concentrator retracted.

FIG. 19 shows a cross-section of a slat, illustrating its optical geometry.

15 FIG. 20 shows cross-sections of a pair of adjacent slats in an array in each of the embodiment's three operating modes.

FIG. 21 shows assembled and exploded views of a slat and its hangers.

FIG. 22 shows an assembly of four adjacent slats and their hangers, where the slats are in the stacking orientation and the hanger straps are relaxed.

20 FIG. 23 shows the assembly shown in FIG. 21, where the slats are in their shuttering orientation with the hanger straps fully extended.

FIG. 24 shows a cross-section of the embodiment in the retracted position.

FIG. 25 shows a cross-section of the embodiment in the deployed position, with the optical axes of the slats oriented 30 degrees above the window's normal axis.

25 FIG. 26 shows the retracting concentrator system revealed by hiding the window's exterior frame and glazing.

FIG. 27 and 28: Two-Axis Reflector Examples

FIG. 27 shows an example of a two-axis embodiment of the invention in which the reflector has

six-fold rotational symmetry and a circular profile.

FIG. 28 shows three variants of a reflector, showing the effect of varying the parameter controlling the positioning of the riser in the reflector.

FIGs. 29 and 30: Embodiment for Close-Packed Arrays

5 FIG. 29 shows an embodiment of the invention in which the reflector is part of a module providing two-axis pivoting and designed to be packed closely with other such modules in an array.

FIG. 30 shows several views and cross-sections of the reflector.

FIGs. 31 and 32: Fixed-Geometry Arrays

10 FIG. 31 shows an embodiment of the invention in which the reflector is the union of a tiling of identical cells having square apertures.

FIG. 32 shows an embodiment of the invention in which the reflector is the union of a tiling of identical cells having hexagonal apertures.

FIG. 33: Reflector Having Reduced Surface Area

15 FIG. 33 shows a reflector of an embodiment of the invention in which the risers in which receivers are located are flanked by paraboloid mirrors instead of risers.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The invention is a novel method of capturing and focusing light whose applications including the concentration of solar energy for conversion into usable forms of energy such as electricity

20 and/or heated fluids. The invention combines multiple parabolic mirrored surfaces and at least one receiver, such as an energy-conversion or imaging device, situated along focal lines, arcs, or points of said reflective surfaces, in a rigid element mounted to tilt on one or more axes so as to maintain it in an orientation relative to directional incident light such that said light remains focused on said receiver(s).

25 Seen from the direction of incident light focused by an element, the element presents a set of contiguous faces while hiding the receivers from direct view in risers situated between said faces and oriented parallel to the direction of view. Each receiver straddles the focal line, arc, or point of one or more of the parabolic mirrors on the opposite side of the element, and the focal line, arc, or point of each parabolic face is straddled by a receiver.

30 The cross-section of a reflector roughly approximates a 'V' making an angle of 90 degrees. Stated

differently, a typical reflector of the invention can be partitioned into one or more pairs of opposite sections symmetrically disposed around the reflector's axis of symmetry, where the average surface normal of a section is roughly perpendicular to that of its opposite section. The invention allows the creation of reflectors whose cross-sections can be circumscribed by a half 5 disk having a diameter equaling the reflector's aperture.

Because of their compact geometry, multiple elements can be mounted adjacent to each other in an array to cover an area such that essentially all of the directional light falling in the aperture of that area will fall on reflective surfaces and be concentrated onto the receivers modulo some losses around the edges of the aperture that increase as the direction of incident light becomes 10 more oblique. The efficiency with which such an array captures directional light, combined with the shallow form-factors made possible by the shapes of the elements, makes the invention ideally suited for concentrating solar panels using a small fraction of the photosensitive materials required by conventional solar panels.

The reflectors in applications of the invention to solar energy collection include both forms that 15 require only one axis of angular movement to maintain the focus of incident light upon the receivers as the sun moves, and forms that require two such axes. The following description and the accompanying figures starts with a brief overview of representative types of embodiments of both types, then examines methods of generating reflector profiles of the invention's simplest form, then discloses several one-axis embodiments of the invention in the form of complete solar 20 concentrating systems, and finally examines two-axis methods and embodiments of the invention.

FIG. 1 shows the reflectors of six embodiments of the invention, labeled A through E. For clarity, only selected axes of revolution and the portions of receivers visible on the reflectors' undersides are labeled. The receivers are of three types: strip-like and linear 1, strip-like and arcuate 3, and 25 spot-like 5. The axes of revolution define mirror faces swept out by parabolas and are of two types: those offset from their respective parabolas' axes 4, and those coinciding with their respective parabolas' axes 6.

The six exemplary reflectors have different characteristics. Reflectors A and B are suitable for one-axis tracking, where A embodies the simplest form of the invention, having four mirrors and 30 two receivers symmetrically disposed, and B is a variation which multiplies the number of receivers and intervening mirrors. Reflectors C through F require two-axis tracking to keep sunlight in focus. The set of six exhibits three types of concentration geometries using three

types of parabolic mirrors, each of which focuses directional light differently. Reflectors A and B use parabolic cylinder mirrors to focus light onto linear bands and require elongate receivers running the length of the reflector. Reflectors C and D use paraboloid-like mirrors to focus light onto arcuate bands and require curved elongate receivers of some length. Reflectors E and F use 5 paraboloid mirrors to focus light onto spots and require only very small receivers. Unlike the simple paraboloids of revolution used by reflectors E and F, reflectors C and D use types of paraboloids in which the axis of revolution is offset from the focus of the generating parabola.

The different types of reflectors shown in FIG. 1 each provide different advantages. Reflectors like types A and B, are attractive candidates for CPV panels because of their geometric 10 simplicity, and need for only one-axis tracking, and potential ease of manufacturing. Reflectors like types E and F are attractive because their provision of very high concentration ratios reduces the required photovoltaic materials to a point that enables the economic use of the most efficient photovoltaic cells available. Reflectors like types C and D are attractive because the light they direct to any point on a receiver is essentially co-planar and therefore has a lower average angle 15 of incidence than that provided by reflectors having parabolic cylinder or simple paraboloid mirrors.

The following five sections describe in detail two complete embodiments using one-axis reflectors. The first embodiment, a rooftop photovoltaic panel, is based on the simplest of a family of forms contemplated by the invention, in which the two facing sides of a slat's upper 20 face are symmetric and are each made up of two parabolic cylinders joined by a planar strip. The second embodiment, a multi-modal photovoltaic window, uses a more complex form in which the slat's facing sides are not symmetric, and are each made up of four parabolic cylinders and two planar strips.

In addition to the two complete embodiments, portions of other embodiments are presented to 25 illustrate additional features, some of which can be used interchangeably in a variety of arrangements constituting complete devices.

Method Overview: FIGs. 2 through 5

This section describes the geometric construction of the simplest form of the invention defined above, its relationship to prior art, and methods of determining the optimal form of the invention 30 based on performance criteria such as aperture efficiency and tracking range-of-motion. The embodiment shown in FIGs. 6 through 13, is based on these methods.

FIG. 2 shows cross-sections of a slat 12 and portions of its adjacent neighbors 14 and 16 in an

array of slats rotated about their respective pivot axes **18** 20 degrees away from the array's normal direction **40** to match the declination of incident light, which is indicated by the parallel dotted lines **10**. Each slat has the four parabolic cylinder mirrors, **22**, **24**, **26**, and **28** and the risers **32** and **34** whose planar faces are equipped with the photovoltaic strips **60**, where the mirrors **22** and **24** are shaped to reflect directional light onto the strip on the riser **34** and the mirrors **26** and **28** are shaped to reflect directional light onto the strip on the riser **32**.

The dashed circular arc **42** indicates the path swept out by the slat's edges **36** and **38** as the slat pivots about its axis **18**, and represents the clearance profile of the slat. The dashed pairs of lines **46** indicate the spacing between the clearance profiles of adjacent slats.

10 The slats whose cross-sections are pictured in FIG. 2 lie completely within their said clearance profiles. When the slats in an array are oriented so as to capture light whose direction projected onto the plane of the slats' cross-section is perpendicular to the array's horizontal axis, the slats' edges nearly touch, allowing them to capture nearly all of the light. When the same slats are oriented to as to capture light whose direction projected onto the plane of the slats' cross-section 15 is rotated from said perpendicular direction by an angle whose magnitude is between a few degrees more than zero and a few degrees less than 90, the slats will partially shade each other, but will continue to capture essentially all of the light entering the array's aperture, with the exception of some of the light falling on the extreme edges of the array.

The slats whose cross-sections are pictured in FIG. 2 can rotate to fully 90 degrees to either side 20 of the array's normal direction, and can do so regardless of the angular positions of their neighboring slats. Because the invention allows the design of slat arrays with optimal (dense) spacing in which even unsynchronized slats do not collide over the entire range of rotation required by practical applications, it makes feasible the design the slats as mechanically independent modules having their own tilt drive mechanisms. In a panel having such a modular 25 design, the malfunction of one slat would not significantly impact the operation of the remaining slats in the panel, and would only marginally affect the panel's power output.

FIG. 3 shows cross-sections and representative light paths of six methods of optical concentration using one-axis reflectors, for the purpose of reviewing prior art. FIGs. 3A through E illustrate the optical geometries of five representative examples of prior art and FIG. 3F 30 illustrates that of the simplest form of the invention. This review is restricted to examples of primarily reflective optics that, like the invention, locate receivers **64** on surfaces that are adjacent to mirrored surfaces.

FIGs. A through E summarize the optical geometries of concentrators disclosed in (A) US patent 4,088,121, (B) US patent applications 11/654,131 and 11/654,256, (C) US patent 4,222,368 and US patent application 12/156,189, (D) US patent 6,276,359, and (E) US patent application 12/124,124. Examples A and B reflect light downward from symmetrically disposed mirrors to 5 receivers located at the bottoms of trough-like structures, where example B refracts the central column of light to achieve a more compact unit; example C reflects light from a mirror to a facing receiver near the top of a slat-like structure; and examples D and E reflect light upward from mirrors to facing receivers located at the top edges of the mirrors in trough-like structures. In contrast to all of these, example C reflects light downward and upward from mirrors to facing 10 receivers that are situated between mirrors.

Several advantages of the invention over these examples of prior art become evident when considering their suitability for the application of CPV panels, which calls for the elements to be individually pivotably mounted within an array of closely packed elements. As can be seen with reference to FIGs. 2 and 4, the simplest form of the invention excels in the two performance 15 attributes of aperture efficiency and range of angular motion by providing reflectors that, within such an array, can be moved through large ranges of angular motion while providing continuous coverage of the array's aperture. This is because the invention enables the creation of reflectors each having an aperture whose width matches the diameter of a circle circumscribing the reflector's cross-section. None of the prior art examples have this property. Examples A and B 20 impose a trade-off between range of angular motion and aperture efficiency because of the reflector depth, which is less severe in example B. Example C suffers from a significantly restricted range of angular motion for all embodiments that provide continuous aperture coverage. Examples D and E impose a significant penalty in aperture efficiency because of the additional clearance requirements of the receivers mounted at outside top edges of the reflectors. 25 In contrast to these designs, the exemplary embodiment has a shallow V-shaped trough that captures virtually all of the light falling on it. In contrast to these, the concentrator design depicted in FIG. 3E has a V-shaped profile that is nearly twice as wide as it is tall so it can pivot over a wide angular range within close-packed arrays of such concentrators, positions the receivers where they don't create clearance demands, and reflects light to the receivers with low 30 and balanced angles of incidence.

FIG. 4 illustrates a method for deriving the profiles of reflectors such as are shown in FIGs. 2 through 16. Although this method is illustrated for the simplest form of the invention as exemplified in FIGs. 2 through 16, persons skilled in the art will be able to develop

generalizations of it suitable for variations contemplated by the invention. The method has three input parameters: xC , which is equal to or close to 0.5, xD , which is typically between 0.01 and 0.03, and xE , which is typically between 0.08 and 0.4. The method starts by defining a parabola 70 as the set of points equidistant from the focus 68 and the directorix 76. The parabola, whose

5 vertex is at the origin 66, is also the solution to the equation $y = x^2$, given the coordinate system scaled such that the focus 68 is displaced from the origin along the Y axis by 0.25 units. Next, the x coordinates $xA1$, $xA2$, $xB1$, and $xB2$, indicated in the drawing by dashed vertical lines, are computed from said input parameters, as follows: $xA2 = xC - xD$; $xB1 = xC + xD$; $xB2 = xB1 + xE$; $xA1 = xA2 * 0.5$; $xM1 = xC / 2$; and $xM2 = xB2 * xC / xB1$. These four computed x

10 coordinates are used to define two spans of the parabola 70: a lower span 72, whose ordinates range from $xA1$ to $xA2$; and an upper span 74, whose coordinates range from $xB1$ to $xB2$. Next, two new parabolas, and spans thereof, are defined by scaling parabola 70 about its focus 68, such that the three parabolas share the same focus: a slightly larger parabola 90 and span thereof 92 generated by scaling parabola 70 and its lower span 72 by the factor $xB1 / xC$, and a slightly

15 smaller parabola 80 and span thereof 84 generated by scaling parabola 70 and its upper span 74 by the factor $xA2 / xC$. Given this construction, the rightmost point 96 of the new lower span and leftmost point 86 of the new upper span share the same x coordinate of xC . These lower and upper spans are joined by a vertical segment connecting points 96 and 86.

The curve generated by this construction is then combined with its reflection through the vertical line whose x coordinate is $xM1$ to create the symmetric upper profile of the slat's cross-section.

20 The slat's lower profile is a curve that lies entirely below the upper profile and relatively close to it so as not to expand the clearance profile of the slat. For a slat produced by forming flat stock such as aluminum plate, the lower profile will be approximately a parallel curve to the upper profile at a distance matching the thickness of the stock. A bevel is cut under the slat's outermost

25 top edges to eliminate any overshoot of the slat's body beyond the profile of its upper, reflective surfaces.

FIG. 4B shows the complete profile of a slat generated using this method. The focal point 68 lying on the riser on the left half of the slat is shared by both mirror-defining parabolas on the right half of the slat: the larger parabola 90 defining the lower mirror 92 and the smaller parabola

30 80 defining the upper mirror 84. The same relationship holds between the focal point lying on the riser on the right half of the slat and the parabolas defining the mirrors on the left half of the slat.

FIG. 5 illustrates the effect of varying the two design parameters xD and xE defined in the shape

derivation described with reference to FIG. 4, with the values of xD increasing from the page's left to right, and the values of xE increasing from the page's top to bottom.

For each of the cases A through D, the dashed arc **42** indicates the path swept out by the slat's edge **38** as the slat is moved through its range of angular motion, and the dashed arc **44** indicates 5 the path swept out by the slat's normal vector **20**. That range of motion is constrained by the requirement that the slat not protrude outside of its zone in the array indicated by the vertical lines **50**. Given a wall whose left profile corresponds to the line **50**, rotation of the slat in cases C through F causes it to collide with the wall at the points **54**, where the lines **52**, indicating a rotated image of line **50** about the pivot point **18**, meets the outside surface of the slat. In cases A 10 and B the slat can be rotated through 360 degrees without experiencing such a collision.

FIG. 5 shows that certain ranges of values for xD and xE produce slat profiles with better ranges of angular motion. Increasing the value of xD -- the parameter that determines the height of the vertical risers -- increases the portions of the slat profiles that extend outside of the clearance profiles of the slats' edges, decreasing the slats' range of motion. Likewise, larger values of xE -- 15 the parameter that determines the relative widths of the upper parabolic mirrors **22** and **28** -- increases the portions of the slat profiles that extend outside of the clearance profiles of the slats' edges, also decreasing the slats' range of motion. Of the six different profiles shown, A and B have the advantage that they may be rotated through the entire 180-degree range of useful angles without the possibility of colliding with a neighboring slat. Of these, profile B is generally more 20 desirable for at least three reasons: first, it affords more space in the region **58** immediately behind the receiver and within the circular clearance profile corresponding to arc **42** for mounting heat sinks, fluid conductors, electronics or other such equipment; second, it reflects light to the receivers with a lower average angle of incidence, improving the performance of the receiver; and third, it positions the receivers where they are in closer average proximity to the 25 mass of the slat's body, providing better thermal performance for embodiments that use the slat as a heat sink. Likewise, profile E is generally preferable to D and F for the same reasons: in addition to having a much larger range of motion than either, it has the aforementioned benefits of the placement of the risers close to the midpoints of the slat's respective sides.

As FIG. 5 shows, the simplest form of the invention benefits from the placement of the risers 30 close to half way between the bottom vertex and top edges of the slat. Persons skilled in the art will appreciate that more complex forms of the invention are guided by similar design rules. For example, when the number of risers is multiplied, it is beneficial to space them at relatively equal intervals.

Rooftop Concentrating Photovoltaic Panel: FIGs. 6 through 13

The first complete embodiment of the invention, a concentrating photovoltaic panel suitable for installation on rooftops, is described with reference to FIGs. 6 through 13. FIG. 6 is an isometric view of a panel in which the panel's 34 slats are visible beneath the enclosure's transparent glazing. The detail view occupying the figure's upper portion shows the ends of five slats articulated with the enclosure's side wall **212** via the pivotal mounting of the slats' axle pegs **120** in the slat axle sockets **214** integral to said side wall. Said sockets are open at the top so that the slats can be removed by pulling them upward with a gentle force. In this view, only one of each slat's photovoltaic strips **160** is visible.

10 FIG. 7 shows views of a single slat. FIGs. 7A and B show assembled and exploded isometric views of the slat with most of the slat's length between its two ends omitted, and FIG. 7C shows the cross-section indicated in FIG. 7A. The slat comprises the slat body **112**, having the mirrored surfaces **22**, **24**, **26**, and **28**; the two end caps **116** and **118**; the photovoltaic strips **160**, and the flat electrical cable **176** and integrated connector **178**. Each of said end caps has a pair of channels **124** shaped to accept and end of the slat body so as to rigidly mate with it, and an axle peg **120** having a co-axial cavity **122** that accepts the flexible axle spacer **130**. The end cap **118** differs from the end cap **116** in that the semi-circular portion of the former's perimeter is geared with helical teeth so as to mesh with a worm of the wormed shaft shown in FIGs. 8, 9, and 11. Said slat body has the notches **114** at both of its ends. At the end mating with the geared end cap **118**, the notch allows the end cap's gear teeth to have the necessary depth. At the end mating with the end cap **116** the notch provides an opening for the passage of the connector **178** from the upper side of the slat body to its underside while also securing it.

FIG. 8 shows the panel in a state of partial dis-assembly. FIG. 8A shows the removable cover, comprising the transparent glazing **204** and the cover frame **206**, lifted up, a single slat suspended above the panel, and 20 of the panel's full complement of 34 slats installed. FIG. 8B is a detail view showing portions of the drive mechanism, including the shaft-mounting gearmotor **242** and a span of the worm shaft **244** which it mounts, said shaft comprising the keyed axle rod **246** and the worms **248** rigidly mounted thereupon with a spacing matching that of the slats. The shaft support blocks **250**, which snap into the channel **216** in the side wall **212**, maintain said worm shaft in a precise position throughout its length. The back wall **224**, formed of a thin heat-conductive material, has the corrugations **226** spanning the panel's long (height) dimension and most of the panel's shorter (width) dimension, being flat near each of the panel's sides to accommodate drive and electrical components. The corrugations serve to stiffen the back wall

and provide increased surface area for the dissipation of heat. FIG. 8C is a detail view showing portions of several slats, which are oriented in the panel's normal direction. Broad portions of the parabolic cylinders **26** and **28** are visible, as are narrow portions of the parabolic cylinders **24**.

FIG. 9 shows the underside of the corner of the panel containing the gearmotor **242**, where a portion of the back wall **224** has been cut away to reveal portions of the drive mechanism. The worm gear teeth of the slat end caps **118** are meshed with the worms **248**.

FIG. 10 shows the underside of the corner of the panel directly opposite that shown in FIG. 9, where a portion of the back wall **224** has been cut away to reveal portions of the panel's electronics. The electronics module **262**, which contains a microcontroller, has three electrical cables emerging from it: the motor cable **266**, which supplies power to the gearmotor **242**; the external power cable **264**, which passes through a hole in the back wall sealed by grommet **230**; and the branched ribbon cable **270**, which provides individual conductive paths between each slat and said electronics module. Said ribbon cable has a branch **272** for each of the slats, each branch comprising a flexible strand and a connector that mates with the slat connector **178** to provide three conductive paths from the slat to said electronics module. The electronics of the panel is described in more detail below with reference to FIG. 13.

FIG. 11 shows an exploded view of the panel, in which the components of the panel enclosure are separated. The panel's cover, shown in the upper portion of the page, has its four frame components **206** pulled away from the transparent glazing **204**. The slats, shown in the middle portion of the page, are oriented in the panel's normal direction, and are spaced as they would be when installed in the panel. The parts of the panel enclosure other than the cover are shown in the bottom portion of the page. All of the numbered parts are identified above in the descriptions of FIGs. 6 through 10, with the exception of the shaft axle sockets **252**, which fit into recesses in the top and bottom frame walls **222** and **220**, and rotatably mount the worm shaft **244** at its two ends.

