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Review

A Review of the Compound Parabolic Concentrator (CPC) with a Tubular Absorber

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Abstract: The compound parabolic concentrator (CPC) is a highly interesting solar collector technology for different low-concentration applications due to no tracking requirement. The CPC with a tubular absorber is the most common type of CPC. Here, a comprehensive state-of-the-art review of this CPC type is presented, including design features, structure, applications, etc. Key design guidelines, structural improvements, and recent developments are also presented.

Keywords: compound parabolic concentrator; non-imaging optics; low-concentrator collector; tubular absorber

1. Introduction

The compound parabolic concentrator (CPC) is a non-imaging concentrator that utilizes the principle of edge optics. Its history goes back to the late 1950s, when Tabor proposed the concept of the free-tracking concentrating static concentrator [1]. Winston et al. [2] initiated research on non-imaging concentrators in the late 1960s. In 1974, the U.S. Argonne National Laboratory established research on non-imaging concentrators, naming these concentrators as compound parabolic concentrators (CPCs), also establishing the utilization principles of CPCs [3,4]. The basic design of the CPC employed a flat absorber, but a circular tube groove was later proposed [3]. Different additions to the original CPC design have been proposed such as a secondary compound parabolic reflection [5], an optimal gap between the concentrator and receiver [6], non-imaging condensers [7], internal cusp reflectors with a heat pipe [8], truncated CPCs [9], and W-shaped and multi V-shaped surfaces [10,11].

Practical design issues such as the use of vacuum technology with the CPC have been analyzed to raise the working temperature [12,13]. With fluid temperatures up to 100 °C, no vacuum would be necessary [12,13], but if using a glass cover, a high thermal efficiency could be reached [14]. At low concentration ratios, the effects of the incidence angle on the thermal efficiency could be less than 10% [15], which would be beneficial for stationary applications. Studies to optimize CPCs through different thermal-optical analyses are ample, e.g., a CPC with a tubular receiver [16,17] and the reduction of slit optical losses of CPCs [18,19], efficiency enhancement with a vacuum tube receiver [20], and multiple-row low-concentration CPCs, which could reach a thermal efficiency of 50% at 150 °C [21].

Though CPC research and development has been extensive, in the 1980s in particular, the literature on CPCs with tubular receivers is more limited. Similarly, CPC technology has so far made only a

modest market impact, though the potential for low-temperature industrial and residential applications is considerable [22–24]. However, the interest in industrial solar low- and intermediate-temperature heat utilization has recently increased [25] for which reason the CPC technology would again be highly relevant. The CPC shows a quite broad application range for solar thermal utilization: Stationary CPCs are applicable for the medium-temperature range (60 °C–150 °C), and tracking CPCs for the medium- and high-temperature range (100 °C–250 °C) [26]. Table 1 shows the positioning of the CPC among the different collector types.

Table 1. Collector types for solar thermal utilization [26].

Collector Type	Absorber Type	Concentration Ratio	Indicative Temperature Range (°C)
Flat-plate collector (FPC)	Flat	1	30–80
Evacuated tube collector (ETC)	Flat	1	50–200
Stationary compound parabolic collector (CPC)	Tubular	1–5	60–240
Tracking compound parabolic collector (CPC)	Tubular	5–15	60–300
Linear Fresnel reflector (LFR)	Tubular	10–40	60–250
Cylindrical trough collector (CTC)	Tubular	15–50	60–300
Parabolic trough collector (PTC)	Tubular	10–85	60–400
Parabolic dish reflector (PDR)	Point	600–2000	100–1500
Heliostat field collector (HFC)	Point	300–1500	150–2000

CPC technology is typically offered with a tubular absorber or flat absorber. The tubular absorber CPC is more suitable for fluid media and for heating a fluid, also yielding a higher heat collection efficiency. Therefore, the focus of this review is on the tubular absorber CPC.

A comprehensive review of the tubular absorber CPC is carried out in this paper. The structure of the paper is as follows: In Section 2, design considerations of the tubular absorber CPC are presented such as the formula curve, gap design, truncation, and deformation of the CPC. In Section 3, the external/internal concentrating tubular absorber CPC is presented. The structure of the tubular absorber CPC is discussed in Section 4. Applications including high-temperature solar thermal utilization, building-integrated solar systems (BISS), photovoltaics (PV)/T systems, refrigeration, hydrogen production, distillation/desalination, and photo-degradation of wastewater are reviewed in Section 5. Conclusions are presented in Section 6.

2. Design Considerations of Tubular Absorber CPC

This section focuses on the issues that need to be considered in the design of the tubular absorber CPC. First, the design curve formula of the CPC is determined. Based on this, the design of gaps and truncation of the CPC will be discussed, reflecting the application for which the CPC is used. It is also necessary to check that the production process is able to match with the allowable optical error of the CPC.

2.1. Formula Curve of Tubular Absorber CPC

The two-dimensional curve of the tubular absorber CPC includes an involute segment and curved segment. There are mainly two types of curves for the tubular absorber CPC (Figure 1), in which the involute segment is similar and the curved segment is different. Winston [4] and Ortabasi et al. [8] proposed the first type of curve and derived its curve formula (Figure 1a). Another type uses a flat CPC curve by replacing the flat receiver with a tubular absorber and an involute segment. The other side of the curve is a part of the parabola (Figure 1b). This paper analyzes the CPC based on the first type of curve, which is called the “ideal concentrator.” It is superior to the second type of curve in terms of height, concentration ratio, and average number of reflections.

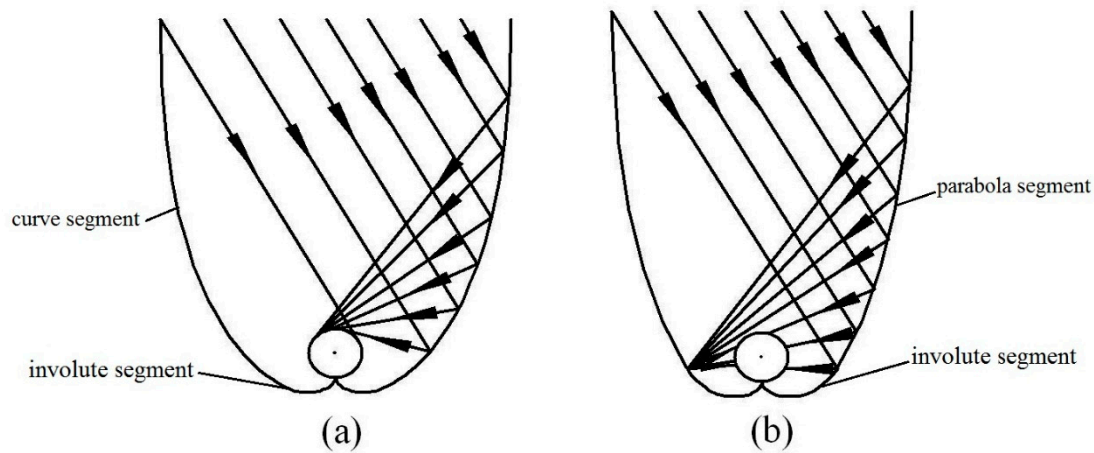


Figure 1. Two types of curves for tubular absorber compound parabolic concentrator (CPC): (a) Involute segment CPC profile; (b) curved segment profile.

