

NASA TECH BRIEF

Marshall Space Flight Center



NASA Tech Briefs announce new technology derived from the U.S. space program. They are issued to encourage commercial application. Tech Briefs are available on a subscription basis from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22151. Requests for individual copies or questions relating to the Tech Brief program may be directed to the Technology Utilization Office, NASA, Code KT, Washington, D.C. 20546.

Solar -Energy Absorber: Active Infrared (IR) Trap Without Glass

The problem:

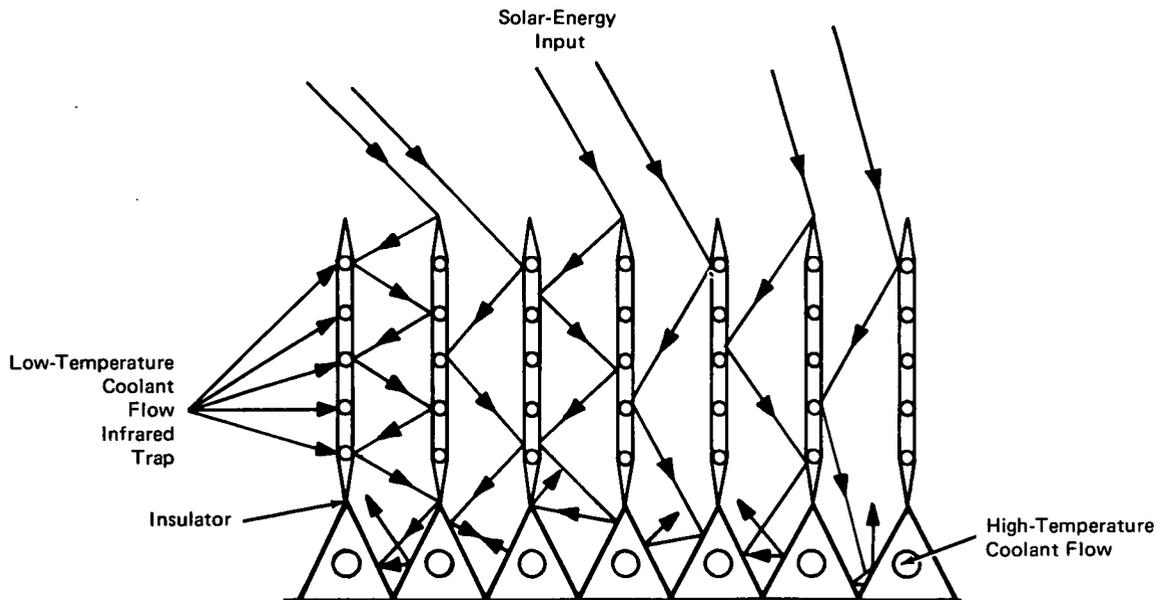
Present solar-energy absorbers, used in trapping solar radiation for thermal-to-electrical conversion systems, operate at efficiencies of up to 86 percent. The basic reason for the energy loss is the absorber configuration. A typical absorber collects solar heat through several glass plates located above the absorber surface. The effectiveness of heat transfer between the plates depends largely on their temperature difference: the larger this difference, the more effective the heat transfer. As solar energy penetrates the plates, a large part of it is trapped in the glass. As a result, the temperature difference between the plates is minimum, with a corresponding reduction in absorber efficiency.

The solution:

Absorber efficiency can be improved to 90 percent by removing the glass plates and using active infrared traps.

How it's done:

The new absorber configuration incorporates louvers which serve as infrared radiation traps (see figure). The traps have a coolant conveyed through ducts to trap any visible light incident on the absorber surface. The light is absorbed as infrared energy by the cooling medium, which collects the heat and carries it to where it is used.



Solar-Energy Absorber: Active Infrared Trap Without Glass

(continued overleaf)

Notes:

1. The new absorber configuration may be of interest to manufacturers of solar absorbers and to engineers and scientists developing new sources of energy.
2. Requests for further information may be directed to:
Technology Utilization Officer
Marshall Space Flight Center
Code A&PS-TU
Marshall Space Flight Center, Alabama 35812
Reference: B73-10485

Patent status:

Inquiries concerning rights for the commercial use of this invention should be addressed to:

Patent Counsel
Marshall Space Flight Center
Code A&PS-PAT
Marshall Space Flight Center, Alabama 35812

Source: L. W. Brantley, Jr.
Marshall Space Flight Center
(MFS-22744)