FIG. 12 shows details of the photovoltaic strips **160** that convert light energy focused thereupon into electrical energy. Because the strips have small-scale structure, FIG. 12 provides two levels of magnification and a cross-section of portions of a strip. FIG. 12A shows the end of a slat in which approximately one thirty-second of the length of one of the slat's two strips is visible. FIGs. 12B and C show two magnifications of that strip, and FIG. 12D shows a cross-section through the strip and the slat body on which it is mounted. As illustrated in FIG. 13, described below, the photovoltaic cells in a strip are arranged in clusters of ten cells wired in series where

said clusters are wired in parallel to form the circuit of a single strip. Referring to FIG. 12B, which shows the entirety of a series cluster, the series clusters are wired to conductive rails that run the length of the strip and flank the cells: the positive rail **164** and negative rail **166** running along the bottom and top of the strip, respectively. The negative and positive poles of each series 5 cluster are connected to the positive and negative rails individually through the conducting pads **184** and **186**, respectively. Referring to FIG. 12C, which shows a single cell and portions of its neighbors, a cell's back contact **174** covers the cells underside and its front contact **172** has an L-shape that overlaps a portion of the back contact of the cell to its left. The conductive pad **182** provides a conductive path from the front contact of one cell to the back contact of its neighbor, 10 providing a series connection between the two cells.

The electrical structure of the photovoltaic strips simultaneously satisfies two important design requirements: delivering electrical output from the slats whose electromotive force is in the desirable range of five to ten volts, and avoiding significant losses due to shading of portions of a slat. The latter requirement arises from the fact that during normal operation in full sunlight, 15 portions of the ends of the photovoltaic strips will be shaded for significant periods of time because of shadows cast by the slat's end caps and portions of the enclosure. Whereas the performance of a series circuit of photovoltaic components is greatly degraded by the shading of any one component, the performance of a parallel circuit of many photovoltaic components is only minimally impacted by the shading of one component. Because the series clusters of the 20 present embodiment are very short relative to the strip's length, the shading of the slats' ends will have minimal impact on its electrical output.

FIG. 13 is an electrical schematic of the panel showing details of the slat's electrical circuits. The figure's main view depicts the enclosure's electrical components and those within portions of three slats, each of which has upper and lower rows of components corresponding to the slat's 25 two photovoltaic strips. The detail view, located above the main view, shows two series clusters of cells in their entirety, one belonging to each of the slat's two strips. As described above with reference to FIG. 12, each cluster's anode is connected to the rail **164** and each cluster's cathode is connected to the rail **166**. In the present embodiment, each strip has 78 series clusters. The branched cable **270**, whose branches **272** connect to the slats via the connectors **178**, has three 30 dedicated conductors for each slat: a common cathode conductor, and one anode conductor for each of the slat's two strips. This electrical architecture satisfies several important design requirements. First, it allows the microcontroller **262** to monitor the difference between the outputs of each slat's two strips for the purpose of inferring the direction in which the slats'

normal axes are displaced from the direction of incident light. Second, it allows said microcontroller to monitor the individual performance of each slat so as to flag slats that require service or replacement. Third, it allows the circuits of the individual slats to be isolated in case of an electrical malfunction such as a short circuit.

5 Prototype Concentrating Photovoltaic Panel: FIG. 14

A single slat of a panel embodiment of the invention is shown in FIG. 14. Developed for a testbed system, this embodiment is less advantageous than the rooftop panel described above in several respects, including manufacturing simplicity and form-factor desirability. However, it illustrates several methods relating to the invention that may be desirable in certain instances.

10 FIGs. 14A and B show assembled and exploded isometric views of the slat, and FIG. 14C shows the cross-section indicated in FIG. 14A. In contrast to the first embodiment, whose slats have single-piece bodies, the present embodiment has slats whose bodies are assembled from several parts. The transparent end plates 328 have channels 324 shaped to accept the various parts comprising the slat body: the two upper mirror segments 312, the lower mirror segment 314, the 15 heat sinks 316, and the glass bar 318. The end plates are held in compression relative to each other by the tensioner rods 320, thereby holding all of the above parts of the slat body in precise, rigid positions between the end plates. The compression forces may be borne entirely by the said glass rod and heat sinks thereby avoiding possible distortion of the mirror segments due to compressive forces. The photovoltaic cell assemblies 360 are mounted upon said heat sinks.

20 In contrast to the first embodiment, each slat of the present embodiment has a dedicated drive system to maintain alignment of the slat's optical axis with the direction of incident light. The drive system comprises, in part, the gearmotor 354, the worm 356 axially mounted thereupon, the worm gear 358 that meshes with said worm, the wheel 360 attached to and coaxial with said worm gear, the axle rod 350 and axle shaft 352 mounting said wheel and worm gear for rotation, 25 the sliding inner housing 344 mounting said axle rod and gearmotor, the fixed outer housing 342 pressure fit into channels in the end plate 328 and slidably mounting said inner housing, and the spring 346 that applies and outward pressure to said inner housing and its contents. The axle bolts 330 pass through holes in said end plates and securely fasten to the walls of the panel enclosure (not shown) thereby pivotably mounting the slat. The drive wheel 360 engages a grip 30 on the same enclosure's facing wall and, driven by said gearmotor, effects angular movement of the slat relative to the enclosure.

Unlike the slats of the first embodiment, the diameter of clearance profile of that shown in FIG.

13 is larger than its aperture width, where the latter equals the diameter of the arc **302** swept out by the out mirror edges. Therefore such slats arranged in a close-packed array cannot tilt to 90 degrees away from the array's normal direction without colliding. However, owing to the shape of the slat, whose portions lying outside of the arc **302** are restricted to the slat's lower angular 5 portions, such slats in a close-packed array are able to rotate up to 65 degrees before colliding, providing adjacent slats are tilting to roughly the same degree.

Asymmetric Slat Profiles: FIGs. 15 and 16

FIGs. 15 and 16 show the profiles of slats in embodiments of the invention having different optical geometries than the simplest form, as shown in FIGs. 2 through 14. They show variations 10 of one-axis reflectors that are less symmetric and more complex than the simplest form.

FIG. 15 shows a cross-section through a slat whose geometry is similar to that of the first embodiment, but which has a secondary mirror in place of one of the two receivers. The secondary mirror **430** is a parabolic cylinder whose defining parabola's axis is horizontal and perpendicular to those of the primary mirrors **422**, **424**, **426**, and **428**. Like the single receiver **60** 15 mounted on the riser **432** between the primary mirrors **426** and **428**, the vertical orientation of the secondary mirror **430** between the primary mirrors **422** and **424** assures that it is hidden from the parallel directional light **10** when the slat is oriented. The secondary mirror **430** is positioned and shaped such that it captures directional light reflected by primary mirrors **426** and **428** and reflects it a second time to focus it on the receiver **60**. Thus, an oriented slat focuses all if its 20 captured incident light on the receiver, combining the light reflected directly from the mirrors **422** and **424** with the light reflected indirectly from the mirrors **426** and **428** via the secondary mirror **430**.

The secondary mirror **430** has a parabolic profile whose focus **436** is slightly to the left of the shared focal point **434** of the mirrors **426** and **428**. As a result, the light reflected by the 25 secondary mirror converges before reaching the receiver, rather than remaining parallel as would be the case if the points **434** and **436** were coincident.

A slat could employ one or more secondary mirrors, and those mirrors would not need to have parabolic profiles in order to focus reflected light on the receivers. For example, it is possible to design a slat geometry with secondary mirrors having convex elliptical profiles.

30 FIG. 16 shows a cross-section of a slat having three mirrors and two receivers on each of its facing sides in an asymmetric shape that roughly approximates a chevron making a 90-degree angle. In this embodiment, a properly oriented slat directs incident directional light **10** as

follows. Light falling on the mirrors **522** and **523** is reflected to the receiver on the riser **538**, light falling on the mirror **524** is reflected to the receiver on the riser **536**, light falling on the mirrors **525** and **526** is reflected to the receiver on the riser **534**, and light falling on the mirror **527** is reflected to the receiver on the riser **532**.

5 Slat geometries having larger numbers of mirrors and receivers may have particular advantages in some applications of the invention. Compared to a single receiver on each transverse half of the slat, a series of smaller evenly spaced receivers would increase the ratio of conductive material to photosensitive material in the immediate vicinities of the focal lines, providing more effective conductive heat dissipation for a given size of slat.

10 **Window with Retracting Photovoltaic Concentrator: FIGs. 17 through 26**

The second complete embodiment of the invention, a multi-function window with a retracting photovoltaic concentrator, is described with reference to FIGs. 17 through 26. FIG. 17 shows a trimetric view of the window whose concentrator is deployed and its slats tracking the sun. FIG. 18 shows a trimetric view of the same window whose concentrator is retracted, providing an 15 unobstructed view through the window. FIGs. 17 and 18 show the embodiment in two of its three modes. In a third mode, the deployed concentrator shutters closed to prevent radiative heat loss between the interior and exterior space separated by the window.

FIG. 19 illustrates the optical geometry of the slat used in the window embodiment, showing the cross-section of a slat whose normal direction **20** is aligned with the vertical axis of the page, and 20 the paths taken by rays of directional light **10** falling on the slat. The geometry is similar to that of the slat illustrated in FIG. 16 but differs in having eight mirrors instead of six, and thereby roughly equalizes the quantity of light convergent on each of the four receivers. In this embodiment, a properly oriented slat directs incident directional light **10** as follows. Light falling on the mirrors **622** and **623** is reflected to the receiver on the riser **638**, light falling on the mirror **624** and **625** is reflected to the receiver on the riser **636**, light falling on the mirrors **626** and **627** is reflected to the receiver on the riser **634**, and light falling on the mirrors **628** and **629** is reflected to the receiver on the riser **632**. The horizontal span of each pair of mirrors sharing the same target receiver are approximately equal, as can be seen by the partitioning of incident light into bands according to the receiver it is directed to. Thus, incident light in the bands **602**, **604**, 25 **606**, and **608** is reflected to the receivers at the risers **638**, **636**, **634**, and **632**, respectively.

The line **644** spanning the slat's width is the profile of the upper face of the slat's end plates **640**, which are seen more clearly in FIG. 21. The end plates are tilted slightly about the slat's pivot

axis **18** with respect to the plane perpendicular to the slat's normal direction **20** to enable adjacent slats to stack compactly, where every other slat is rotated 180 degrees about an axis perpendicular to the plane of its end plates.

FIG. 20 shows cross-sections through a pair of adjacent slat assemblies in each of the embodiment's three modes: energy capture (A), shuttered (B), and retracted (C). The flat cable **652**, gearmotor **674**, and tilt wheel **676** are visible only in the lower slat assembly of each pair because only one end of each slat is equipped with these components, and that end is seen only in the lower slat assembly, which is flipped relative to the upper assembly. In the energy capture mode shown in FIG. 20A, the normal directions **20** of the slats are parallel because both are aligned with the direction of incident light. In the shuttering mode shown in FIG. 20B, the end plates of the slats are co-planar, and the edges of the slats touch, creating a barrier to convective and radiative heat loss. In the retracted mode shown in FIG. 20C, the end plates of the slats are parallel and stacked against each other, and the slat profiles seen in cross-section nest compactly.

FIG. 21 shows views of a single slat and its associated hanger assemblies. FIG. 21A and B show assembled and exploded isometric views of a slat and said assemblies with most of the slat's length between its two ends omitted. The slat assembly consists of various small components and the single-piece slat body, whose main features are the elongate V-shaped trough forming the parabolic cylinders and risers described with reference to FIG. 19, the sloping ends of said trough, the sculpted end plates **640**, and the axle pegs **642**. The slat assembly's components include: the photovoltaic strips **650**; the branching flat cable **652**; the electronics module **660** incorporating the conductors **662**, the microprocessor **664**, and the axle electrical contacts **666**; and the tilt drive assembly, comprising the spring bracket **672**, the tilt gearmotor **674**, and the tilt wheel **676**.

The hanger assembly, a pair of which pivotably mounts the slat assembly at the latter's two ends, comprises: the support bracket **682**, having the axle socket **684**, the strap grooves **686** and the cable eyelets **688**; the shape-retaining strap **690**, having the cut-outs **692**; and the strap anchor shims **696**.

FIG. 22 shows three views of an assembly consisting of four adjacent slats and the hanger assemblies connecting them, where the hanger straps **690** are in their relaxed position, bent slightly outward. Because the straps deflect away from the tilt wheels **696**, the wheels cannot get traction except when the slats are facing directly upward. Consequently, the slats automatically align facing upward.

FIG. 23 shows two views of the assembly shown in FIG. 22 in which tension applied to the straps **690** pulls them taught, such that the tilt wheels **676** engage them regardless of the tilts of their slats, and said tilt wheels are able to drive their respective slats to any tilt angle. In the figure, all four slats are facing directly to the right, with their normal axes aligned with the 5 array's normal axis.

FIGs. 24 and 25 show cross-sections through the upper portion of the embodiment. FIG. 24 shows the concentrator system deployed in its energy capture mode, and FIG. 25 shows the concentrator in its retracted position. In both figures, the section plane is above window's mid-plane. Features of concentrator system labeled in these cross-sections are described in other 10 figures, such as FIG. 26, described below. Features of the enclosure include the parallel panes of glazing **782**, the top frame component **776**, with its top channel **778** providing a path for wires, and the side frame component **790**.

FIG. 26 shows the retracting concentrator system revealed by hiding the window's exterior frame and glazing, where said system is in a state of partial retraction. The main view of the system is 15 supplemented by four detail views. The retraction mechanism uses a single continuous loop of cable **722** to deploy and retract the array of slats, where the cable runs along the sides and top of the system, is guided by the four bottom pulleys **730** the four cross pulleys **734** and the four corner pulleys **738**, and is moved by the drive mechanism magnified in the detail view in the figure's upper left portion.

20 The drive mechanism, which functions to move the cable in either direction and to maintain its tension even as it stretches slightly over time, comprises two assemblies: a drive assembly that is rigidly mounted in the top component of the window frame **776**, (seen in cross-section in FIGs. 24 and 25) and a sheave assembly that is slidably mounted in said component. The drive assembly comprises the drive block **744**, the dual-groove spool **748** rotatably mounted on a 25 spindle integral to said block, the gearmotor **746** that controls the rotation of said spool. The sheave assembly comprises the sheave block **752**, the dual-groove spool **754** rotatably mounted on a spindle integral to said sheave block, and the spring **756** mounted on a process in said block and compressively loaded against the drive block **744**. The cable **722** makes two circuits through the drive mechanism, in each case passing by the first spool, wrapping about 220 degrees around 30 the second spool, crossing back to the first spool and wrapping about 220 degrees around it then passing back by the second spool. The span of cable that enters the mechanism from the front left as seen in the figure engages the lower grooves of the spools and exits to the back right, and the span that enters from the front right engages the upper grooves of the spools and exits to the back

left.

The cable 722 has eight spans that run between the bottom pulleys 730 and the top pulleys 734 or 738, and these can be divided into the four outer spans situated just beyond the edges of the folded straps 692 and the four inner spans that thread the eyelets 688 in the hanger brackets 682.

- 5 Four bead-like nodes 724 are fixed to the cable at each of four points along said inner spans at the same height, and the pair of hanger brackets mounting the bottom-most slat are each secured to two of these nodes via their respective eyelets. The routing of the cable is such that when the cable moves under the influence of the drive mechanism, said nodes belonging to all four said inner spans move in unison in the same direction, and maintain the same height, thereby assuring
- 10 that the four points holding the bottom-most pair of hanger brackets remain parallel and perpendicular to the window's vertical walls.

To deploy the concentrator, the drive spool 748 rotates in a clockwise direction as seen in FIG. 26, causing the four nodes 624 and the bottom-most hanger pair secured thereto to descend. As said hanger reaches the reaches its deployed position, the hanger straps 690 become taught,

- 15 ensuring equal spacing of the slats, and providing surfaces upon which the slats' tilt wheels 676 can gain traction. To retract the concentrator, the drive spool 748 rotates in a counter-clockwise direction, causing the four nodes and the bottom-most hanger pair to ascend. As the hanger straps relax, they bend outward, causing the slat's tilt wheels to loose traction and the slats to thereby assume an upward-facing position that allows them to stack compactly as the bottom-most slat

20 ascends.

Referring to FIGs. 24 through 26, an electronics module 762 mounted in the window frame's top component 776 contains a microprocessor and a wireless communication device allowing the panel's modes to be controlled via a hand-held remote-control unit. Said module is equipped with the electrical cable 764 to send and receive power and data from an external electrical system,

- 25 wire 766 supplying power to the retractor drive motor, and a pair of electrical cables linking it to electrical connectors in the pair of electrical cables 768 that plug into connectors 706 in the top pair of hanger brackets 702 to provide electrical connectivity to the slats assemblies. Conductors embedded in the hanger brackets 702 and 682 and in the hanger straps 690 provide conductive paths from the connectors 706 to each of the slat assembly's axle electrical contacts 666, and
- 30 thereby provide circuits between said electronics module and the electrical systems of the slats.

These circuits are parallel, enabling two conductive paths traversing said hanger brackets and straps on each side of the concentrator assembly to serve all of the slats, and summing the electrical current delivered by the slats when operating in their energy-gathering mode. These

circuits also provide a constant voltage to power the slats' electronics when they are in other modes. The same conductive paths are used for two-way communication between the electronics module 762 and the slats' microcontrollers 664, using digitally encoded signals that are superimposed on and do not interfere with the delivery of analog power.

- 5 When the concentrator array is in its energy collecting mode, the slats individually track the motion of the sun, each adjusting its tilt angle to bring its normal axis into alignment with the direction of light. The slat assembly's tilt controller may perform this function autonomously, or may do so with input from the panel's controller. For example, the tilt controller might query the panel controller for its estimate of the current angular position of the sun, move the slat to match
- 10 that angle, and then repeatedly measure the relative outputs of the receivers on the two facing sides of the slat and rotate the slat a small amount in the direction that moves the side with greater output closer to the sun.

Two-Axis Reflector Examples: FIGs. 27 and 28

FIG. 27 shows an embodiment of the invention in which the reflector has six-fold rotational symmetry and a circular profile. FIG. 27A is a view from the direction of the reflector's optical axis, and FIG. 27B is a cross-section through a reflective plane of symmetry of the reflector that contains two of the reflector's six focal points.

The reflector 800 depicted in FIG. 27 has six identical sections, each occupying a 60-degree wedge and each having two paraboloid mirrors and a photovoltaic cell situated in a riser straddling the coincident focal points of the two paraboloid mirrors in the opposite section of the reflector. In FIG. 1, the six sections have, respectively, the large mirrored paraboloid faces 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, and 826; the small mirrored paraboloid faces 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, and 836; and the receivers 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, and 846.

Each receiver is embedded in a riser 802 intervening between a large paraboloid mirror and a small paraboloid mirror. Said receiver is embedded in the one of the three facets of the riser that faces the opposite section of the reflector, and straddles the common focal point of the two mirrors in that section. Thus, for example, cell 844 straddles focal point 854, and is situated so as to absorb reflected light from both the small mirror 831 and the large mirror 821 in the opposing section of the six-fold reflector.

30 The dotted lines 862 and 864 show how two rays of incident light, each approaching the reflector parallel its optical axis, are reflected. Light ray 862 is reflected by paraboloid face 831 to land on receiver 844, and light ray 864 is reflected by paraboloid face 821 to land on receiver 844.

FIG. 28 shows the effect of varying the design parameter that determines the positioning of focus-coincident risers between the reflector's vertex and its edges in a reflector embodiment having a circular profile as seen from the direction of its optical axis and fourfold rotational symmetry. This design parameter is the same one as that determining the placement of the riser 5 described with reference to FIG. 5, in this case applied to a reflector with paraboloid mirrors. The figure shows three reflectors labeled A, B, and C, as two views of each: a trimetric view on the left and a cross-sectional view on the right. The dashed circle 42 superimposed on each cross-sectional view shows the approximate clearance profile required by the reflectors' edges as the reflector is pivoted about their centroid of the outermost points of the reflector's edge.

10 FIG. 28 also shows some of the geometric entities shown in FIG. 4 describing the generation of the reflector's shape. The cross-sectional views show the lower and upper parabolas 80 and 90 that generate the paraboloid surfaces. The axis 78, corresponding to the Y axis in FIG. 4A and containing the shared focus 68 and vertices 81 and 91 of the parabolas 80 and 90, is also the axis of revolution of the paraboloids generated by them.

15 As is the case with the one-axis reflectors examined in FIG. 5, the more desirable instances of the simple form of paraboloid reflectors shown in FIG. 28 position the risers at an intermediate distance between the upper edges and lower vertex of the reflector, with case B being preferable to cases A and C. Case B in FIG. 28 is advantageous for the same set of reasons that cases B and E in FIG. 5 are. Compared to case A, case B provides more space behind the focal points 68 for 20 mounting electronics and heat management equipment associated with the receivers. Unlike case C, case B fits the reflector entirely within the spherical clearance profile indicated by the dashed circle 42, enabling it to be pivoted about the centroid of its upper edge in an unrestricted range of motion within a densely packed array. Compared to cases A and C, case B provides a smaller average incidence angle upon its receivers.

25 Four-Fold Reflector With Profile Suited to Close-Packed Arrays

FIGs. 29 and 30 show an embodiment of the invention in which the reflector has two reflective symmetries and an operational clearance profile designed for use in close-packed arrays of reflectors, each such reflector is allowed to move independently. FIG. 29 shows the reflector and its associated support and angular positioning apparatus 900, where the latter effects movement 30 of the reflector about two perpendicular pivoting axes which intersect at the centroid of the reflector's upper edge. FIG. 30 shows views and sections of the reflector, where FIG. 20A is an isometric view of the reflector, FIG. 20B is a view down its optical axis and FIGs. 20C through E

are cross-sections indicated in FIG. 30B.