A CPC reflects all light within the maximum half acceptance angle θ_{max} to the receiver, where θ_{max} is defined as the maximum angle between the incident light, which can reach the receiver, and the axis of symmetry of the CPC. Each CPC has a theoretical maximum concentration ratio, which can be calculated from θ_{max} (here, 2-D geometry) [4]:

$$C_{max} = 1 / \sin \theta_{max} . \quad (1)$$

The profile curve of a tubular absorber CPC contains an involute segment and a curve segment. The coordinates of the CPC curve are given by Equations (2) and (3) [8].

$$x = r \sin t - I(t) \cos t \quad (2)$$

$$y = -r \cos t - I(t) \sin t \quad (3)$$

For involute segments, $I(t)$ is given by Equation (4):

$$I(t) = rt(0 \leq t \leq \pi/2 + \theta_a) \quad (4)$$

For curve segments, $I(t)$ is given by Equation (5):

$$I(t) = \frac{r(\pi/2 + t + \theta_a - \cos(t - \theta_a))}{1 + \sin(t - \theta_a)} (\pi/2 + \theta_a \leq t \leq 3\pi/2 - \theta_a) \quad (5)$$

where r is the radius of the tubular absorber, t is angle variable parameter, and θ_a is acceptance half angle.

2.2. Gap Design of Tubular Absorber CPC

In practical applications, the CPC absorber and the reflector cannot be in contact as physical contact could cause heat losses through heat conduction and the thermal stress could deform the reflector. In addition, for an external concentrating tubular absorber CPC, contact is not possible, due to the vacuum collector tube used [18]. Therefore, a gap between the bottom of the absorber and the reflector for the tubular absorber CPC is required, which will, however, reduce the concentration ratio and cause some loss of solar radiation. Previous studies have shown that the gap loss of solar energy varies from 5% to 20% [10–12,14]. Rabl [12] proposed three ways to create gaps: (a) Reducing the radius of the tubular absorber; (b) cutting the sharp corner of the reflector; (c) changing the shape of the absorber (Figure 2). In practice, the method of moving the absorber up is mostly employed (Figure 2d).

Mcintire proposed a W-shaped curve instead of the sharp corner of the reflector to avoid gap loss, but this reduced the concentration ratio by 15% [10,11]. Ortobasi [8] proposed another method to form a gap in the CPC by changing the starting point of the involute.

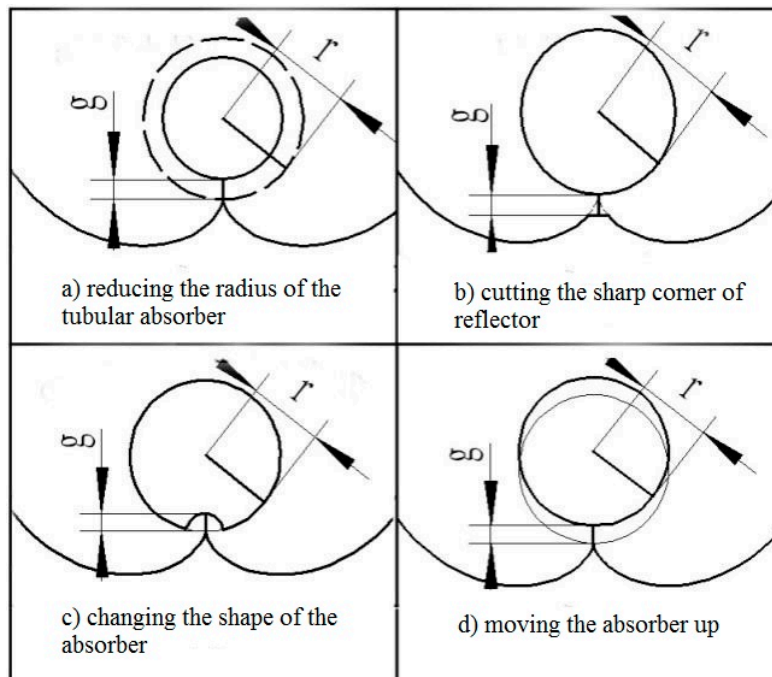


Figure 2. Four ways to create gaps in CPC. (a) Reducing the radius of the tubular absorber; (b) cutting the sharp corner of the reflector; (c) changing the shape of the absorber; (d) moving the absorber up [27].

Wang et al. [27] proposed a tubular absorber CPC with a V-shaped profile at the bottom of the reflector based on the edge-ray principle (Figures 3 and 4). They also studied its key parameters such as geometrical optical efficiency, reflectance, and transmittance and absorption ratio, based on geometrical optics and ray tracing. They showed how to create a gap in the CPC based on the size of the designed CPC gap, and proved that a CPC with a V-shaped profile has a high optical efficiency and good application prospects. The overall efficiency is defined as the product of the relative concentration ratio and the gap efficiency. As the overall efficiency is a relative value, some methods may have an efficiency greater than unity under the condition of reducing the acceptance range.

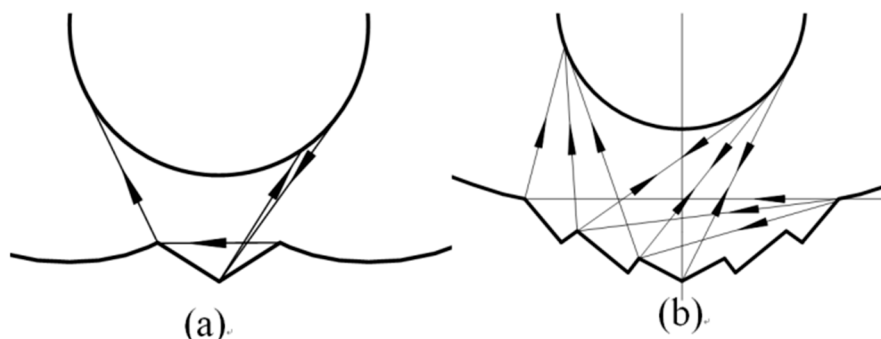


Figure 3. Schematic of the new V-shaped CPC: (a) Single V-shaped CPC; (b) multi V-shaped CPC [27].

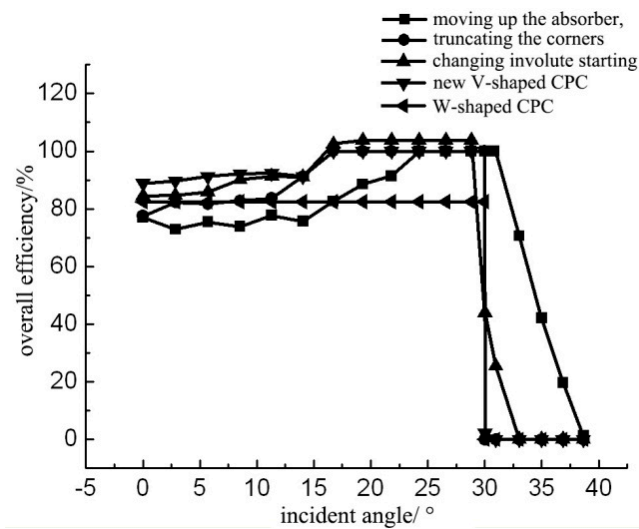


Figure 4. Overall efficiency curves of CPCs with different gap [27].

2.3. Truncation of Tubular Absorber CPC

The complete CPC, especially with a small acceptance angle, has a larger height-to-width ratio and needs more material for the reflector than the general collectors. The reflectors at both ends of the CPC have little effect on the concentration of solar radiation. Therefore, the height of the CPC and the material of the reflector can be reduced by truncating the CPC.