The reflector 910 has four sections which are identical to, or mirror images of, each other, each section occupying one of the four quadrants divided by the section lines C and E in FIG. 30B.

Each quadrant has a set of paraboloid mirrors that share an optical axis and coincident focus 912
5 situated on a riser 932 on the opposite, facing side the reflector. Only the paraboloid mirrors and receiver in the upper-right quadrant as seen in FIG. 30B are labeled, and only portions of the riser in the lower-left quadrant are labeled. The two largest paraboloids 922 and 925 are separated by a span of the riser 932 that contains the receiver 960, and five other paraboloids separated by shallower spans of said riser. In order of decreasing scale and increasing height, the
10 paraboloids are 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, and 928. When viewed down the reflector's normal axis as in FIG. 30B, the paraboloid mirrors entirely cover the profile of the reflector, where the riser 932 separating the mirrors, being parallel to said axis, appears as a set of lines and arcs.

The bounding shapes of the paraboloid faces and the paraboloid scale-factors defining their three-dimensional shapes are selected to fulfill a variety of objectives including: providing risers
15 in positions and with dimensions suitable for mounting receivers; providing unobstructed paths for light from the paraboloid faces to the receivers; and fitting the entire reflector within a desired clearance profile.

The shape of the reflector shown in FIGs. 29 and 30 was designed to fit in the clearance profile required by modules using the two-axis angular positioning means described in US provisional
20 patent filing 61/200,835. That document describes a one-parameter family of flat shapes each of which, when mounted for two-axis rotation using said angular positioning means, traces out a three-dimensional shape whose projection onto the X-Y plane remains entirely within the original flat shape. Shallow dish-type reflectors whose X-Y profile closely approximates such a shape, and whose rim deviates only slightly from the plane parallel to the X-Y plane containing the
25 angular positioner's rotation centroid, can be packed into dense arrays such that neighboring reflectors cannot collide no matter how they move on their respective mounts.

Fixed-Geometry Arrays: FIGs. 31 and 32

FIGs. 31 and 32 show embodiments of the invention in which the reflector is composed of an array of identical cells in fixed relationship to one-another, where each cell has the essential
30 features of the invention's optical geometry. FIG. 31A shows a trimetric view of a reflector consisting of nine cells, each of which has eight paraboloid mirrors and four receivers in a configuration having fourfold rotational symmetry and four planes of reflective symmetry, and

FIG. 31B shows a receiver assembly pair removed from the array. FIG. 32 shows an isometric view of a reflector consisting of sixteen cells, each of which has twelve paraboloid mirrors and six receivers in a configuration having sixfold rotational symmetry and six planes of reflective symmetry. In each of the figures only one representative mirror of the respective embodiment's 5 two types of mirrors is labeled.

In the embodiment shown in FIG. 31, the reflector body **1010** spans the fixed array of nine cells. Each of the four sections of each cell has two paraboloid mirrors, the upper mirror **1022** and the lower mirror **1024** separated by the riser **1032**, where said riser is perforated by a rectangular hole filled by the photovoltaic cell **1060** of a receiver assembly. Portions of several such receiver 10 assemblies **1062** are visible on the facing sides of the array, and a pair of two such assemblies, such are found in the interior of the array, is shown in FIG. 31B. A cylindrical cavity in the body of the receiver assembly allows passage of the wires **1068** from the photovoltaic cells, and the fins **1064** on said body facilitate dissipation of heat.

In the embodiment shown in FIG. 32, the reflector body **1110** spans the fixed array of sixteen cells. Each of the six sections of each cell has two paraboloid mirrors, the upper mirror **1122** and the lower mirror **1124** separated by the riser **1132**, where said riser is perforated by a rectangular hole filled by the photovoltaic cell of a receiver assembly like that described with reference to FIG. 31. This embodiment has the advantage over the previous one that the average angle of incidence of light on the receivers is less, whereas the previous embodiment has the advantage 20 that the reflector exactly covers a rectangular region and can therefore fill the aperture of a rectangular enclosure.

Reflector Having Reduced Surface Area: FIG. 33

FIG. 33 shows the reflector of an embodiment of the invention in which the extent of vertical risers has been reduced by replacing with paraboloid mirrors those riser faces not having 25 receivers. FIG. 33A shows an isometric view of the reflector, and FIG. 33B shows a view down the reflector's normal axis. The reflector has six-fold rotational symmetry about the axis **1220** in which each of six identical sections has a plane of reflective symmetry. In FIG. 33, the mirrors and riser of only one such section are labeled.

Like embodiments described above, the reflector has a larger paraboloid mirror **1224** below the 30 riser **1232** and a smaller paraboloid mirror **1222** above said riser, where both mirrors share the focal point **1212** situated in the riser of the opposite section of the reflector. Unlike above-described embodiments, the present reflector has the paraboloid mirrors **1226** and **1228**, which

have the focal points **1216** and **1218**, respectively, said focal points being in the reflector sections to either side of the section immediately opposite the section having those mirrors. Thus, whereas the paraboloid mirrors **1222** and **1224** share the axis of revolution **1202**, the paraboloid mirrors **1226** and **1228** have the axes of revolution **1206** and **1208**, respectively.

5 FIG. 33A also shows the parabola **1246** whose rotation about the axis **1206** generates the paraboloid to which the mirror **1226** belongs, where the points **1245** and **1247** bound the portion of said parabola that sweeps out the smallest portion of the paraboloid covering the said mirror. FIG. 33B also shows the paths of representative light rays reflected by each of the labeled mirrors as dashed lines.

10 Compared to similar previously described embodiments, the reflector shown in FIG. 33 requires has less surface area and therefore requires less material, and has fewer risers and therefore fewer sharp dihedral angles between risers and mirrors. As a result this embodiment potentially affords greater economy of material and ease of manufacture. It does so at the expense of slightly higher average angles of incidence on the receivers due to the angular relationship between the mirrors

15 **1226** and **1228** and the receivers to which they direct light.

Persons skilled in the art will be able to foresee many modifications to the described embodiments. For example, the reflector shown in FIG. 33 could be modified to have eightfold rotational symmetry, and the mirrors flanking the risers **1232** in each of the reflector's eight sections could have focal points situated in the second instead of the first sections to either side

20 of the directly opposite section. The upper paraboloid mirrors **1222** could be eliminated. The reflector could be further simplified by eliminating all but the largest paraboloid mirrors **1224**, with receivers protruding above those mirrors, but such a modification would reduce the reflector's aperture efficiency.

CONCLUSION, RAMIFICATIONS, AND SCOPE OF THE INVENTION

25 While the above description contains many specifics, these should not be construed as limitations on the scope of the invention, but rather as exemplifications of several embodiments thereof. Many other variations are possible. Accordingly, the scope of the invention should be determined not by the embodiments illustrated but by the appended claims and their legal equivalents.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A method of concentrating directional radiant energy using reflective optics and receivers that convert that energy wherein the improvement comprises that the receivers are situated in the body of a reflector on risers parallel to the direction of radiant energy, each said riser bounded by at least one parabolic mirror lying closer and another lying farther from the energy source, where the focus or foci of said mirrors lie substantially in the direction faced by the receiver situated in said riser.
- 10 2. The method of claim 1 in which the mirrors are portions of parabolic cylinders.
3. The method of claim 1 in which the mirrors are portions of simple paraboloids of revolution.
4. The method of claim 1 in which the mirrors are portions of parabolic surfaces of revolution at least one of whose parabola axis is offset from its axis of revolution.
- 15 5. The reflector of claim 1 whose receivers comprise photovoltaic cells.
6. The reflector of claim 1 whose receivers are equipped with means of heat transfer through the circulation of fluids.
7. A retractable array of concentrating photovoltaic elements wherein the elements are individually equipped to track the movement of the sun.
- 20 8. The retractable array of claim 7 in which the said elements employ elongate reflectors comprising parabolic cylinder mirrors and risers situated between pairs of such mirrors where the focal lines of said mirrors lie on or near the long axes of said risers.
9. A concentrating photovoltaic panel comprising a series of elongate concentrating members, each of which is equipped with energy-converting receivers and tiltably mounted on 25 its respective axis, wherein the improvement comprises that each said member comprises a reflector having a V-shaped profile whose width is approximately half its depth, and which focuses light from one side onto receivers situated in the opposite side and vice-versa, where said receivers are situated between adjacent parabolic cylinder mirrors.

10. A reflector wherein receivers are situated in the body thereof on risers parallel to the direction of radiant energy, each said riser bounded by at least one parabolic mirror lying closer and another lying farther from the energy source, where the focus or foci of said mirrors lie substantially in the direction faced by the receiver situated in said riser.

5 **11.** The reflector of claim **10** in which the mirrors are portions of parabolic cylinders.

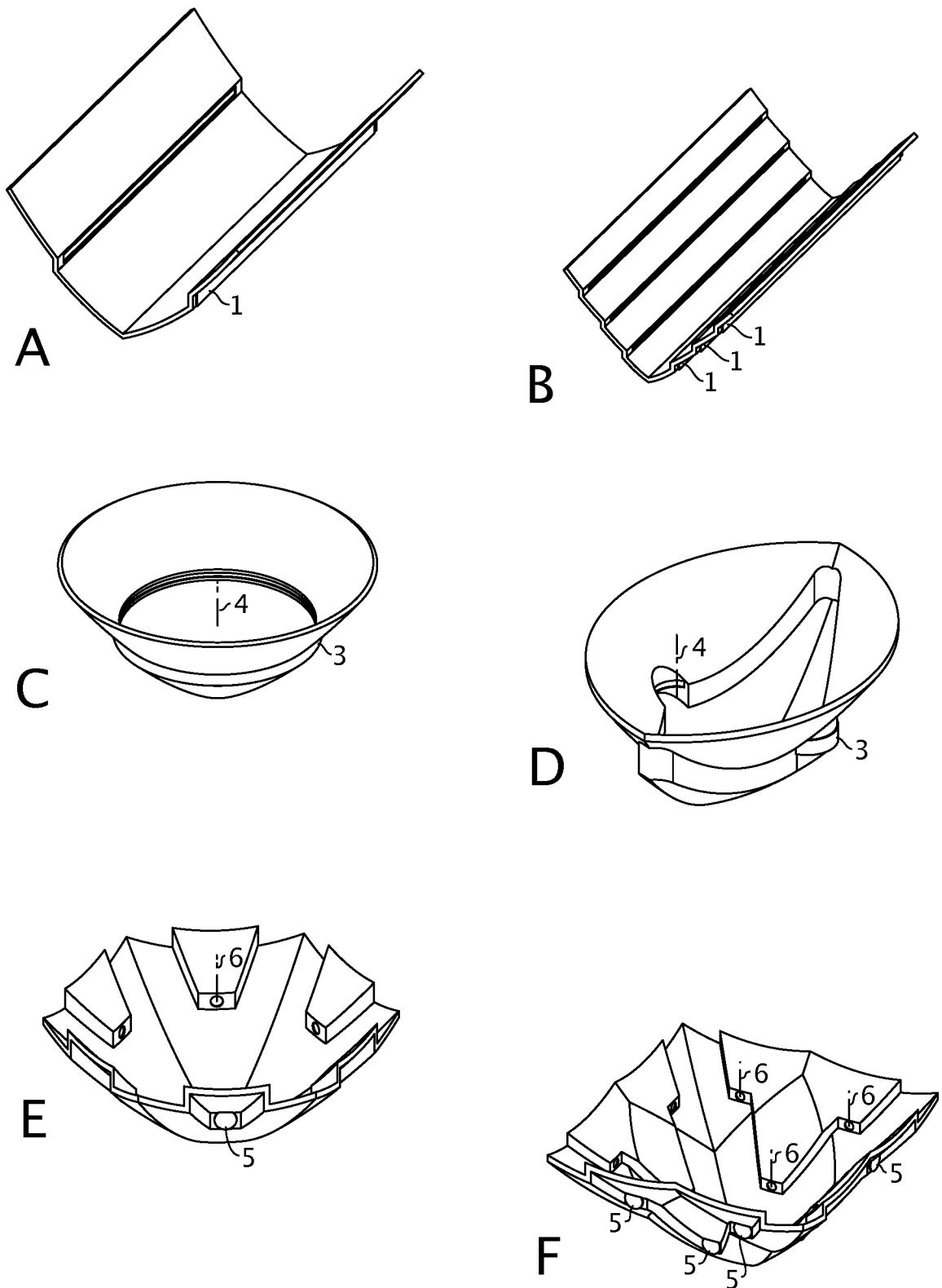
12. The reflector of claim **10** in which the mirrors are portions of simple paraboloids of revolution.

13. The reflector of claim **10** in which the mirrors are portions of parabolic surfaces of revolution at least one of whose parabola axis is offset from its axis of revolution.

10 **14.** A reflector that focuses light parallel to its optical axis on a plurality of spots located on or proximal to the reflector's surface, said surface comprising: a set of reflective faces each of which has the shape of a portion of a paraboloid of revolution whose focal point coincides with one of said spots and whose optical axis is parallel to that of the reflector; and a set of receivers such as photovoltaic cells or image sensors straddling said spots.

15 **15.** The reflector of claim **14** whose said reflective faces cover and conceal its said receivers, as seen from the reflector's normal direction.

16. The reflector of claim **14** forming each cell of a fixed array that tiles a larger area in a square or hexagonal pattern.