Some researchers have studied the truncation of CPCs [4,5,8], and presented a relationship between the truncation ratio and length to aperture ratios with different acceptance angles. Winston [4] studied the truncation of CPCs based on the average number of reflections. The recommended truncation ratio can be selected based on the N_{min} curve in Figure 5, where C is the geometric concentration ratio and N_{min} is the reference average number of reflections.

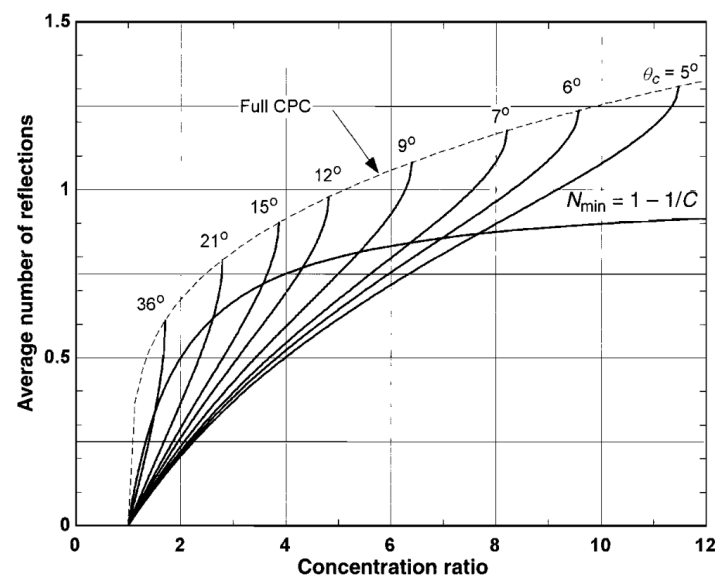


Figure 5. Relationship between concentrating ratio, average number of reflections, and truncation ratio [28].

The truncation ratio is defined as the ratio of $h_{c'}$ to h_c , as shown in Figure 6 [29].

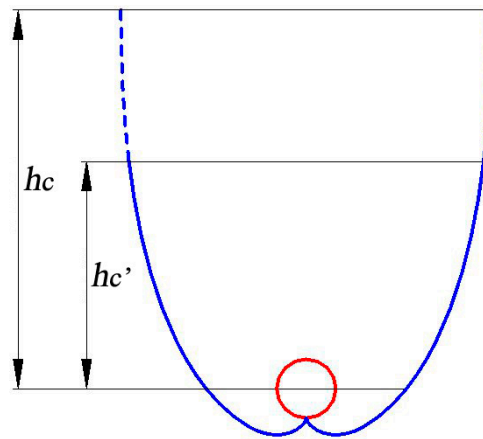


Figure 6. Schematic of truncated CPC.

Yu et al. presented the relationship between the concentrating ratio, the acceptance angle, and the truncation ratio [27,30] (Figure 7). It can be seen from the figure that the larger the truncation ratio, the greater influence of the truncation on the concentration ratio. When the CPC truncation ratio is 0.4, the loss of concentration ratio is less than 5% [30].

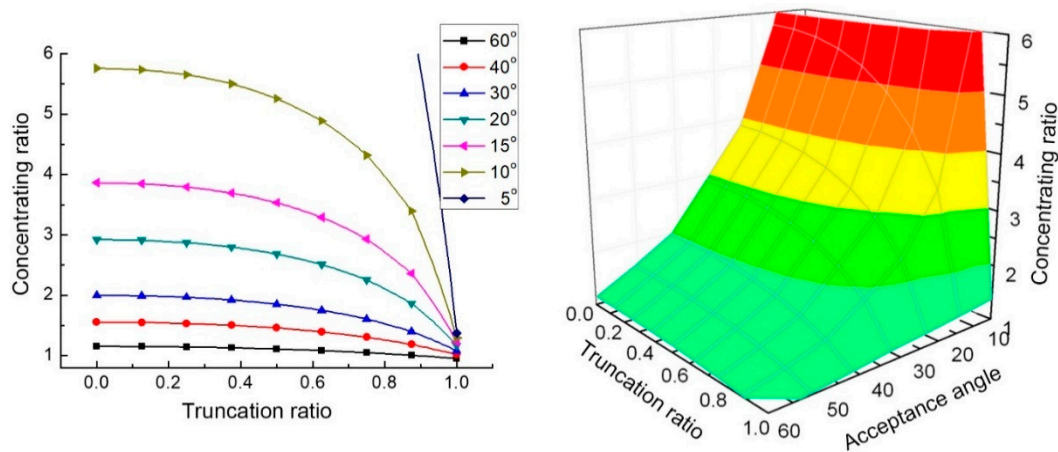


Figure 7. Relationship between concentrating ratio, acceptance angle, and truncation ratio [30].

2.4. Deformation of Tubular Absorber CPC

Errors may occur when the CPC is manufactured and installed, which can affect the concentrating effect of the CPC. Rabl [12] showed that for a tubular absorber CPC with radius r , when the displacement deviation of the receiver or reflector is g , the optical loss is as follows.

$$L = 1 - 2/\pi \cdot \arccos(g/2r) \approx g/3r. \quad (6)$$

Xu et al. [31] studied the deformation of a tubular absorber CPC by the Monte Carlo ray-tracing method, and analyzed the effects of the deformation factor such as the rotation of the reflector, translation of the reflector, and position offset of the absorber. Their research showed that when the rotation and translation deviation of the reflector reached a critical value, the optical loss significantly increased, and the effect of downward, rightward, and leftward offsets of the absorber was greater than that of the upward offsets (Figures 8–10, C is the concentration ratio, Ct is the CPC truncation ratio, ω is the rotation angle of the reflector, κ is a dimensionless parameter of reflector translation, λu is a dimensionless number of absorber position offset, and θ is the angle of incident light).

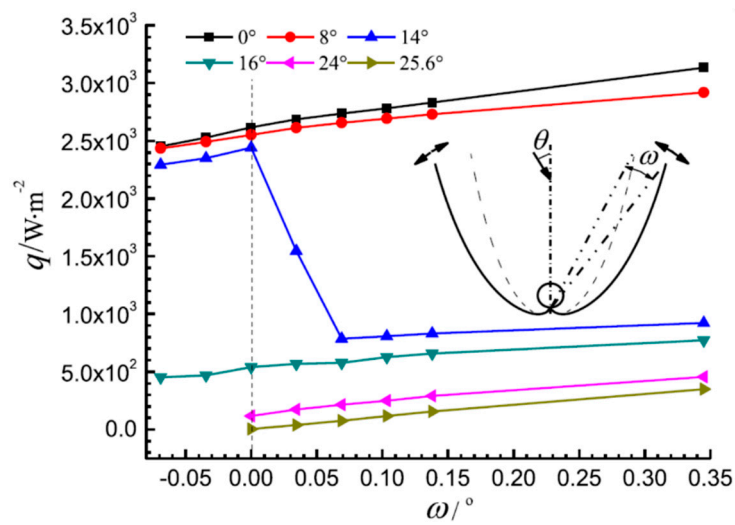


Figure 8. The average heat flux density on the absorber with rotation of the CPC reflector ($C = 4$, $Ct = 0.5$) [31].

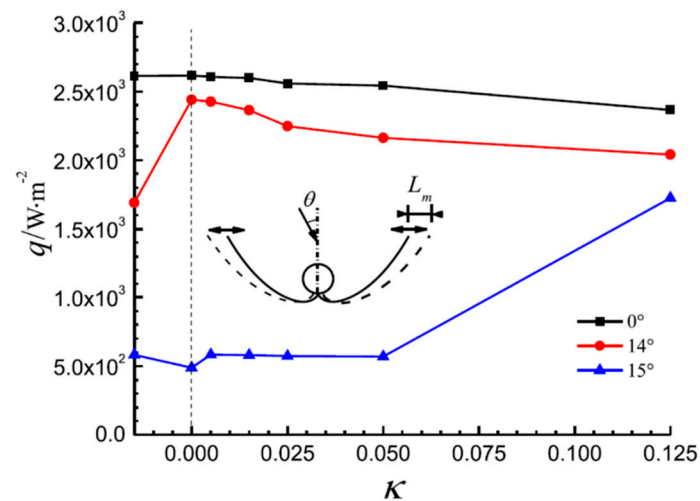


Figure 9. The average heat flux density on the absorber with translation of the CPC reflector ($C = 4$, $Ct = 0.5$) [31].

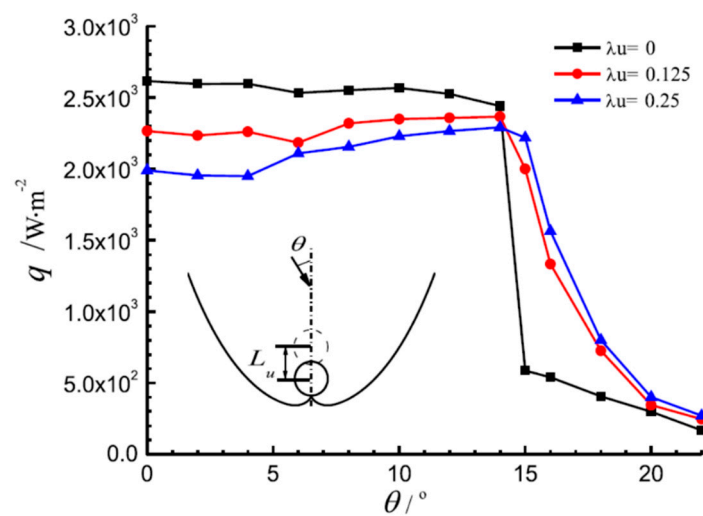


Figure 10. The average heat flux density on the absorber with movement of the absorber ($Ct = 0.5$) [31].

2.5. Summary

Based on the above analysis, the following conclusions can be made:

- (1) For the formula curve of the tubular absorber CPC, it is recommended to choose the curve formula in Figure 1a, and Equations (2)–(5).
- (2) The CPC gap should be designed according to the size of the gap given in Table 2.
- (3) For the truncation of a tubular absorber CPC, ratios in Table 3 are recommended.
- (4) The design, processing, and installation errors of the CPC should be limited to a range defined by Monte Carlo ray-tracing calculations, which can significantly reduce the impact of these errors on the CPC performance.

Table 2. The recommended methods of dealing with the CPC gap.

g/r	Methods of Dealing with the CPC Gap
0.1–0.51	new V-shaped CPC prevents the rays that reach the bottom surface of the CPC from escaping and the concentration ratio from reducing
0.51–1	“V”s CPC can minimize the gap loss
<0.2	little difference between the approaches; truncating the corners is a simple approach
>0.6	changing involute starting point can be chosen for increasing the concentration ratio

Table 3. Recommended truncation ratio.

Concentration Ratio	Truncation Ratio
<2	0.6–0.8
2–5	0.4–0.6
>5	0.2–0.4

3. External/Internal Concentrating Tubular Absorber CPC

The tubular absorber CPC is usually composed of a CPC reflector and an evacuated tubular absorber, which is put inside a glass tube. According to the position of the reflector and the glass tube, the CPC can be divided into external concentrating CPC and internal concentrating CPC.

3.1. External Concentrating Tubular Absorber CPC

External concentrated solar collectors are the most common collectors, which are simple in construction and are not limited by the glass tubes but are generally truncated (Figure 11).

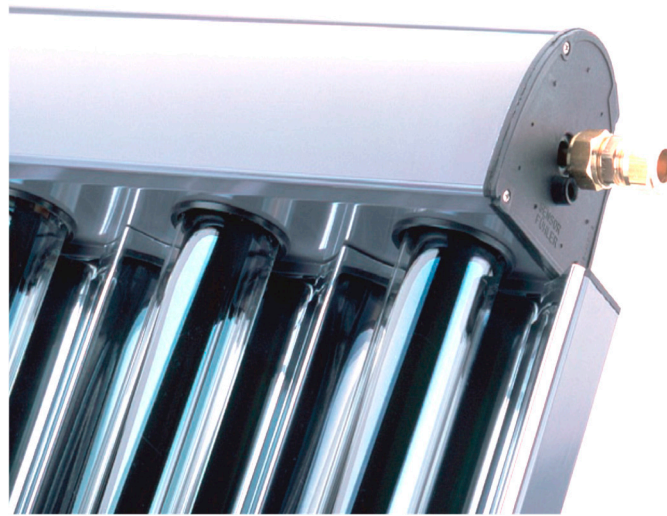


Figure 11. Common external concentrating CPC products.

A theoretical and experimental investigation on modifications of the optical and thermal performance of external concentrating tubular absorber CPCs was performed by Eames (Figure 12). Their research showed that by setting a baffle inside the CPC, internal convection can be reduced, thereby reducing heat loss [32].

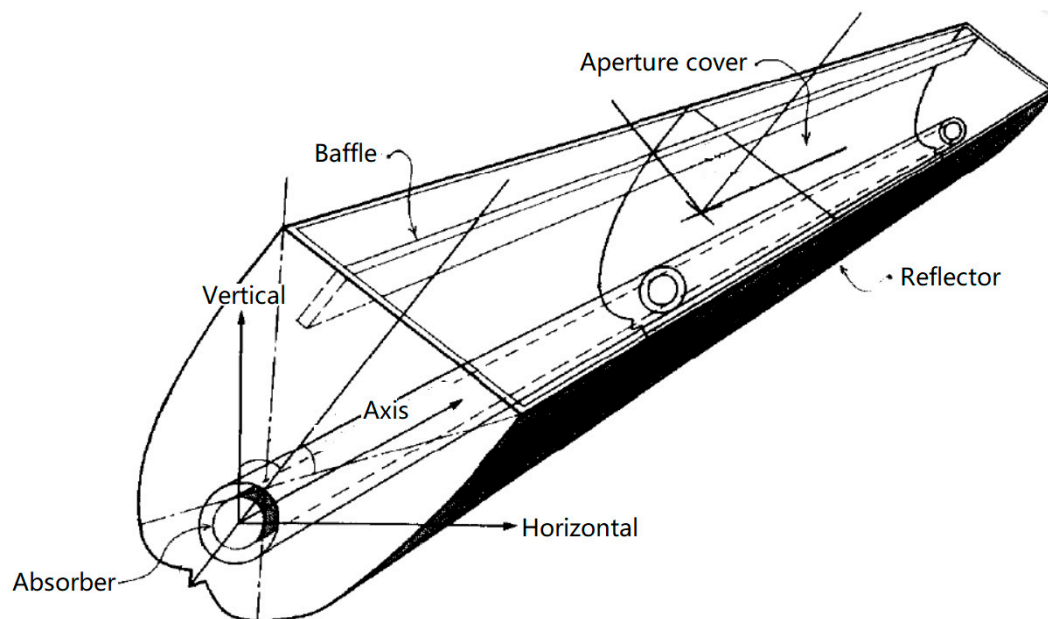


Figure 12. External concentrating tubular absorber CPC with baffle [32].