**FIG. 1**

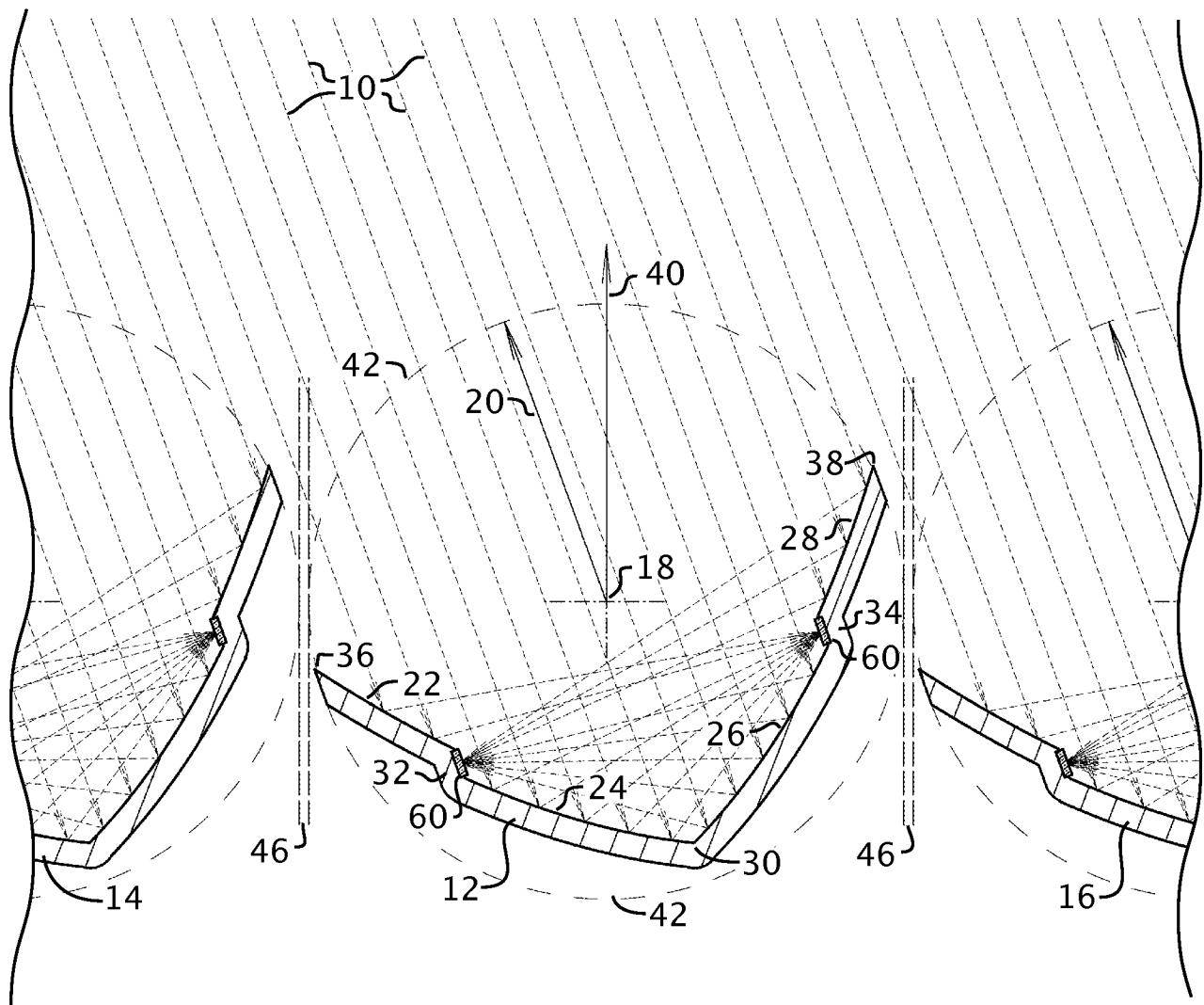


FIG. 2

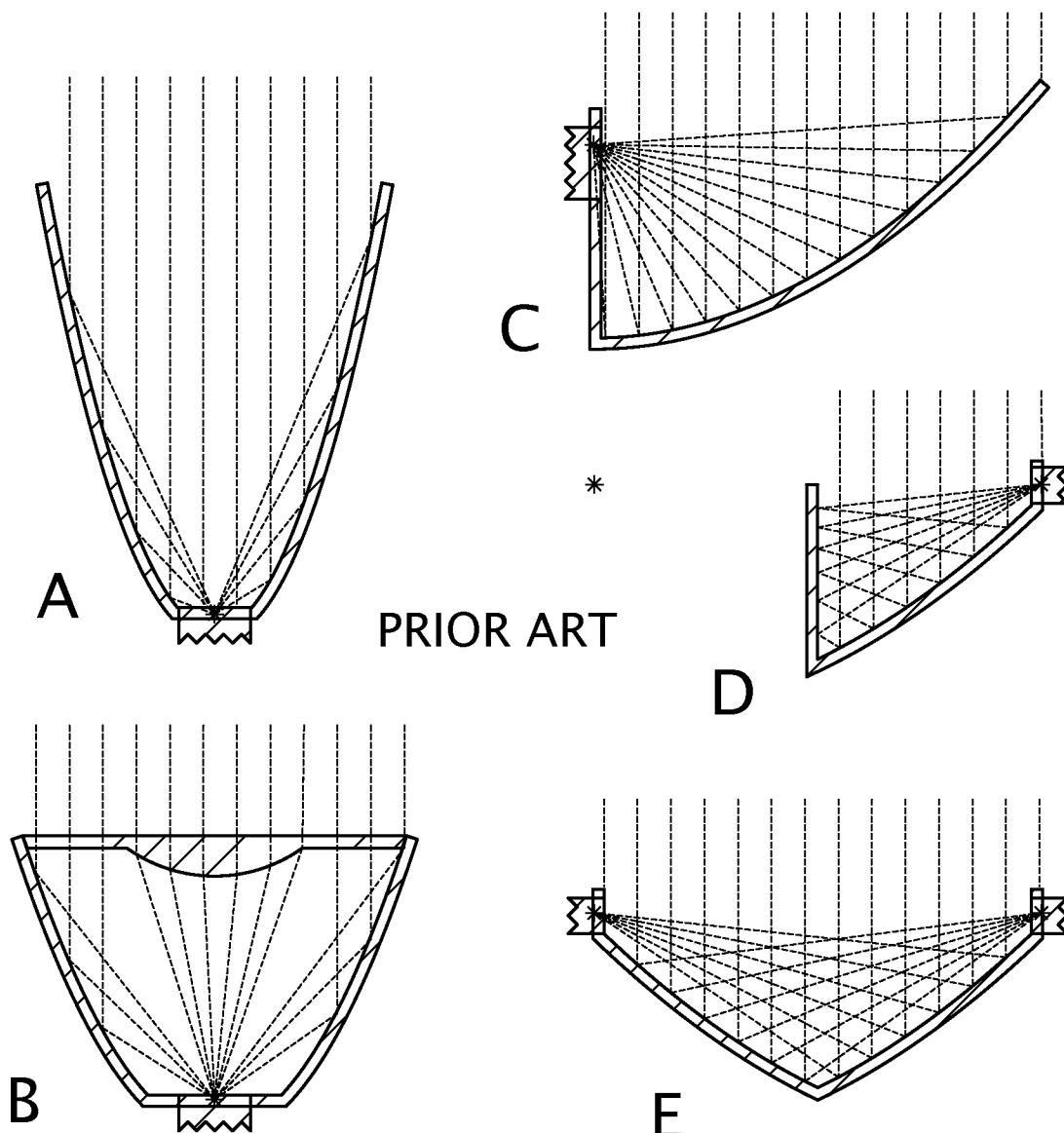
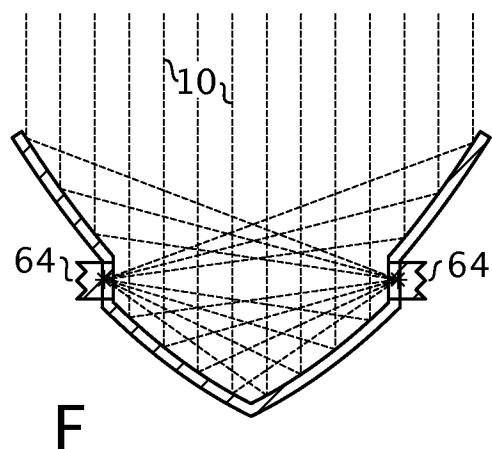
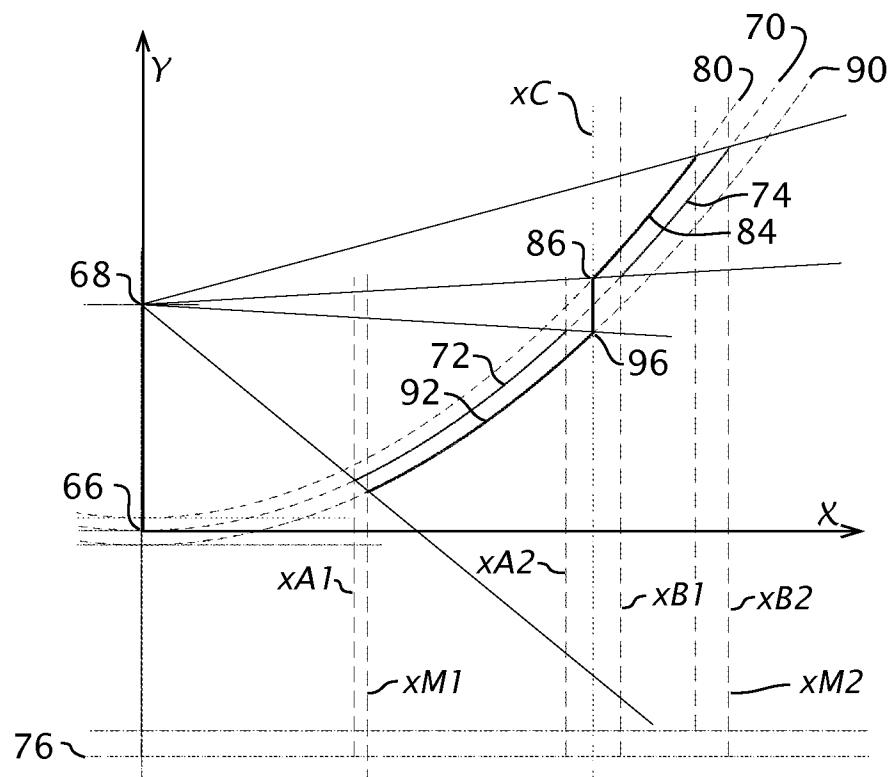
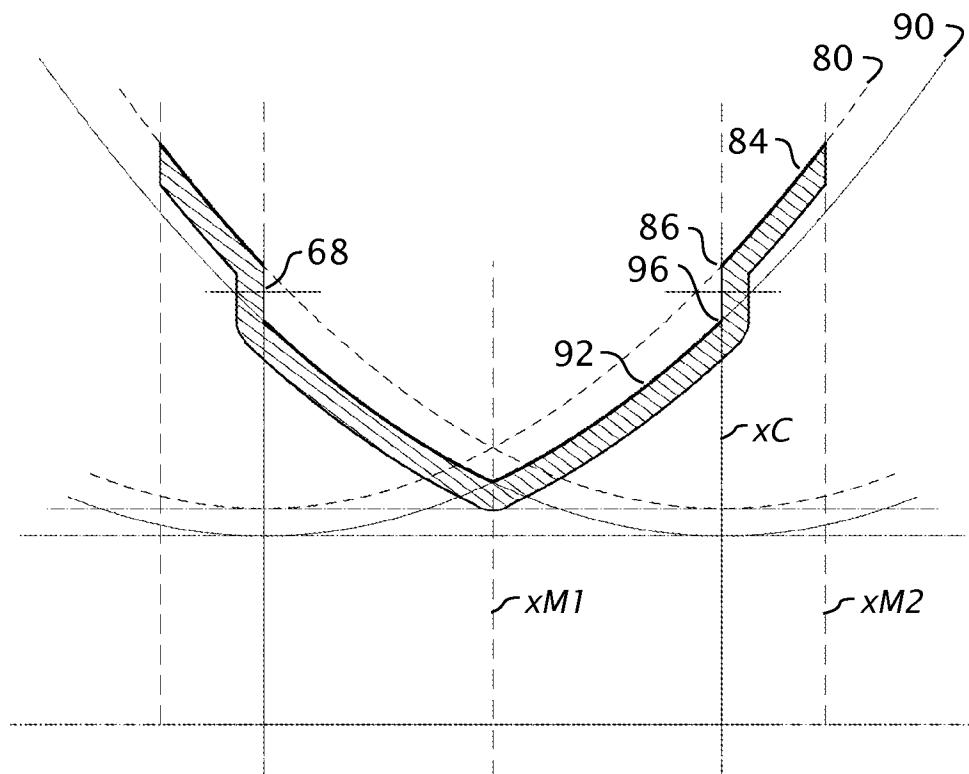


FIG. 3





A



B

FIG. 4

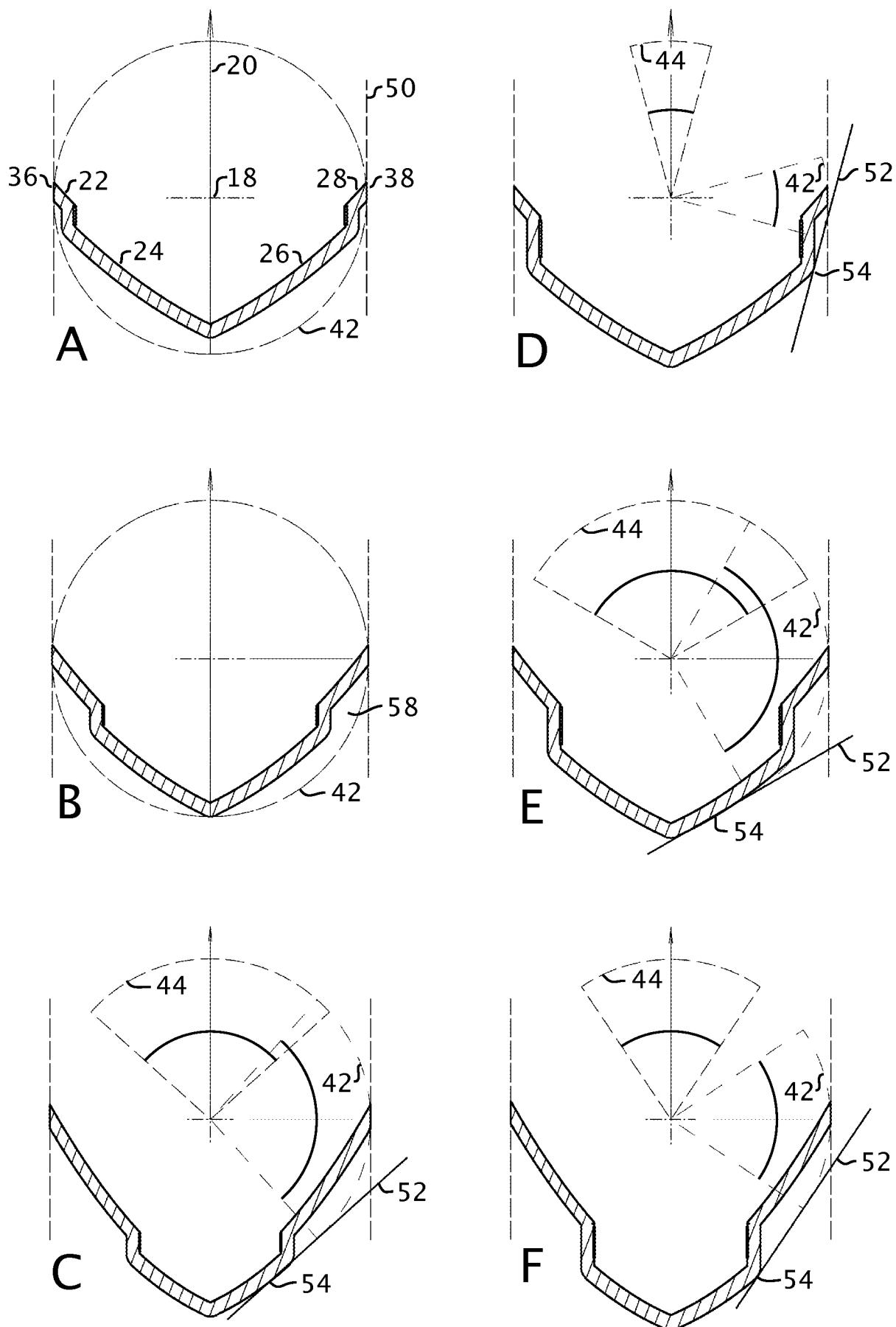


FIG. 5

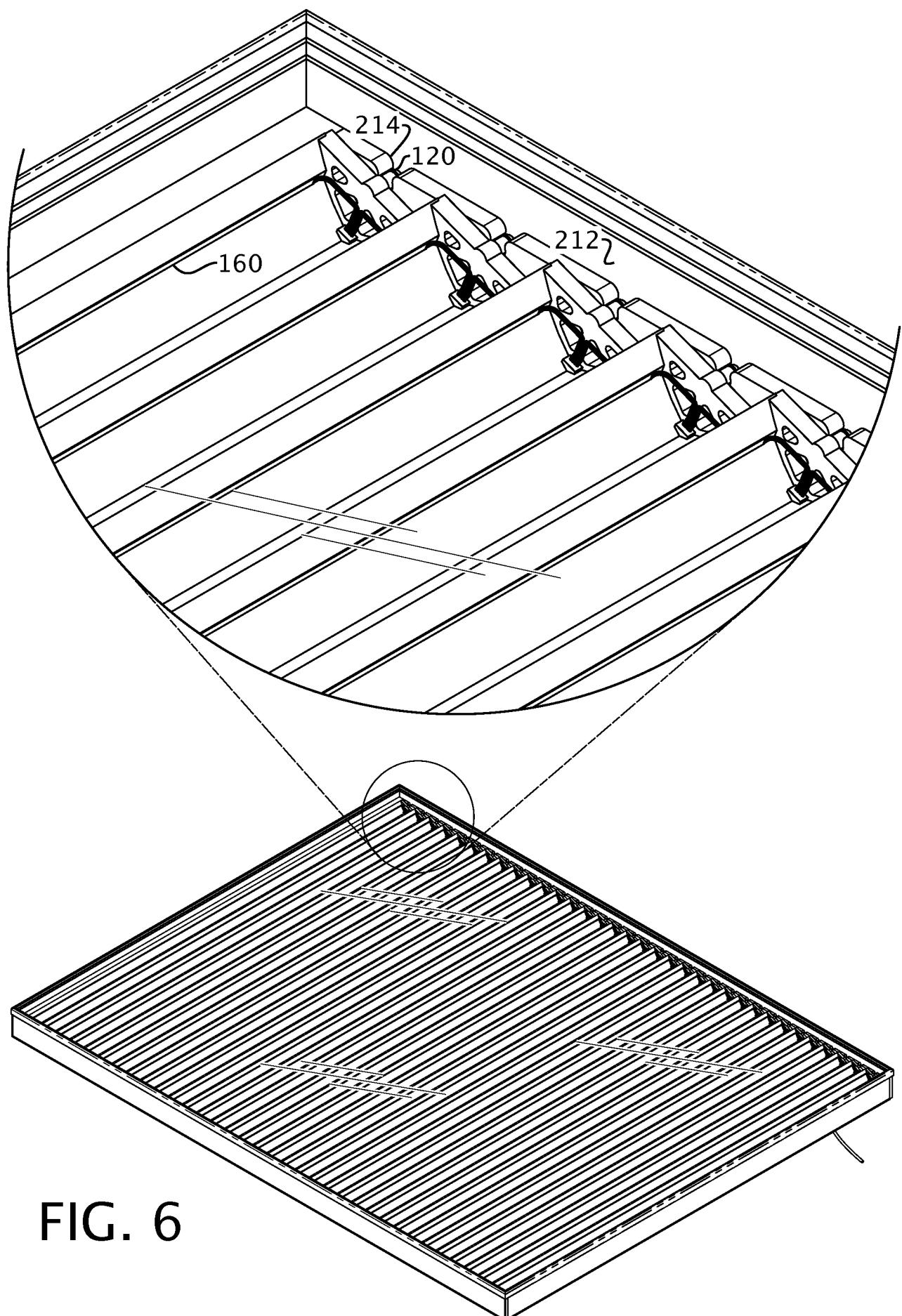
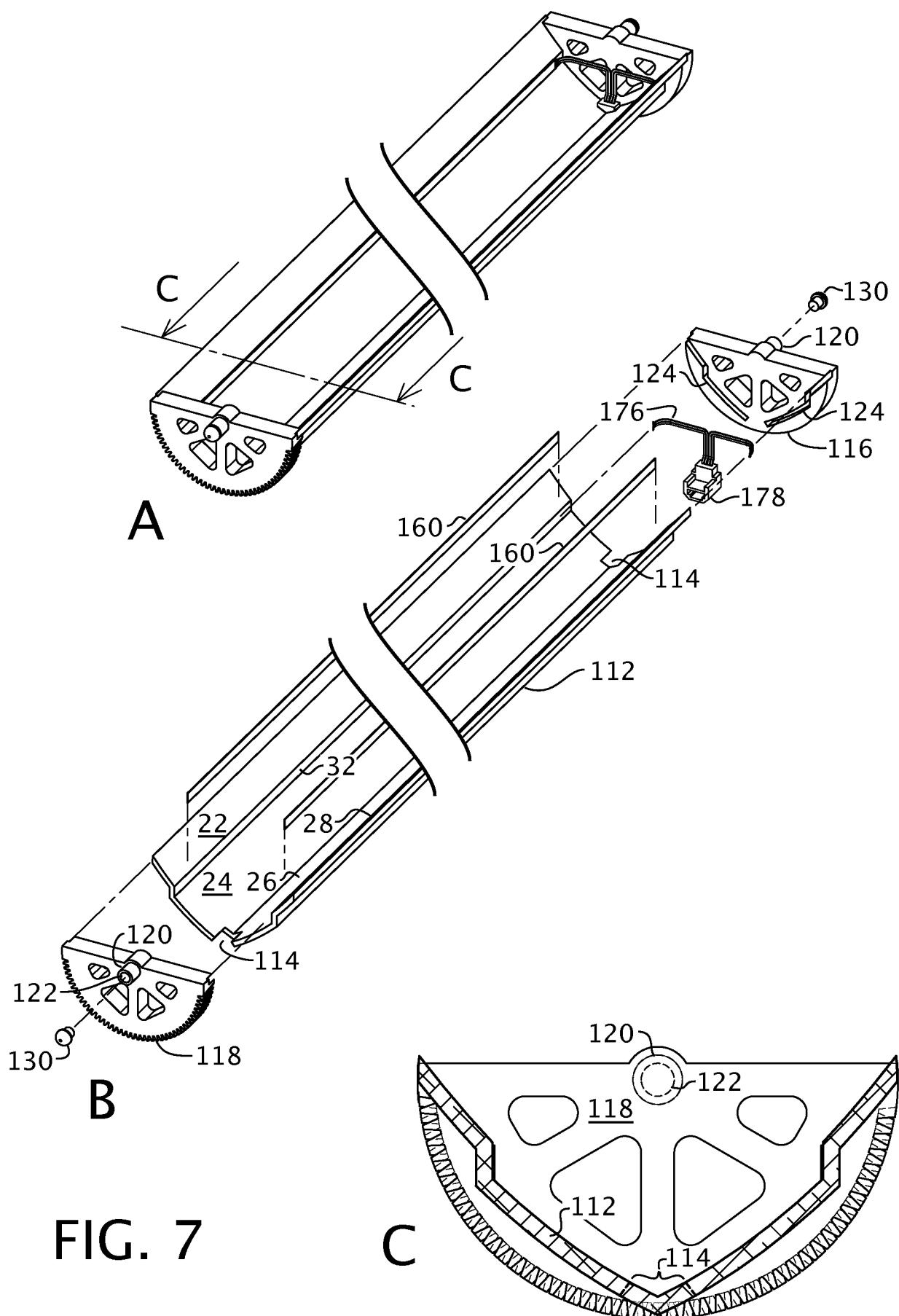


FIG. 6



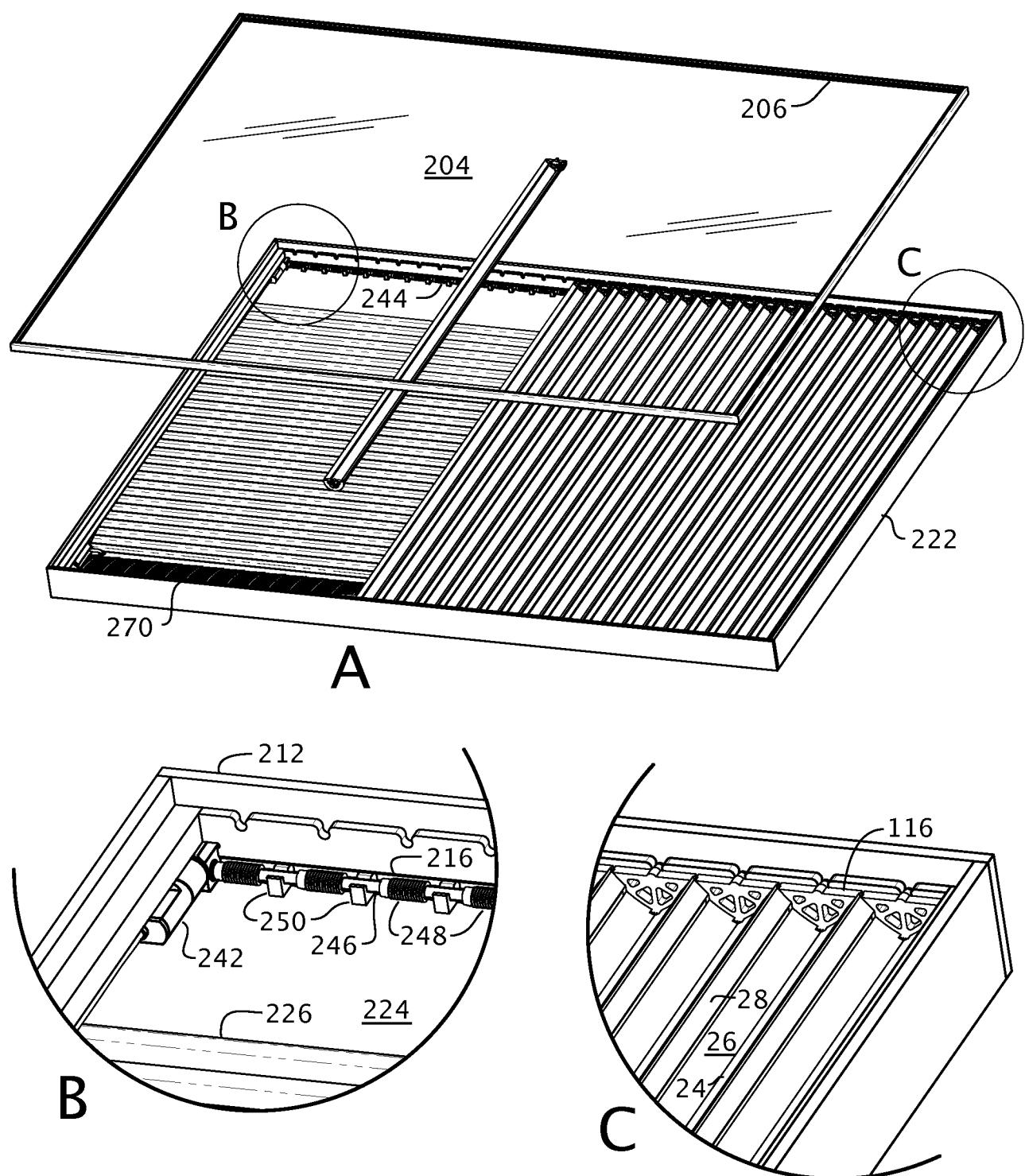
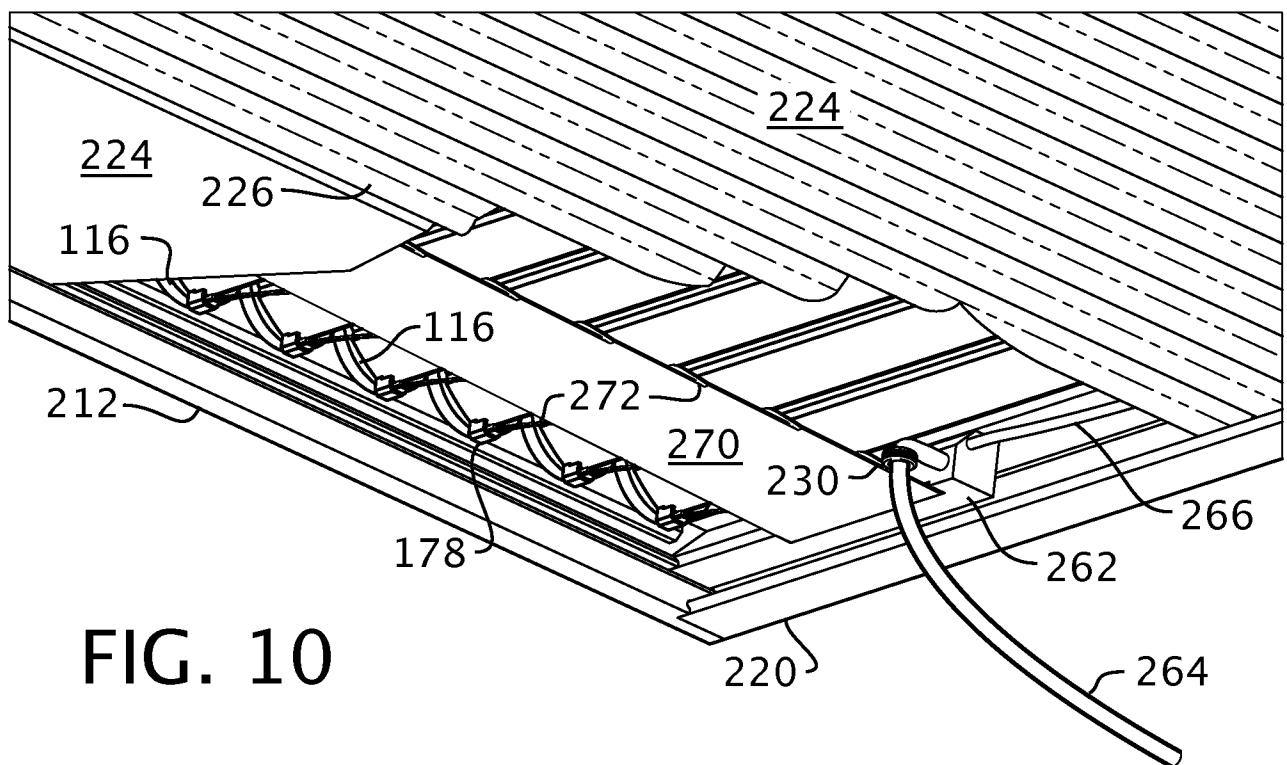
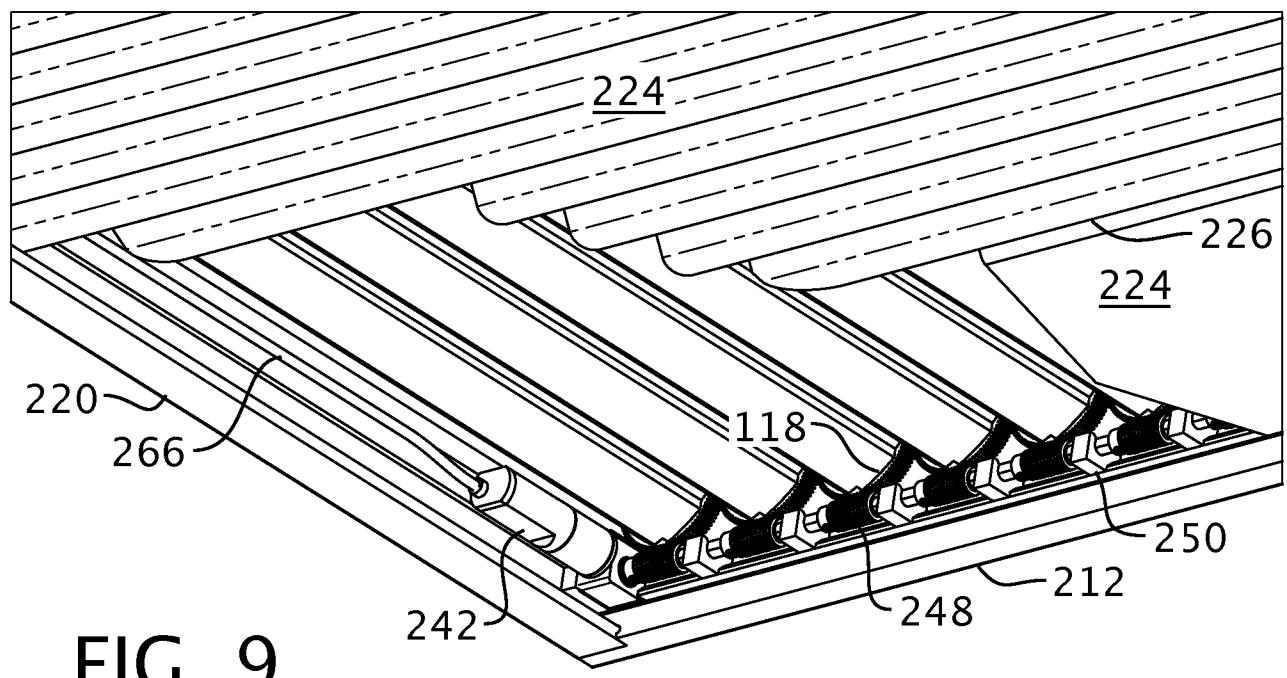