Li et al. [33] improved the external concentrating tubular absorber CPC and developed a cost-effective single-pass evacuated tubular collector (SPETC). Experimental studies and theoretical analyses were carried out to show that this collector can be used for heating and cooling systems in industrial processes (Figure 13).

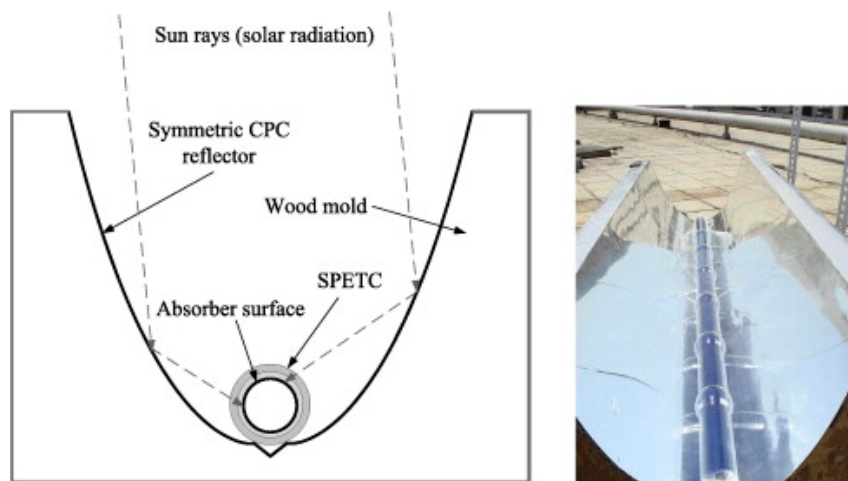


Figure 13. Schematic diagram of the CPC with single-pass evacuated tubular collector (left: Cross-section; right: Experimental setup) [33].

Considering the difficulty in manufacturing an ideal CPC reflector profile, Widyolar et al. [34] proposed an approximate method to generate CPC-like profiles by using a series of small flat segments (Figure 14). A flux efficiency (FE), which relates the optical efficiency and geometric concentration ratios, was also introduced for comparison between ideal and nonideal concentrators. The results show that the general rule of thumb to achieve a high FE is to keep segments lengths less than 5% of the receiver circumference. FE is actually an alternative way of designing a CPC under real-world constraints.

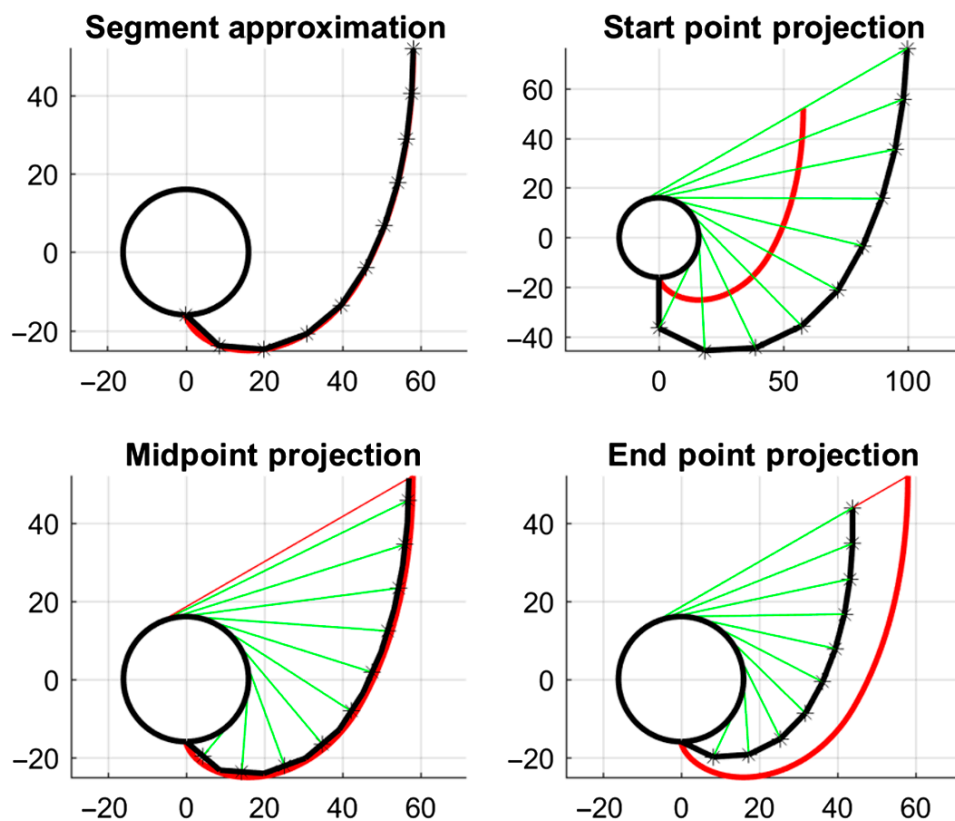


Figure 14. Methods to generate approximate profiles by using segment CPC [34].

3.2. Internal Concentrating Tubular Absorber CPC

Ortabasi and Buehl [8] proposed the internal concentrating tubular absorber CPC (internal cusp reflector with heat pipe) in 1997. The curve formula and optical properties were analyzed in detail. They also studied the optical route and analyzed the influence of positional deviation on the concentrating performance by using the Monte Carlo ray-tracing method.

Several innovative designs for the internal concentrating tubular absorber CPC have been proposed by [30,35,36]. Yuan et al. [37] presented the temperature performance of an internal concentrating CPC with a heat pipe. The schematic of the CPC is shown in Figure 15.

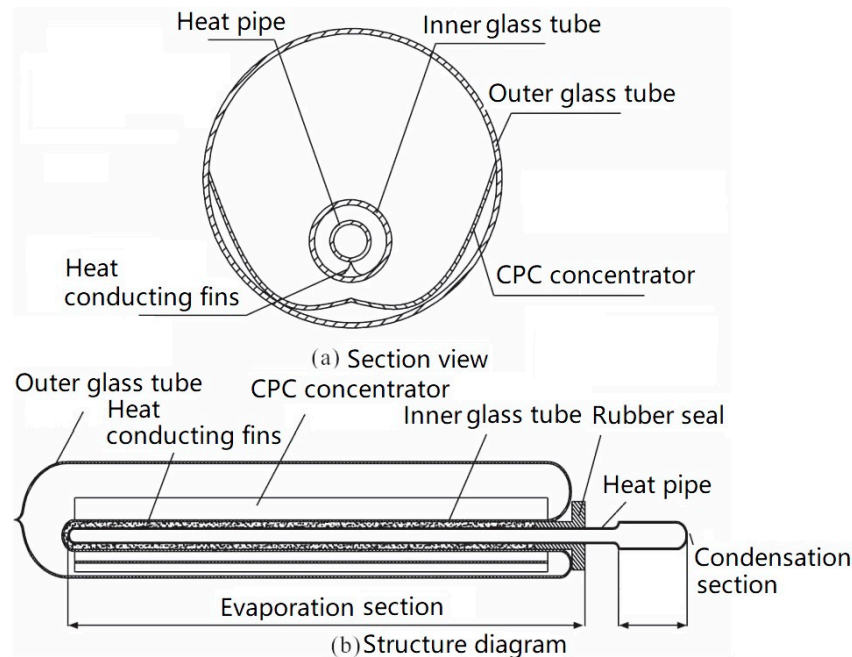


Figure 15. Schematic of an evacuated tube with internal CPC: (a) Cross-sectional view; (b) structure diagram [37].

Shown in Figure 16, a new type of collector with the new V-shaped CPC, heat pipe, and inner reflector is designed. The designed configuration, designed parameters, and adoptive techniques are presented. A series of detailed models were built, such as an optical efficiency model, acceptable solar radiation model, and thermal performance model [30].

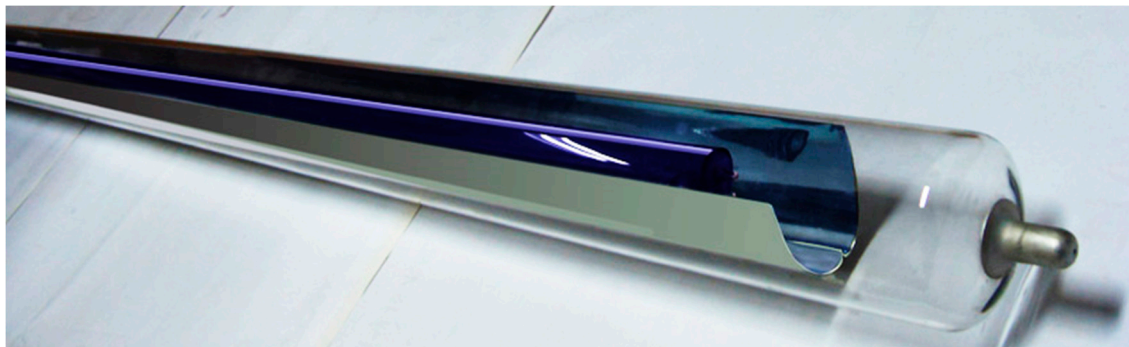


Figure 16. Collector with new V-shaped CPC, heat pipe, and inner reflector [30].

3.3. Internal and External Concentrating Combined CPC

A tubular absorber CPC combination of an internal concentrate and external concentrate was proposed by Yu et al. [38] (Figure 17). The gap loss could be reduced compared to the external concentrating CPC, and the aperture size of the CPC was not limited by the glass tube compared to the internal concentrating CPC. It could increase the concentration ratio, reduce heat losses, and raise the temperature of the working fluid.

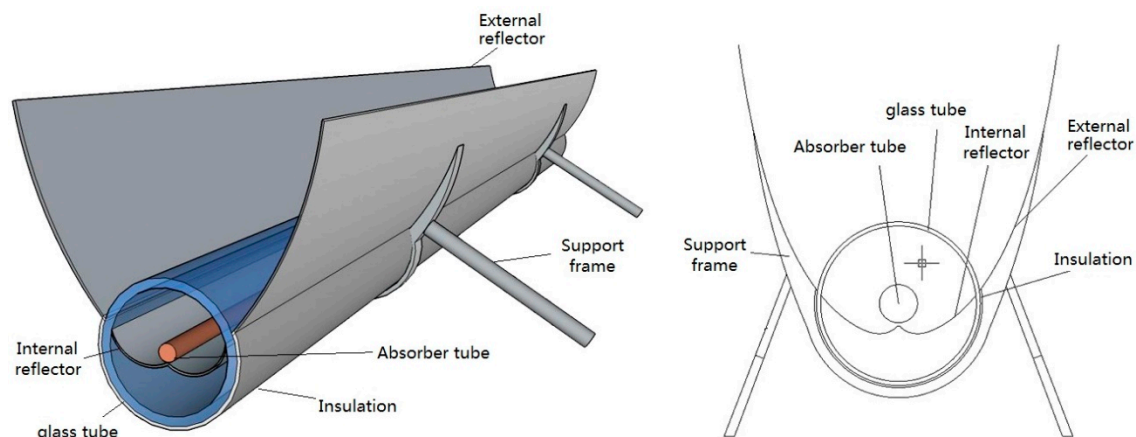


Figure 17. Schematic diagram of internal and external concentrating combined CPC (left: 3-D model, right: Cross-sectional view) [38].

3.4. Summary

Based on the above analysis, the characteristics of three types of concentrating options for the tubular absorber CPC are compared as follows (Table 4).

Table 4. Comparison of different types of concentrating options for tubular absorber CPC.

Types of Concentrating Options	Advantage	Disadvantage
External	Simple structure and low cost Unlimited concentration ratio	Difficult to maintain and fast performance degradation High gap loss
Internal	Easy to maintain low gap loss	Limited concentration ratio (<2) High cost
Internal and External	Easy to maintain Unlimited concentration ratio low gap loss	Complex structure High cost

4. Structure of Tubular Absorber CPC

4.1. Absorber of Tubular Absorber CPC

4.1.1. CPC with Heat Pipe

A CPC with an evacuated tube heat pipe is presented in Figure 18. It consists of an aluminum fin reflector and a heat pipe evacuated tube. The collector has the advantages of both the heat pipe and the CPC, i.e., fast response and higher temperature [39]. A CPC with a closed-end pulsating heat pipe (PHP) has also been reported, which could achieve more stable performance on rainy days [40].

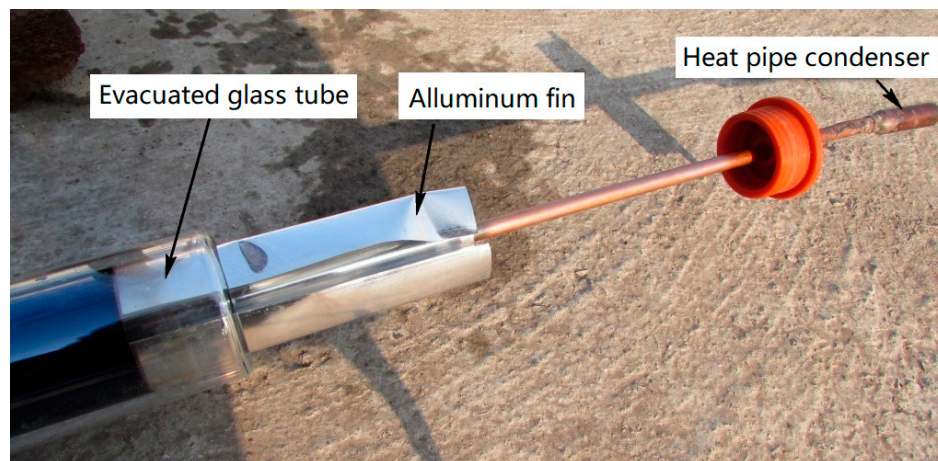


Figure 18. View of a CPC with evacuated tube heat pipe [39].

Zhu et al. [41] proposed a solar air collector that uses flat micro-heat pipe arrays (FMHPA) as the absorber of the CPC (Figure 19). The heat pipe has a small thermal resistance in converting solar energy to heated air, thereby increasing the efficiency and operating temperature of a solar air collector.