FIG. 8



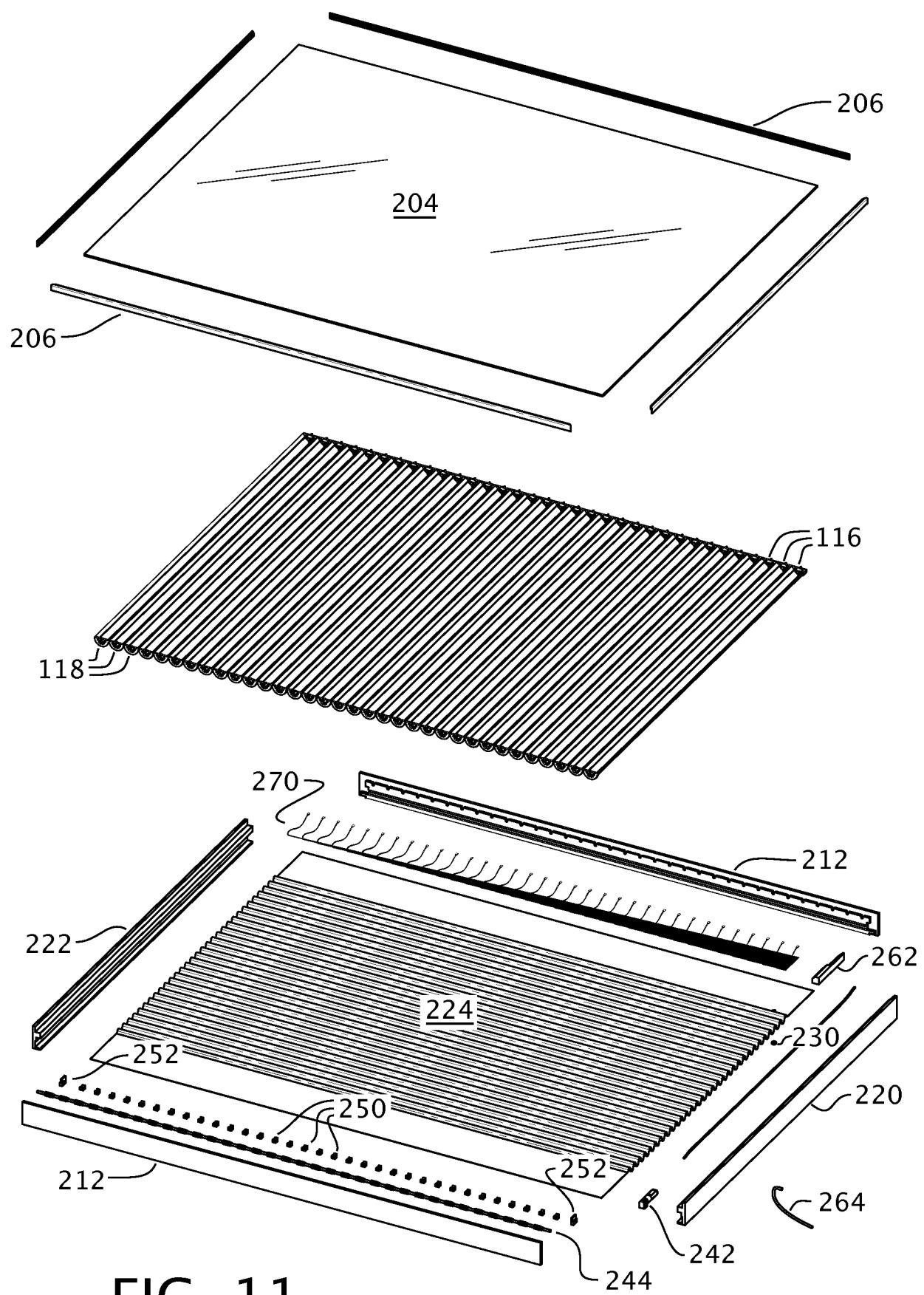


FIG. 11

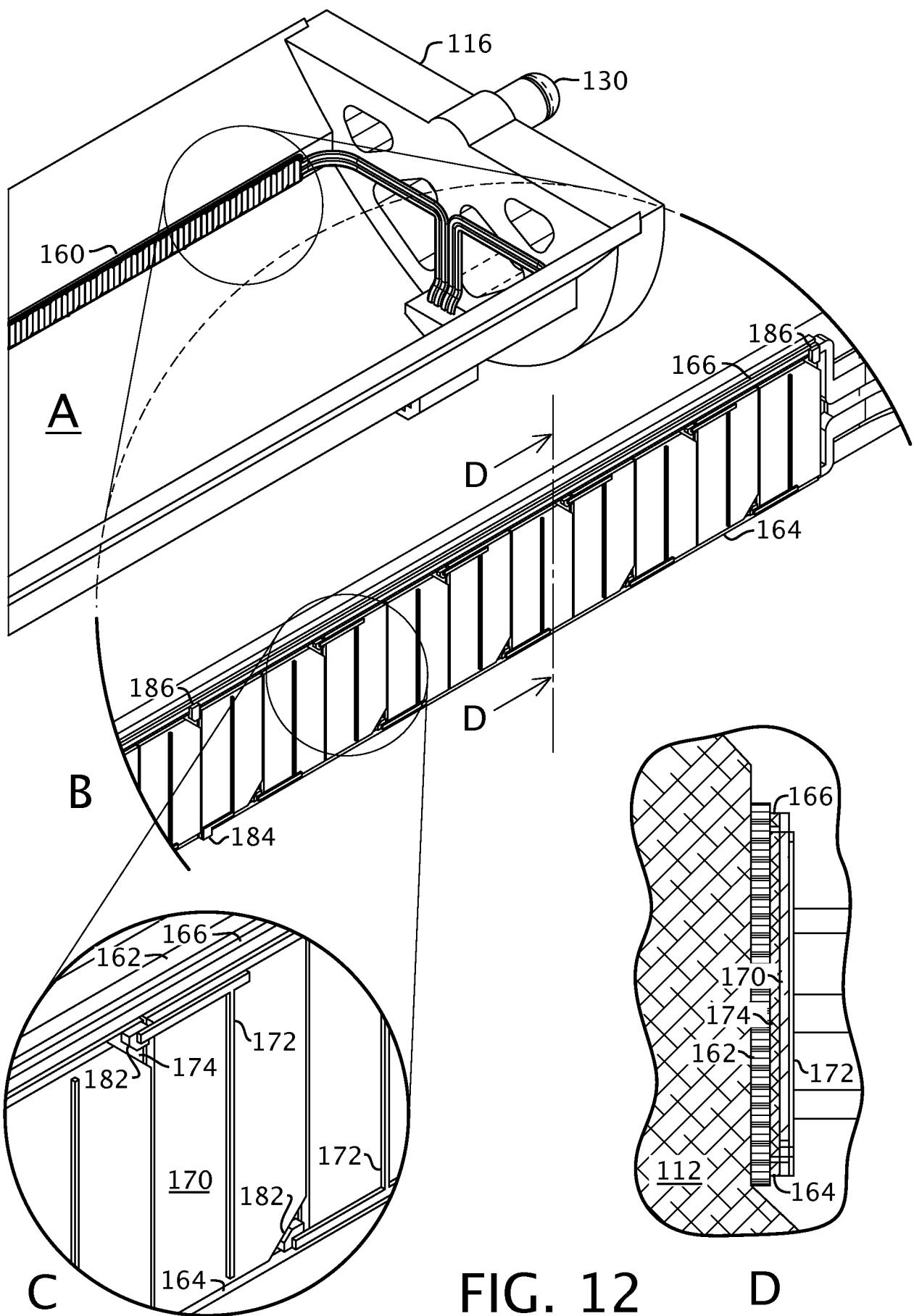


FIG. 12

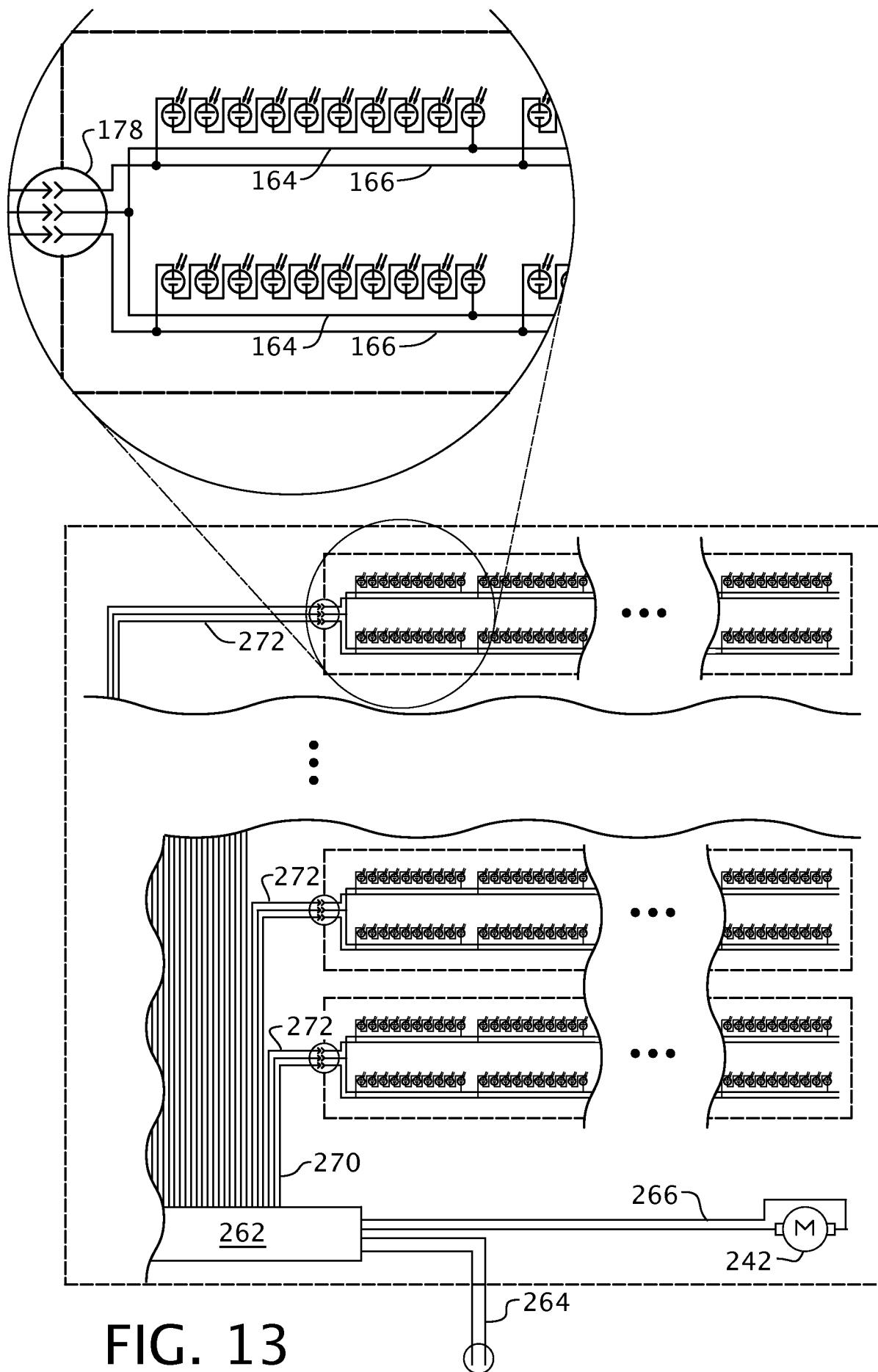


FIG. 13

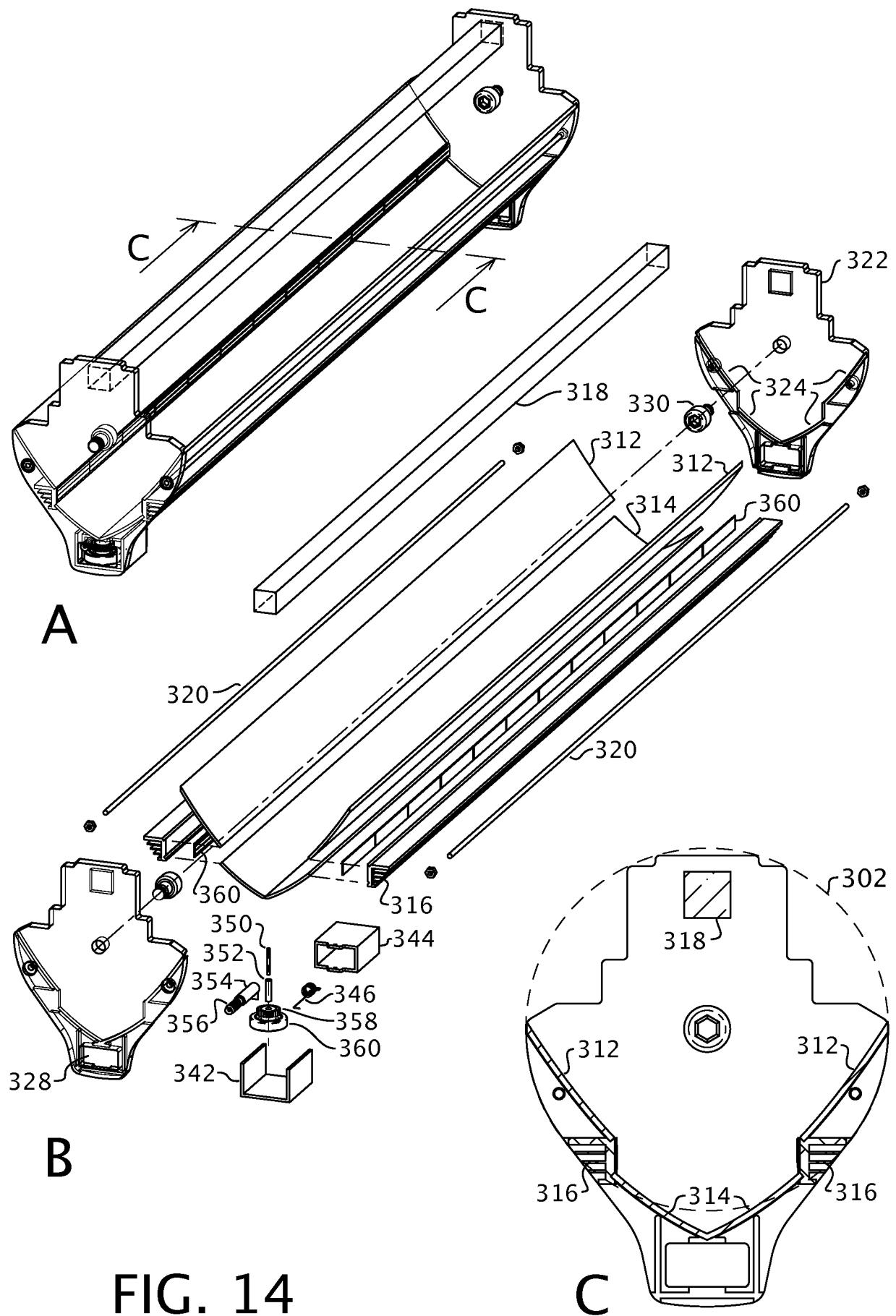
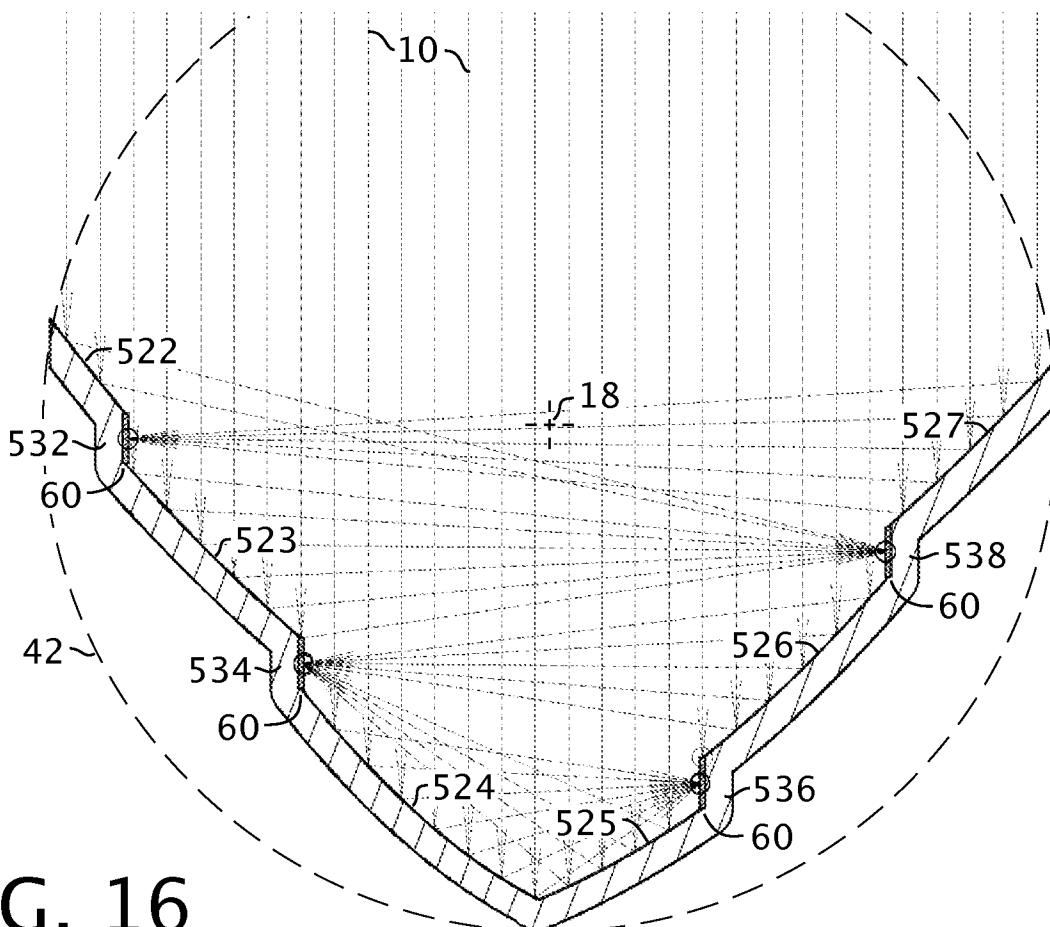
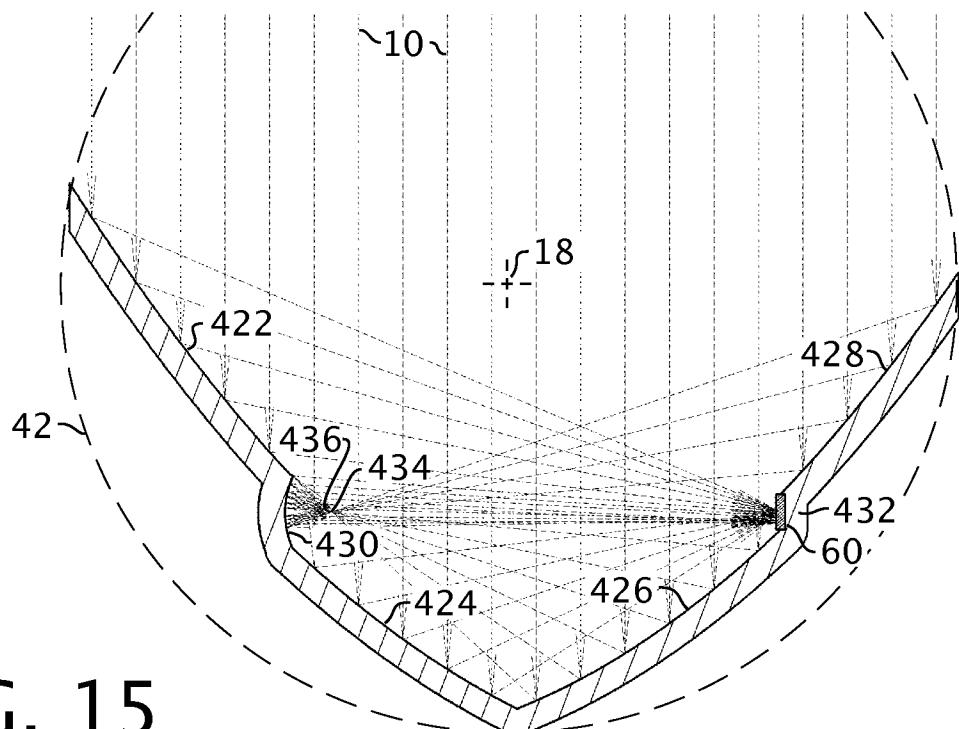
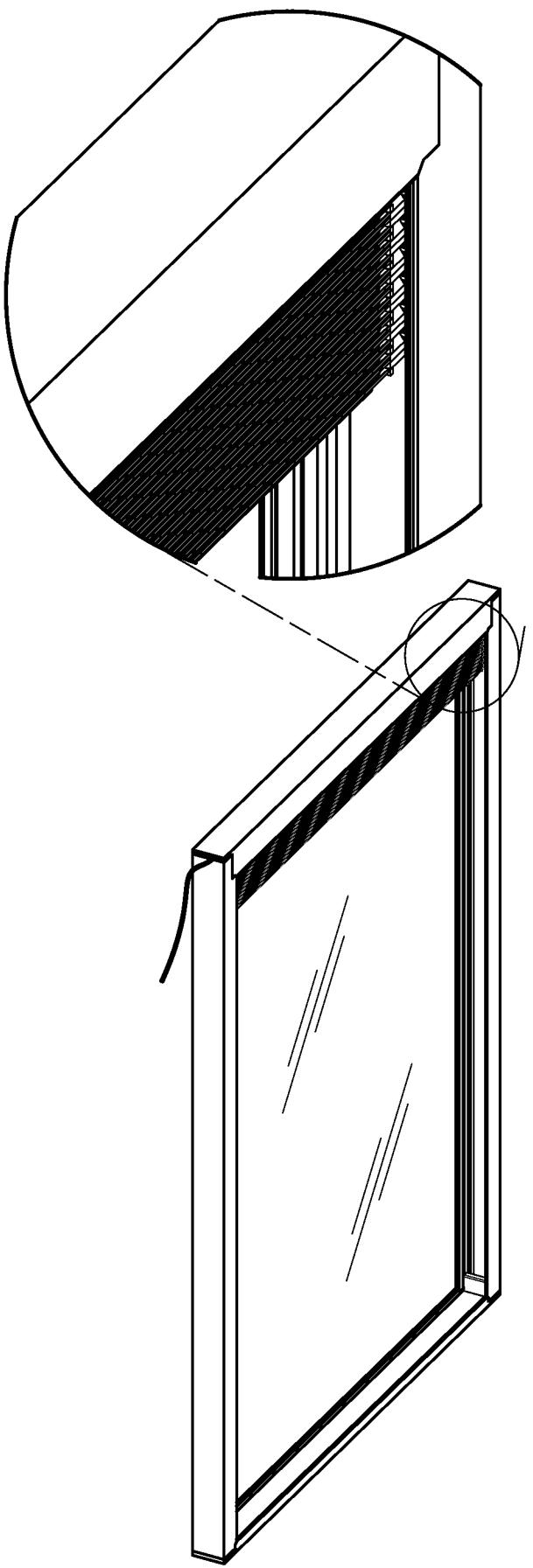