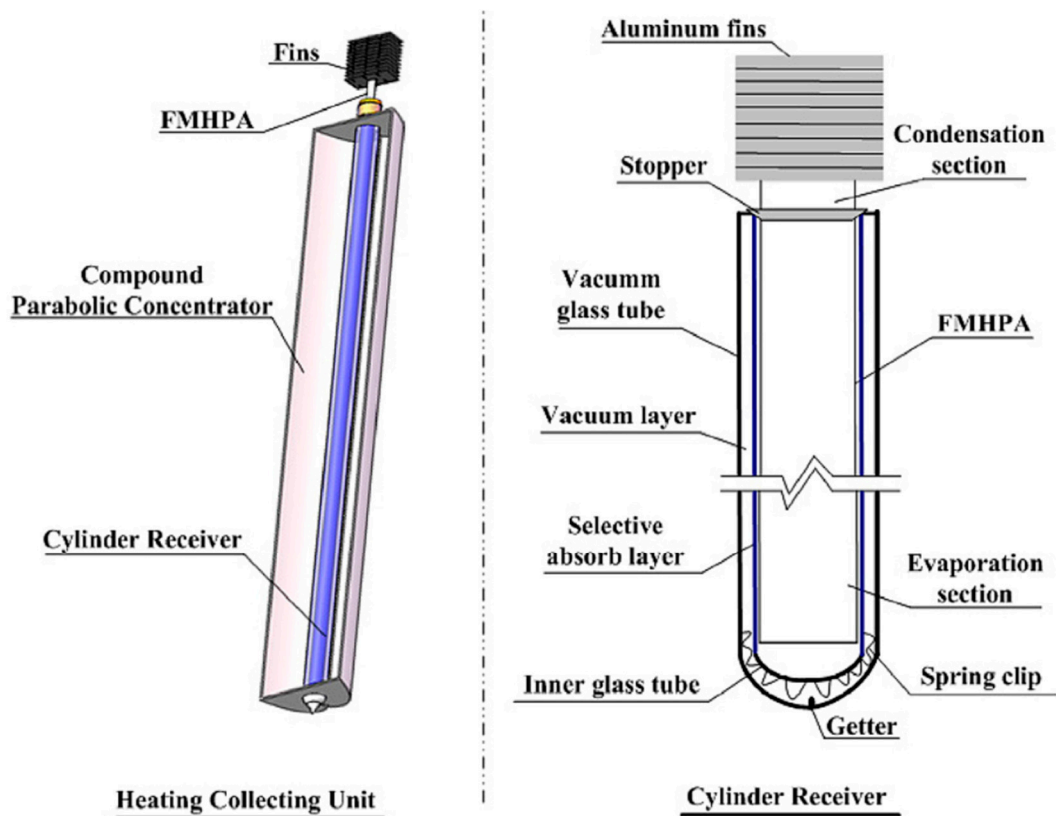


Figure 19. Schematic of the CPC with flat micro-heat pipe arrays (FMHPA) (left: Heating collecting unit; right: Cylinder receiver) [41].

4.1.2. CPC with U-Shaped Pipe

An evacuated solar collector with a CPC reflector and U-shaped pipe was proposed by [42–49]. An external concentrating CPC with a U-shaped pipe (Figure 20) was developed and tested, and test results of the 3× and 6× CPC with the U-shape evacuated tube were also reported. The results verified

that these kinds of solar collectors are feasible for a wide range of intermediate-temperature solar applications (80 °C to 250 °C) [49].

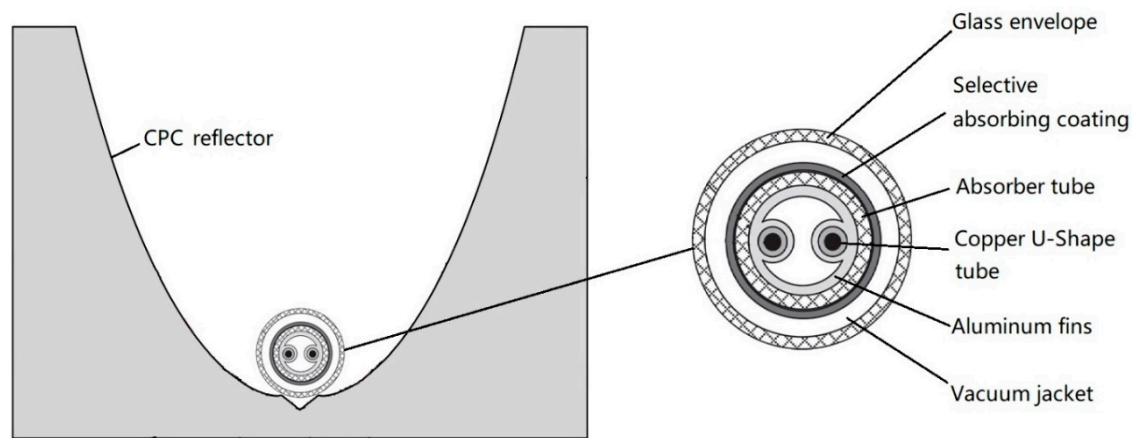


Figure 20. External concentrating CPC with U-shaped pipe [49].

4.1.3. CPC with Coaxial Pipe

The receiver of the CPC contains a counter-flow tube that consists of a coaxial pipe attached to the absorber fin, which makes the directions of the working fluids opposite. This design minimizes the thermal stresses throughout the tubes and offers a more uniform heat transfer rate throughout the heat exchanger [50]. However, the flow resistance of the working fluid may increase.

Duong and Diaz [51] conducted a numerical simulation study of an external compound parabolic concentrator (XCPC) solar collector with a coaxial copper pipe. A schematic of the coaxial pipe absorber is shown in Figure 21.

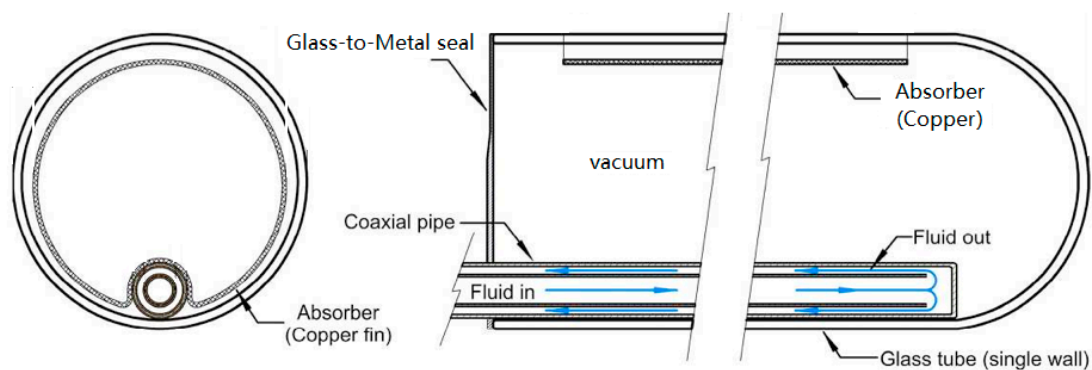


Figure 21. Schematic of CPC with coaxial pipe [51].

4.1.4. CPC with Double Tubes

A CPC with double tubular absorbers has been proposed by Abdullahi et al. [52] (Figure 22). The results of a ray-tracing simulation showed that a CPC with two tubes arranged horizontally and an elliptically shaped tube has a higher daily average optical efficiency than that of a CPC with a single absorber, while a CPC with two tubes arranged vertically has no effect.