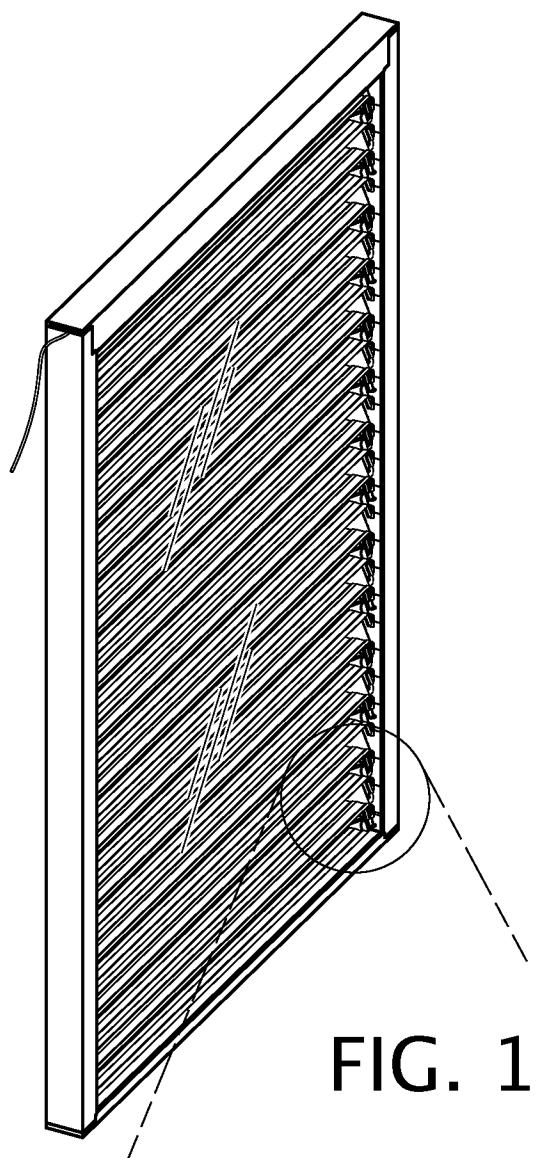
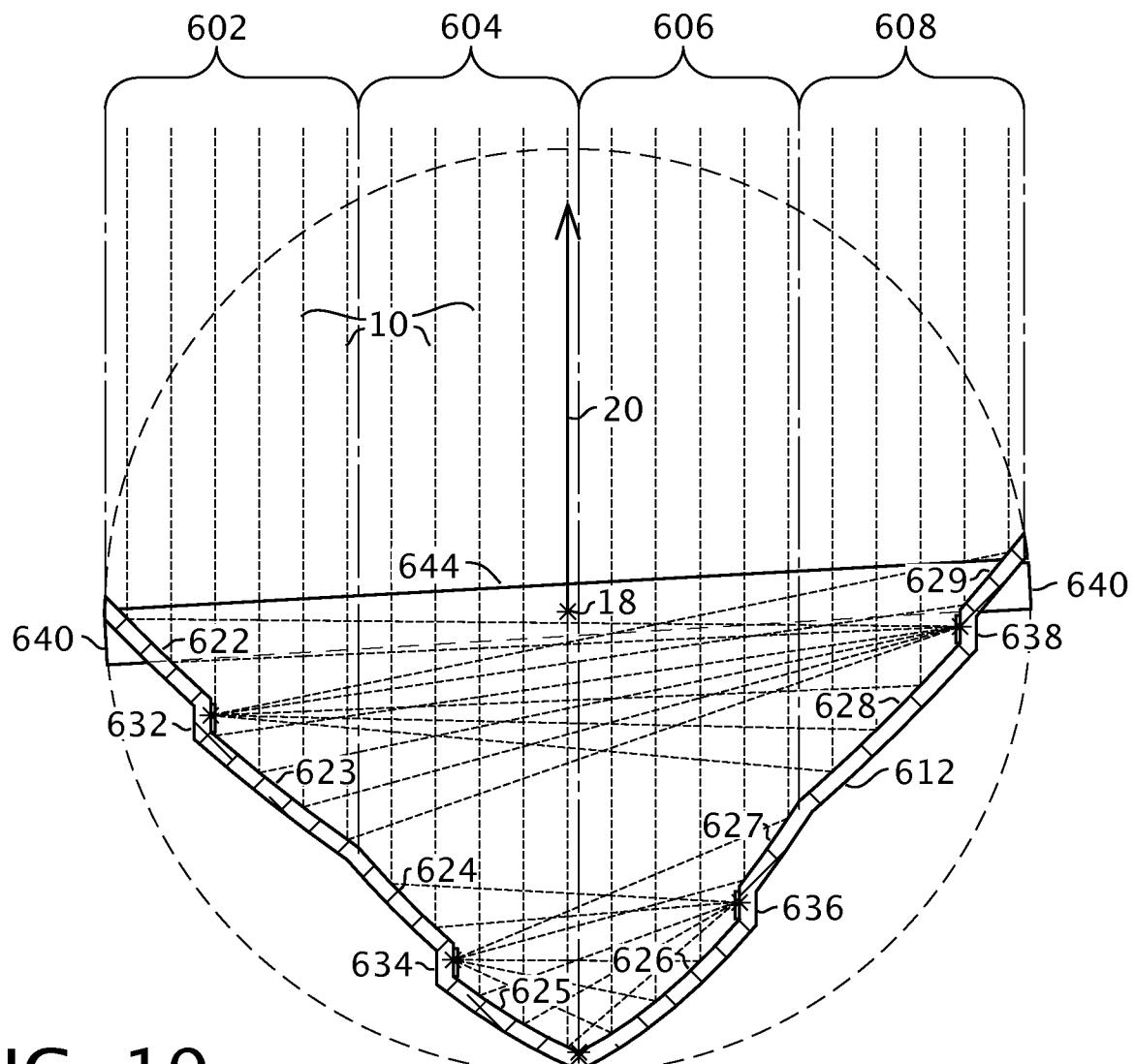
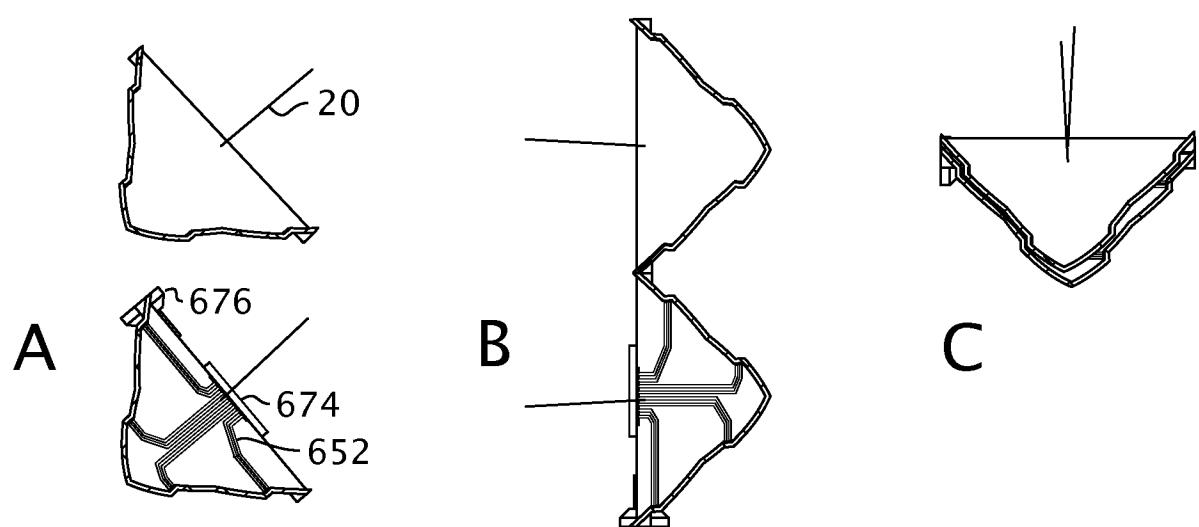


FIG. 14





**FIG. 19****FIG. 20**

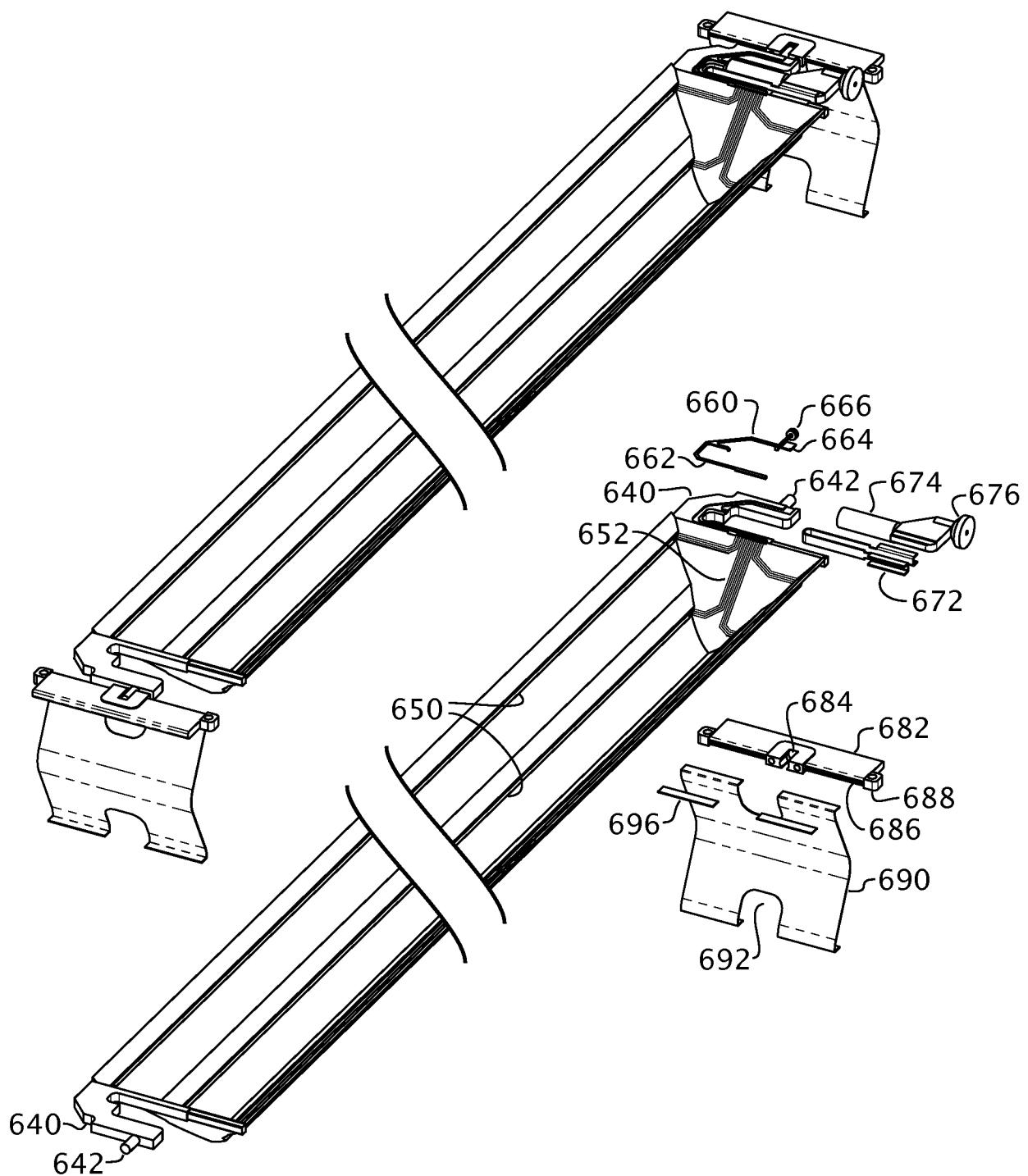
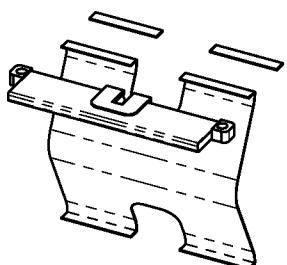
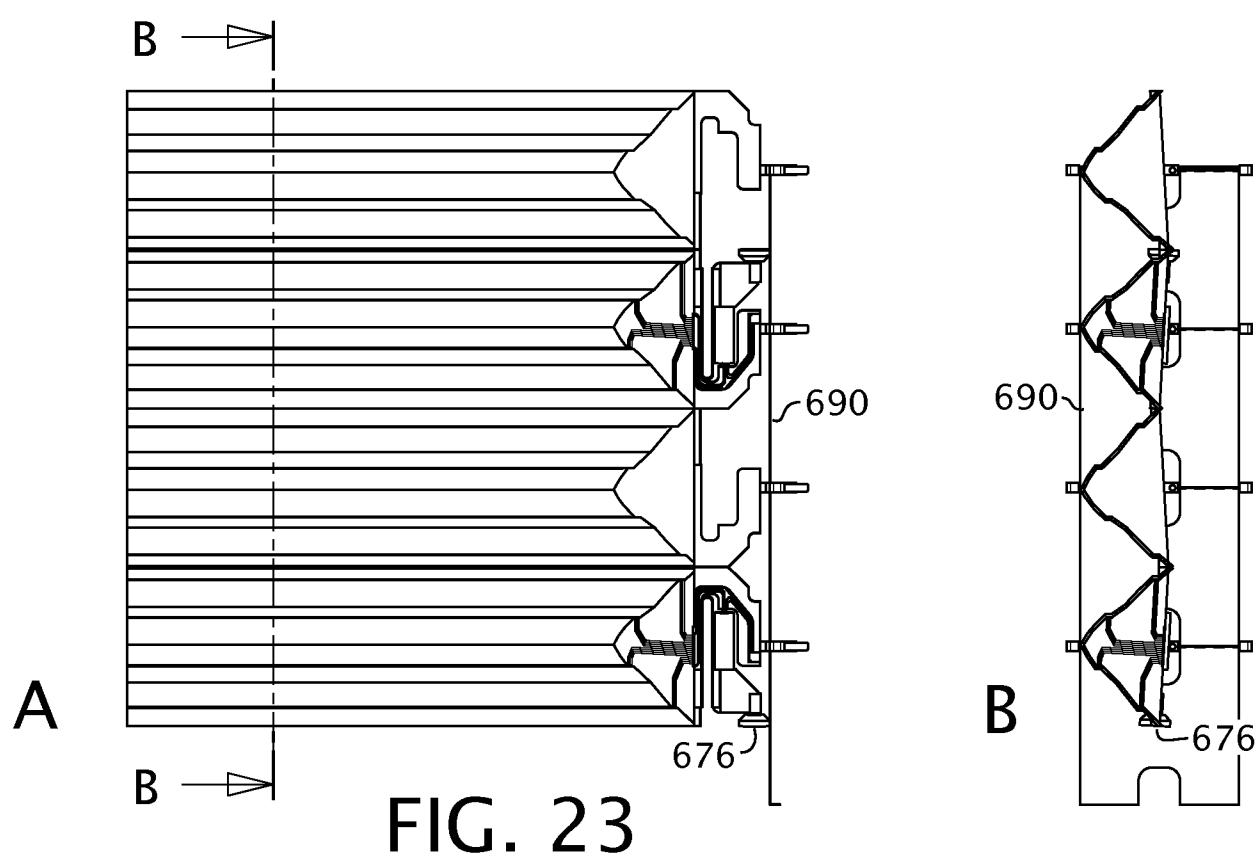
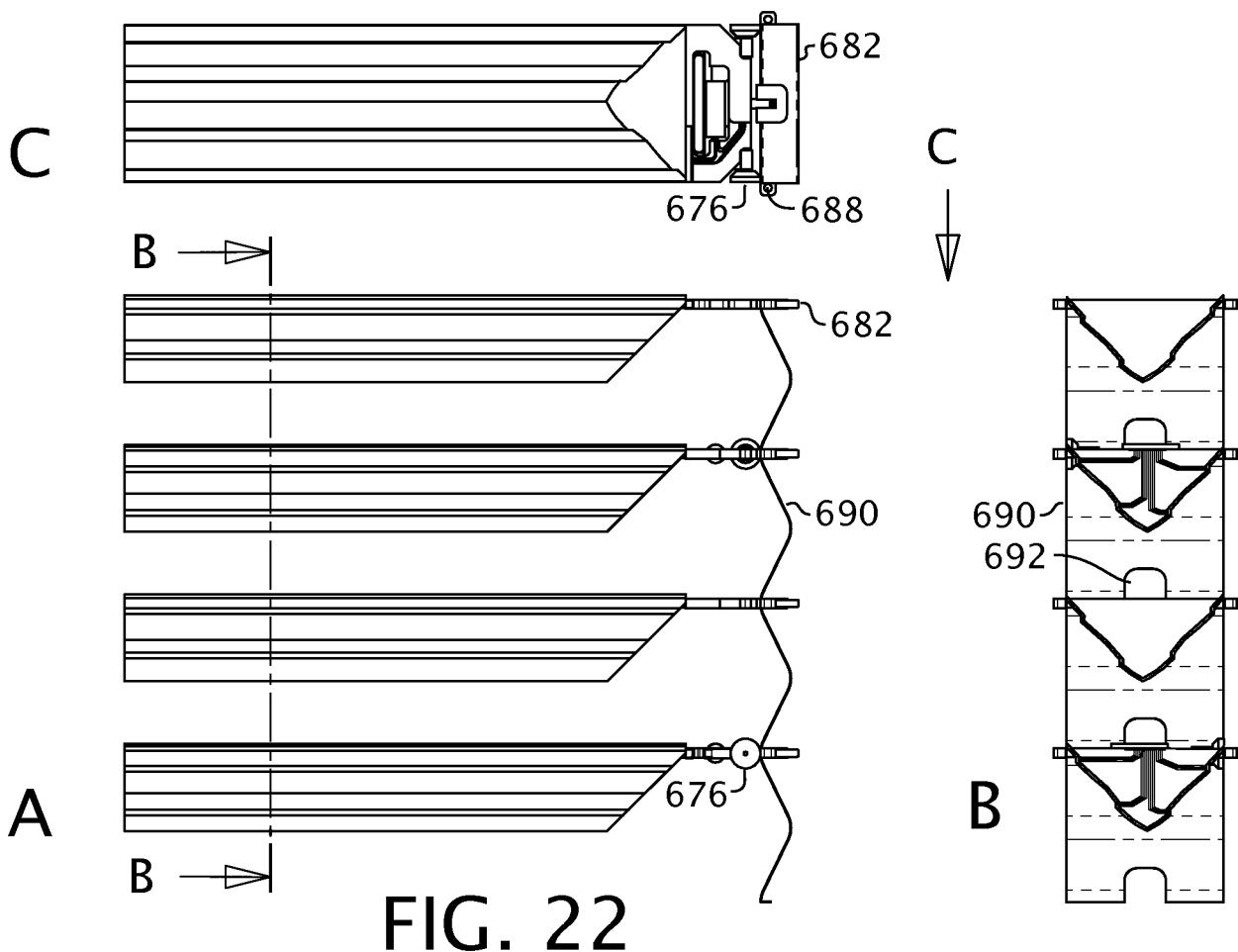


FIG. 21





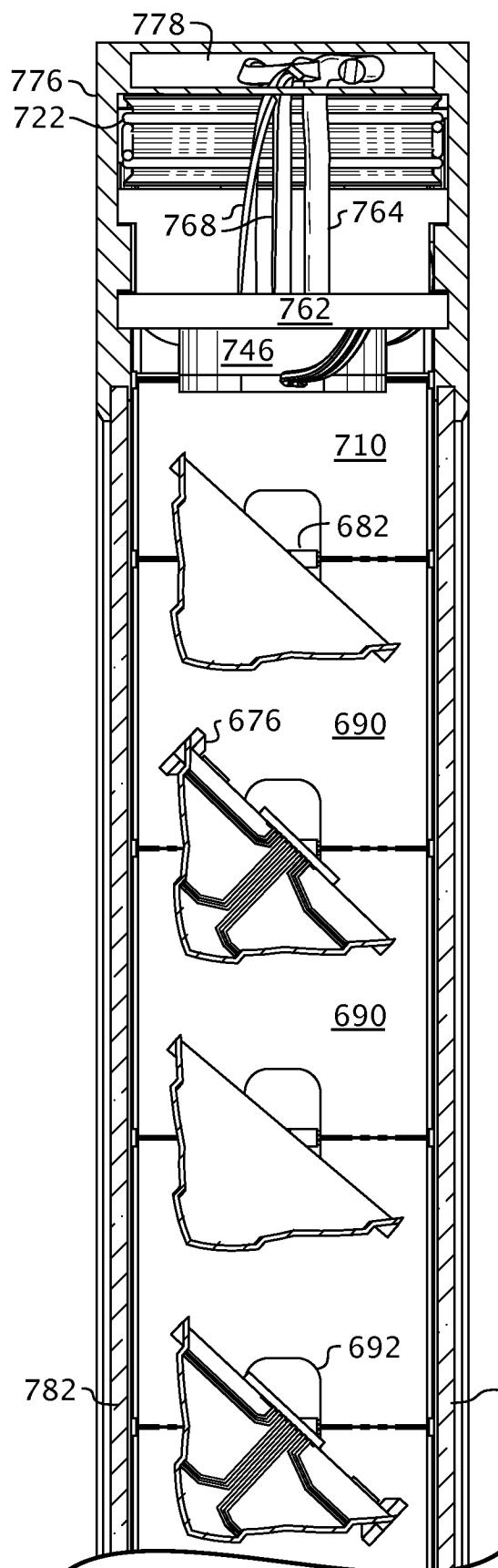


FIG. 24

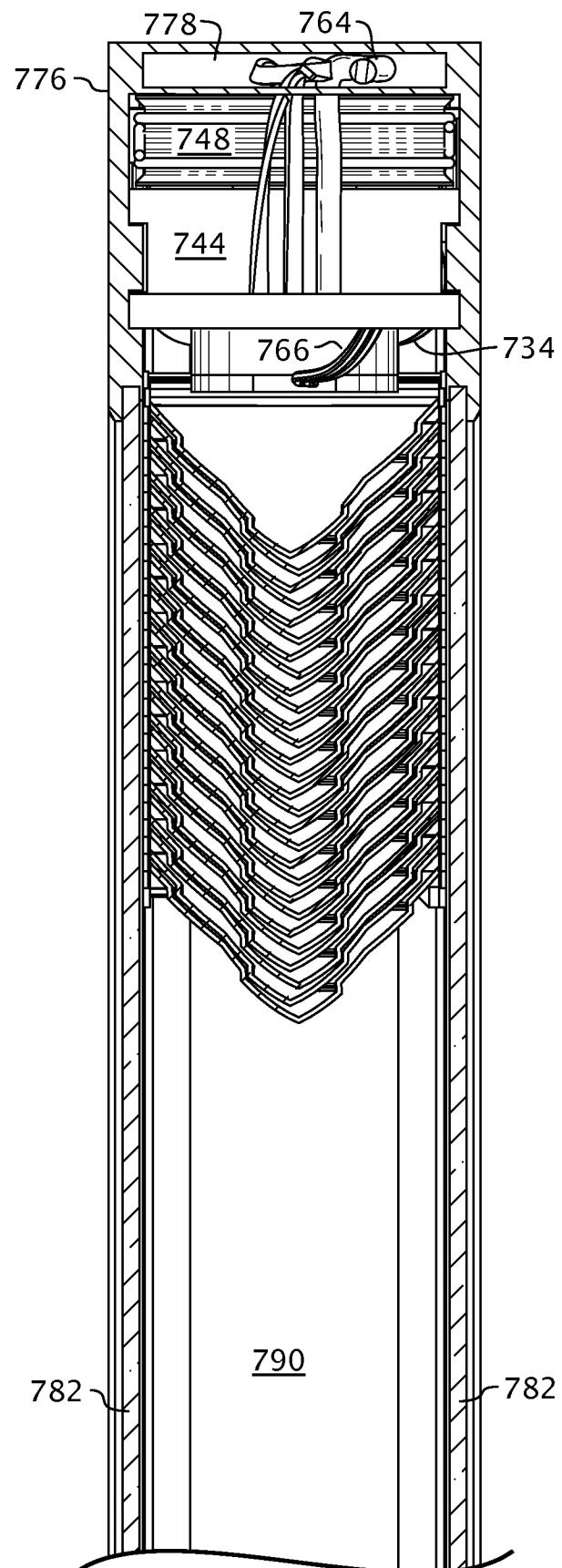


FIG. 25

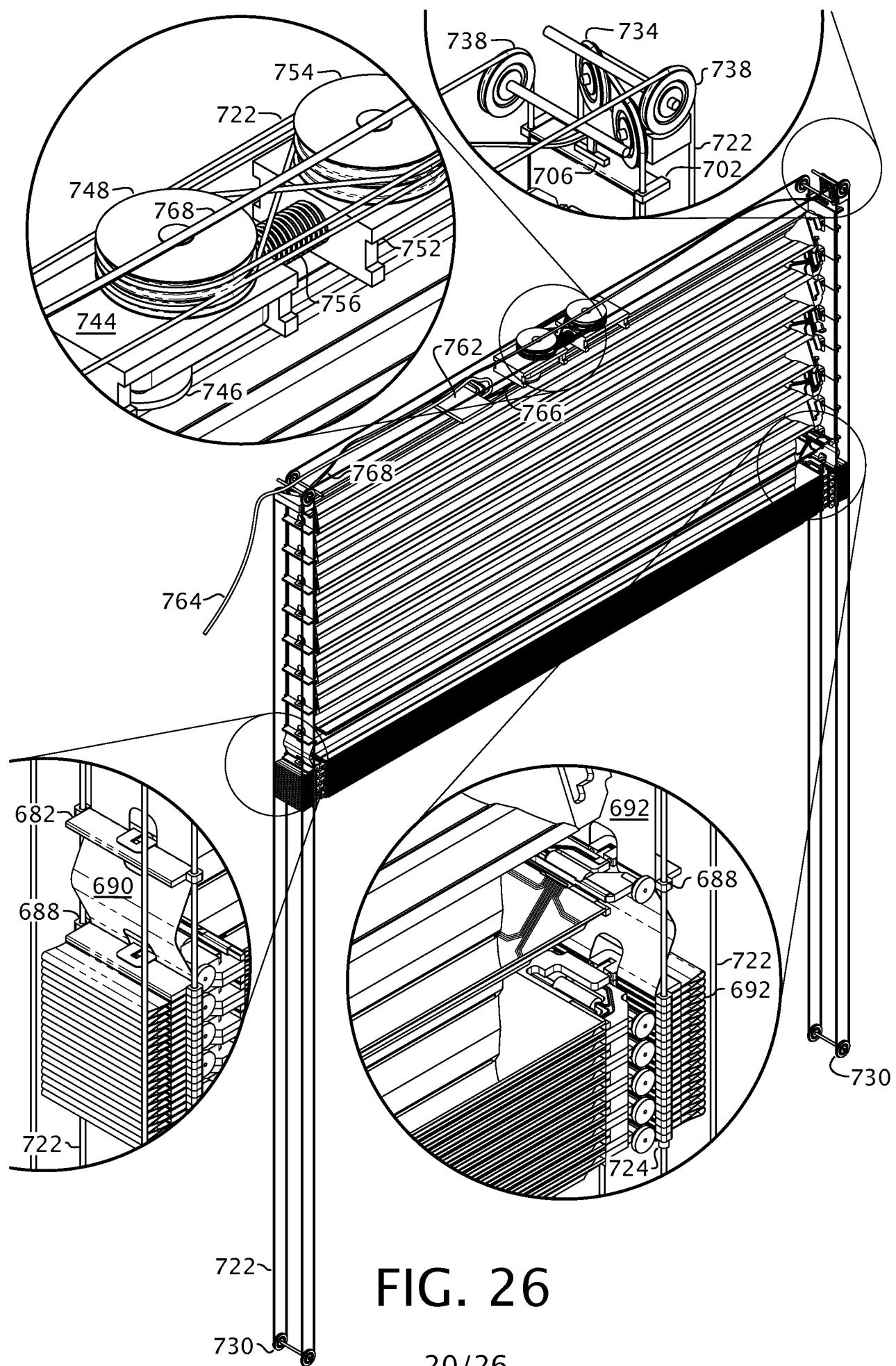


FIG. 26

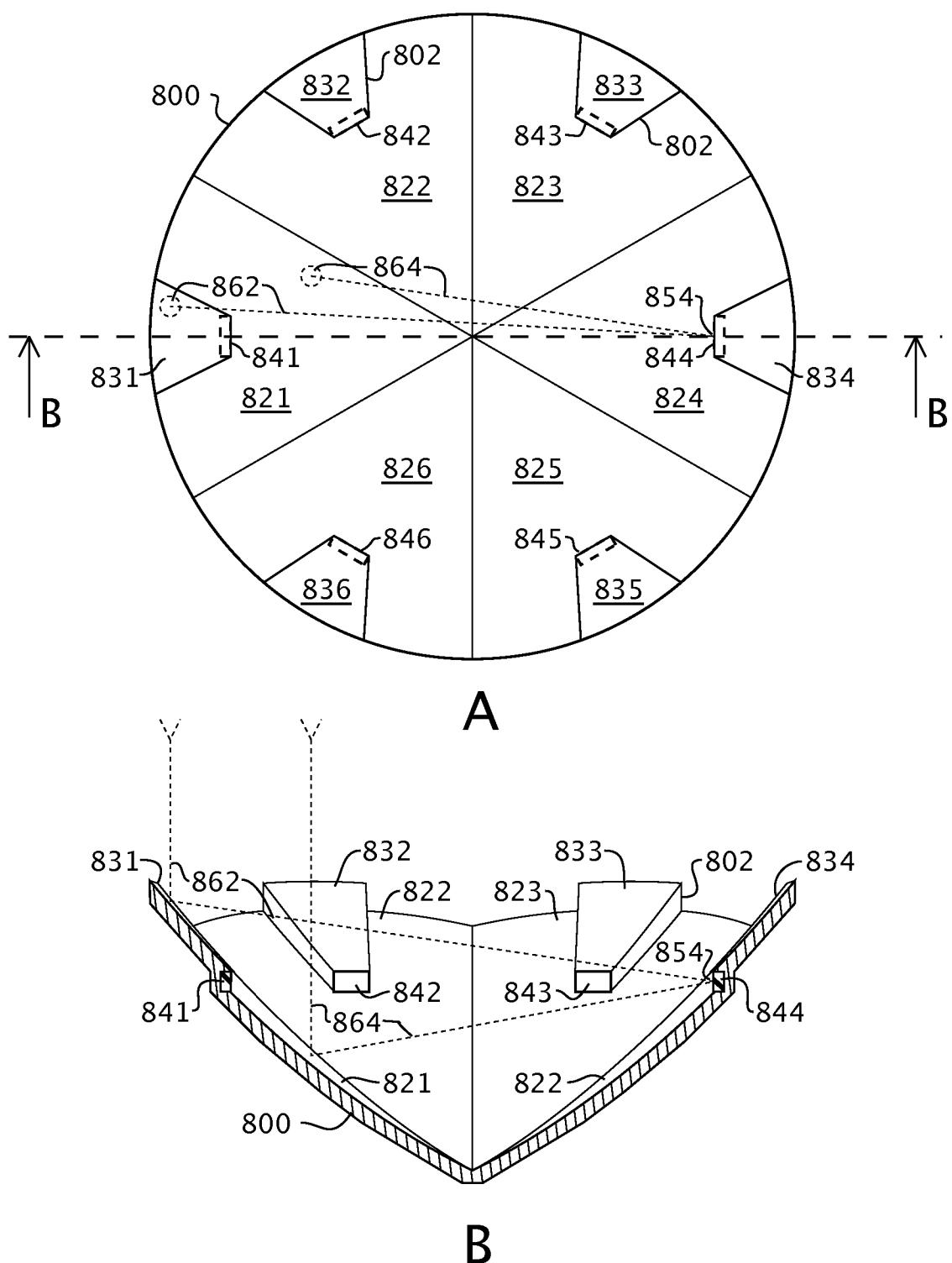
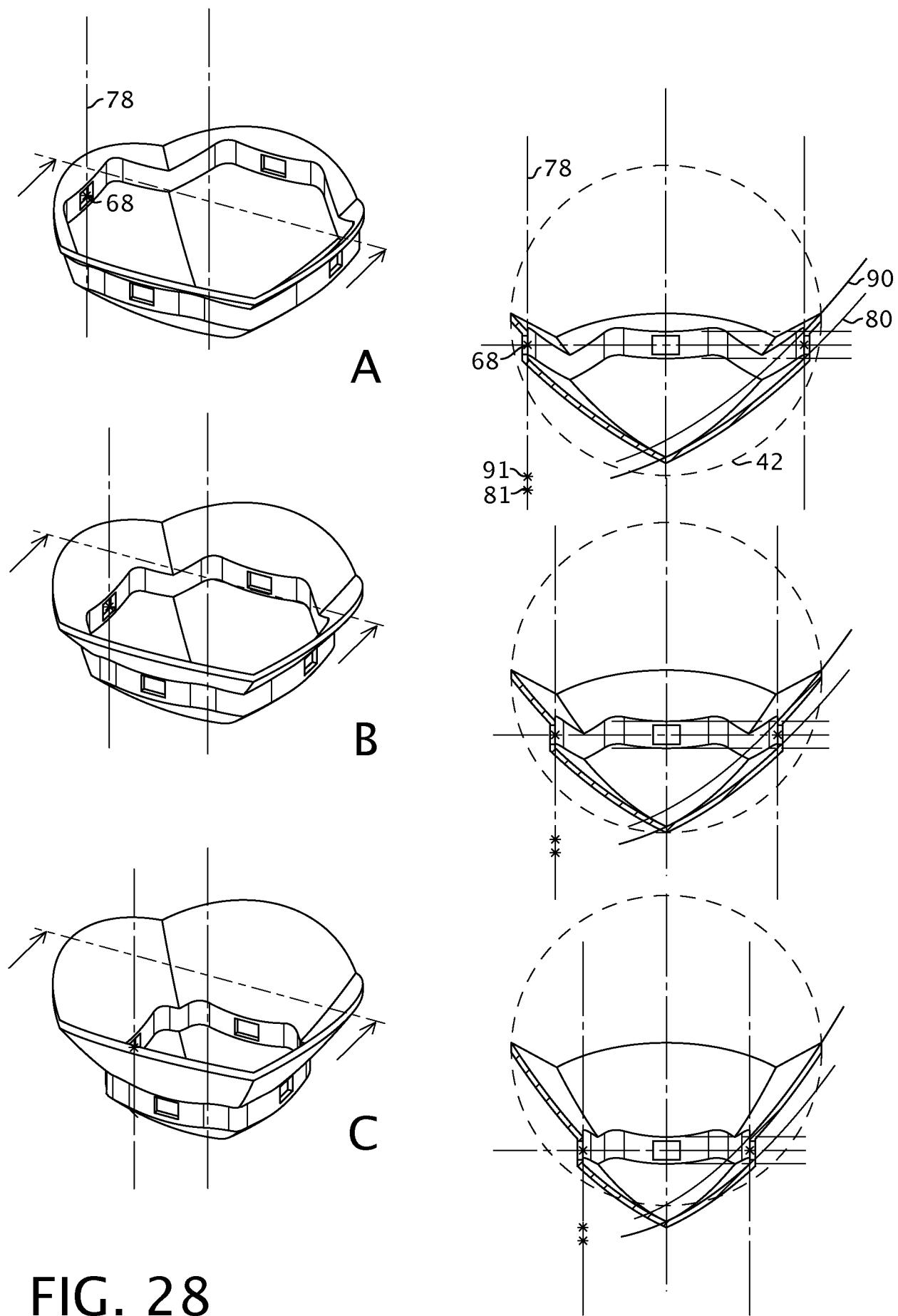


FIG. 27

**FIG. 28**

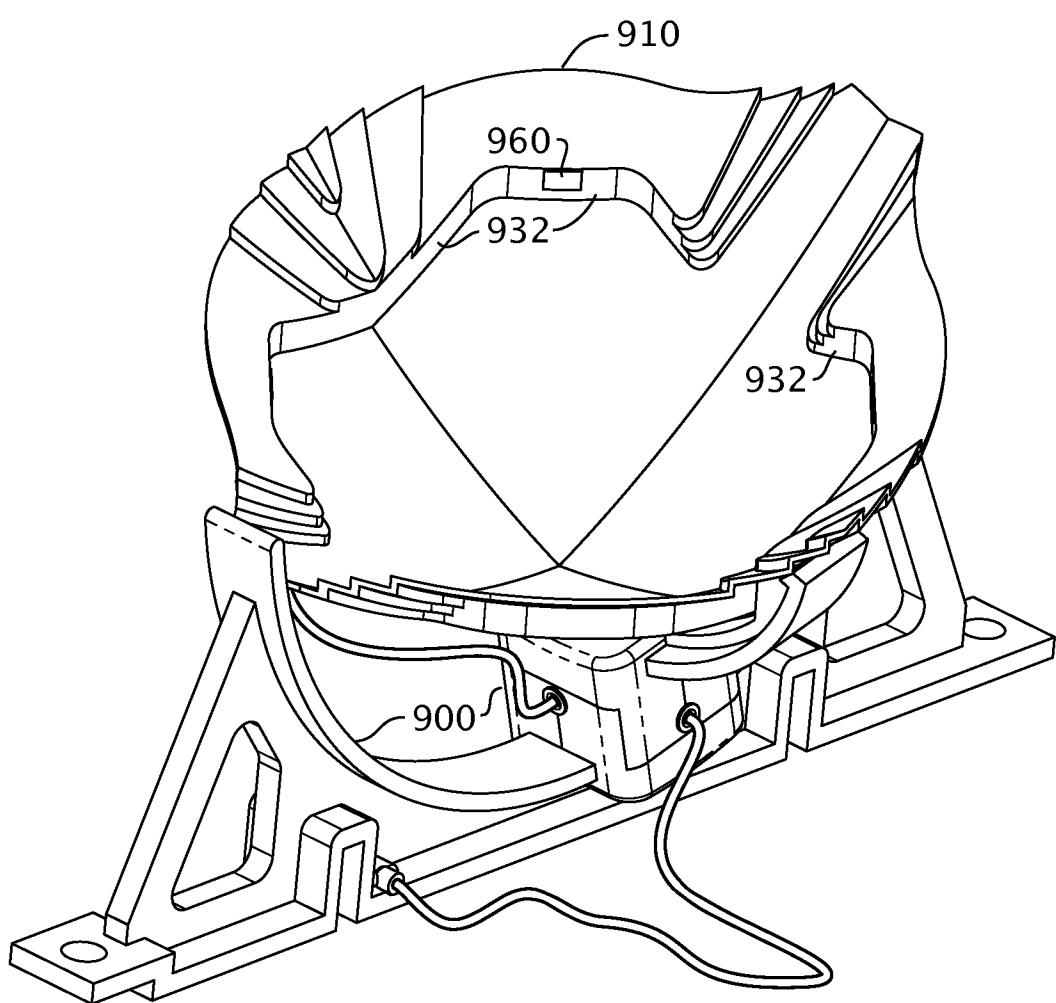
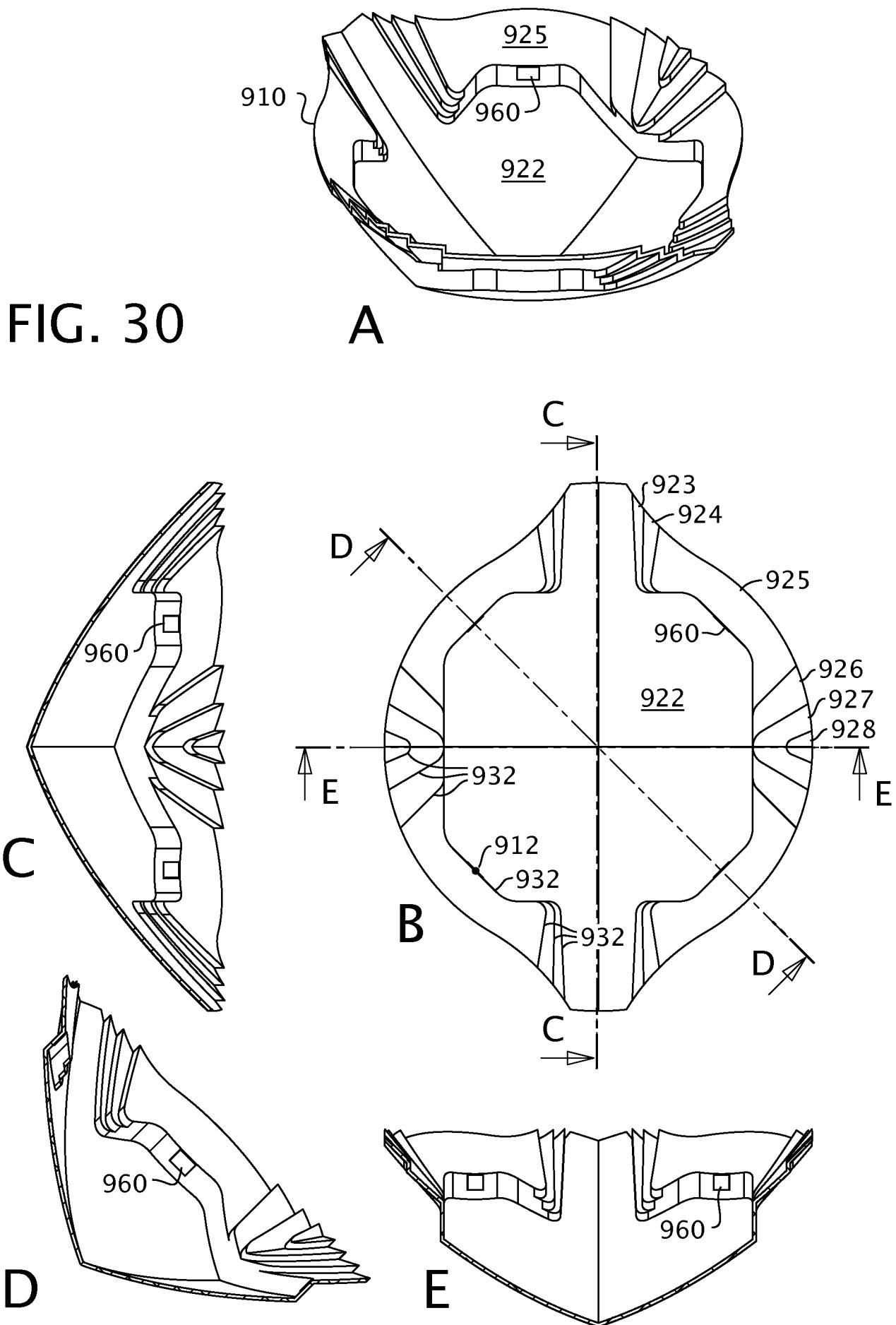
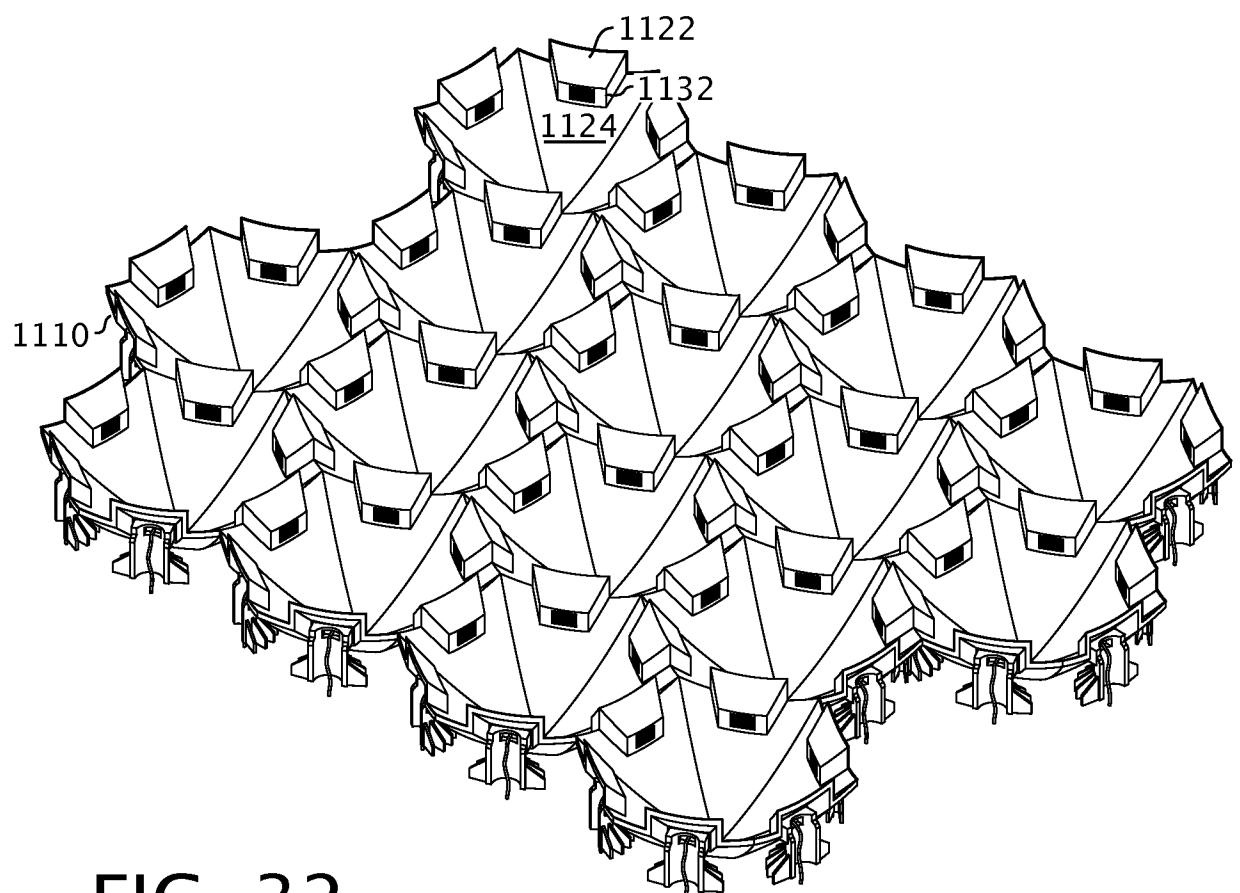
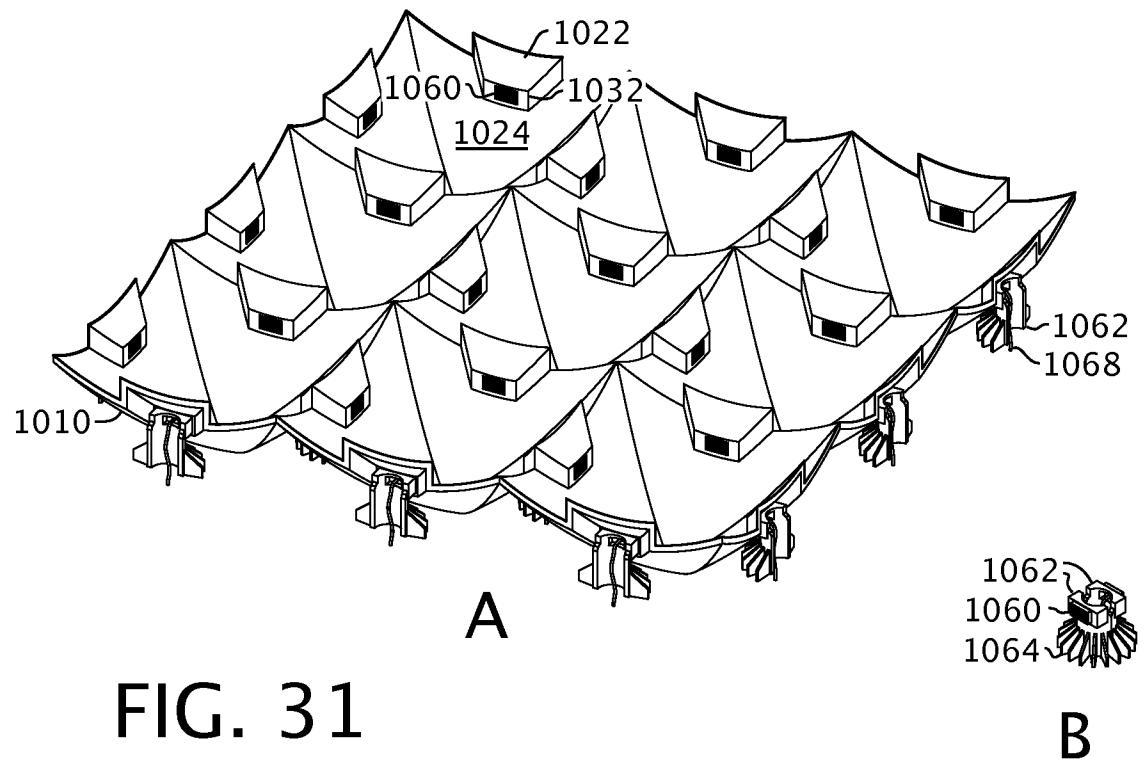
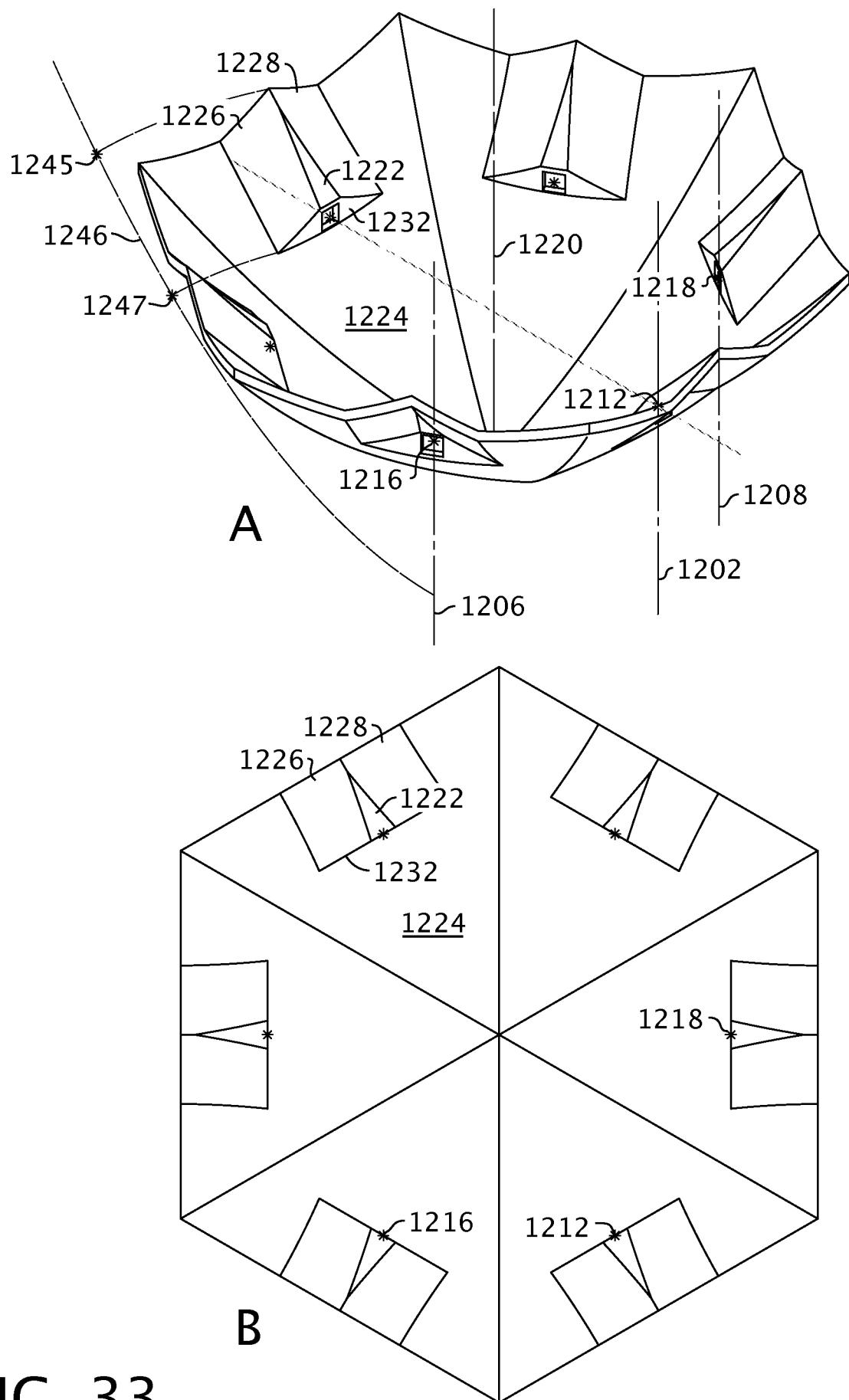


FIG. 29





**FIG. 33**

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US2009/046606

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(8) - H01L 31/042 (2009.01)

USPC - 136/246

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC(8) - H01L 31/042 (2009.01)

USPC - 136/246

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

USPTO EAST System (US, USPG-PUB, EPO, DERWENT), MicroPatent

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5,180,441 A (CORNWALL et al) 19 January 1993 (19.01.1993) entire document	1-6, 10-13
A	US 5,344,496 A (STERN et al) 06 September 1994 (06.09.1994) entire document	1-6, 10-13
A	US 2007/0079864 A1 (GRONET) 12 April 2007 (12.04.2007) entire document	1-6, 10-13
A	US 2007/0215197 A1 (BULLER et al) 20 September 2007 (20.09.2007) entire document	1-6, 10-13
A	US 2008/0000516 A1 (SHIFMAN) 03 January 2008 (03.01.2008) entire document	1-6, 10-13
A	US 2003/0000567 A1 (LYNN) 02 January 2003 (02.01.2003) entire document	1-6, 10-13
A	US 4,204,881 A (MCGREW) 27 May 1980 (27.05.1980) entire document	1-6, 10-13
A	US 4,388,481 A (UROSHEVICH) 14 June 1983 (14.06.1983) column 2, lines 6-20	1-6, 10-13

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search 11 September 2009	Date of mailing of the international search report 29 SEP 2009
Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Mail Stop PCT, Attn: ISA/US, Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 Facsimile No. 571-273-3201	Authorized officer: Blaine R. Copenheaver PCT Helpdesk: 571-272-4300 PCT OSP: 571-272-7774

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US2009/046606

Box No. II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. Claims Nos.: because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. Claims Nos.: because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. Claims Nos.: because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

See extra sheet.

1. As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying additional fees, this Authority did not invite payment of additional fees.
3. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:
1-6 and 10-13

Remark on Protest

- The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest and, where applicable, the payment of a protest fee.
- The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation.
- No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US2009/046606

Continuation of Box III.

This application contains the following inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked as to form a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1. In order for all inventions to be examined, the appropriate additional examination fees must be paid.

Group I – Claims 1-6 and 10-13 reciting a method of concentrating directional radiant energy or a reflector including risers bounded by at least one parabolic mirror lying closer and another lying farther from the energy source where the focus or foci of the mirrors lie substantially in the direction faced by a receiver situated in the riser.

Group II – Claims 7 and 8 reciting a retractable array of concentrating photovoltaic elements individually equipped to track the movement of the sun.

Group III – Claim 9 reciting a concentrating photovoltaic panel including a series of elongated concentrating members each comprising a reflector having a V-shaped profile whose width is approximately half its depth.

Group IV – Claims 14-16 reciting a reflector focusing light on a plurality of spots on or proximal to its surface in which the surface comprises a set of reflective faces each of which has a shape of a portion of a paraboloid of revolution whose focal point coincides with one of the spots and a set of receivers straddling the spots.

The inventions listed as Groups I, II, III or IV do not relate to a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons: the special technical feature of the Group I invention: risers bounded by at least one parabolic mirror lying closer and another lying farther from the energy source where the focus or foci of the mirrors lie substantially in the direction faced by a receiver situated in the riser as claimed therein is not present in the invention of Groups II, III or IV. The special technical feature of the Group II invention: array elements individually equipped to track the movement of the sun as claimed therein is not present in the invention of Groups I, III or IV. The special technical feature of the Group III invention: a series of elongated concentrating members each comprising a reflector having a V-shaped profile whose width is approximately half its depth as claimed therein is not present in the invention of Groups I, II or IV. The special technical feature of the Group IV invention: a reflector having a set of reflective faces each of which has a shape of a portion of a paraboloid of revolution whose focal point coincides with one of the spots and a set of receivers straddling the spots as claimed therein is not present in the invention of Groups I, II or III.

Groups I, II, III and IV lack unity of invention because even though the inventions of these groups require the technical feature of concentrating radiant energy using a parabolic reflector, this technical feature is not a special technical feature as it does not make a contribution over the prior art in view of US 4,388,481 A (UROSHEVICH) 14 June 1983 (column 2, lines 6-20).

Since none of the special technical features of the Group I, II, III or IV inventions are found in more than one of the inventions, unity of invention is lacking.