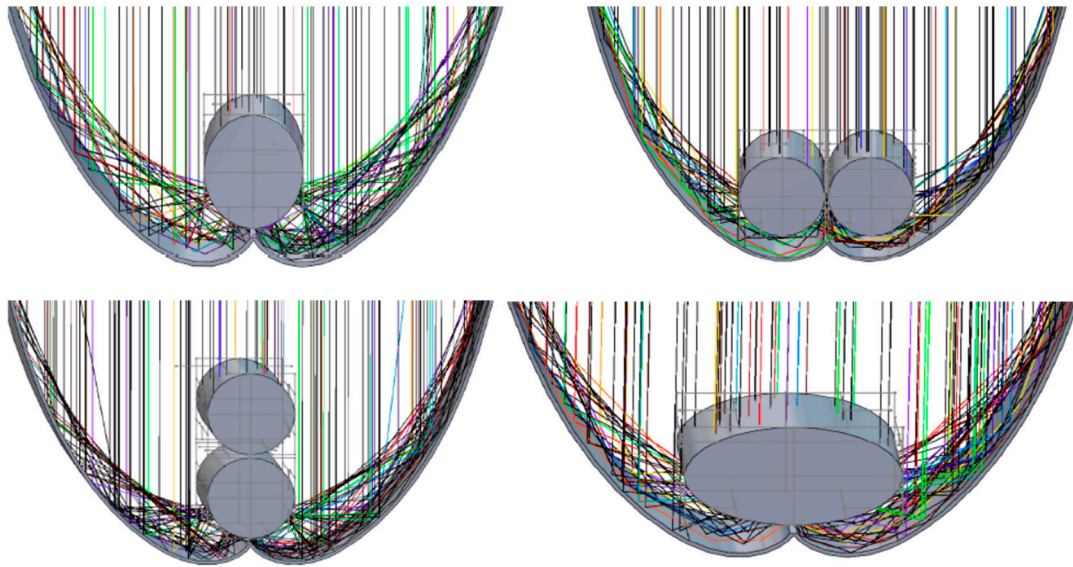


Figure 22. Ray-tracing simulation on single (upper left), double horizontal (upper right), vertical (lower left), and elliptical receiver (lower right) [52].

4.1.5. Other Forms of Absorbers

Two new types of absorbers are introduced in the next section, but not fully tubular. Due to constraints with assembling with an ultrasonic welding machine, Widyolar et al. presented a CPC with a polygonal-shaped absorber, and proved that with a modified absorber shape, gap loss, and truncated reflector, a geometric efficiency 93% of an ideal CPC could be reached [53–55] (Figure 23).

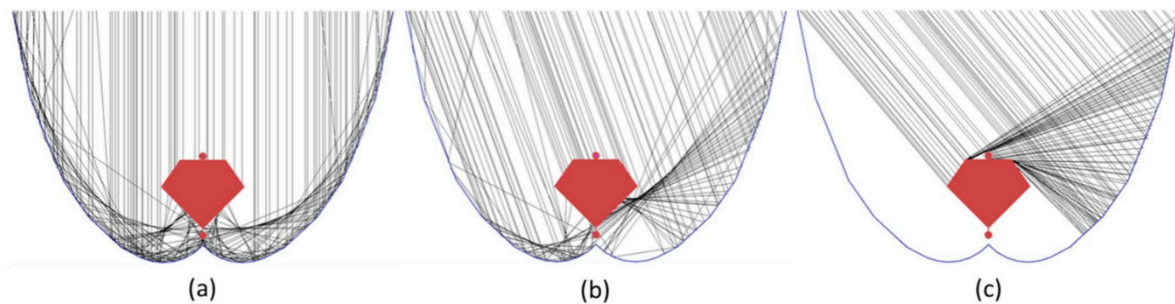


Figure 23. Ray-trace analysis of 40° E/W collector with pentagon absorber for (a) normal, (b) 20°, and (c) 40° incidence [53].

An integrated CPC reflector evacuated solar collector (ICPC) was described by Duff et al., where the CPC-shaped collector was integrated into the shape of a glass tube, and the absorber was perpendicularly positioned in the evacuated tube absorber fin with a selective coating [54,56] (Figure 24).

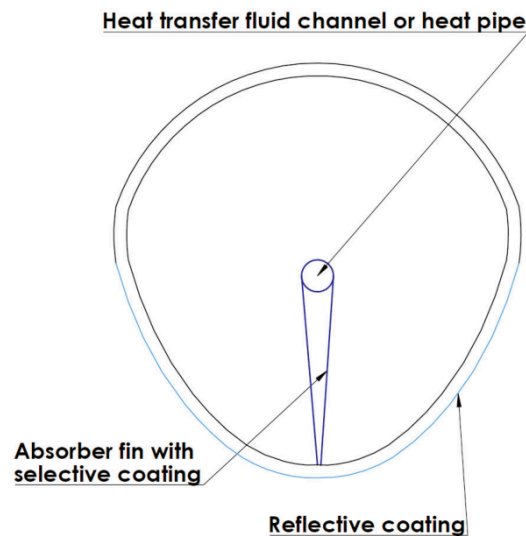


Figure 24. New integrated CPC (ICPC) design showing vertical and horizontal fin orientations [54].

4.2. Tubular Absorber CPC Modules

4.2.1. Tracking Compound Parabolic Concentrating (TCPC) Collectors

In the case a higher concentration ratio is required, the half-acceptance angle should be reduced. Thus, the orientation of the CPC solar collector needs to be adjusted several times during the day. A CPC that can adjust the angle according to the position of the sun is called tracking compound parabolic concentrating (TCPC). The east–west axis can adjust the angle seasonally through the adjustment lever (Figure 25).

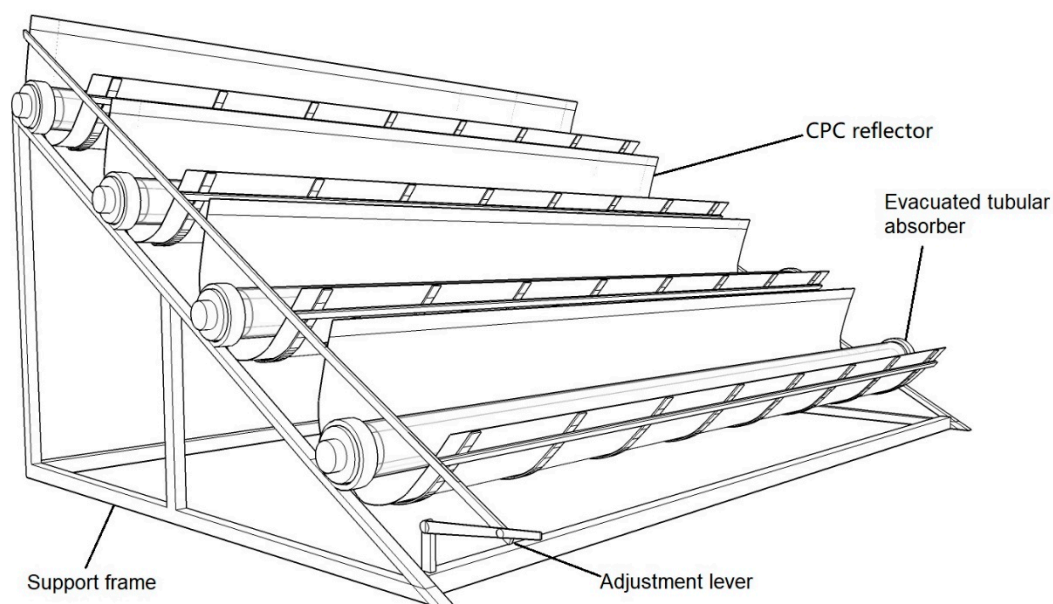


Figure 25. Schematic view of the east–west axis TCPC.

A north–south axis external concentrating TCPC with heat-pipe evacuated solar collector tubes, crank rod transmission mechanism, and electric device was presented by Wang et al. [57] (Figure 26). They proved that the intermittent tracking mode is more efficient than the continuous tracking mode for the CPC.

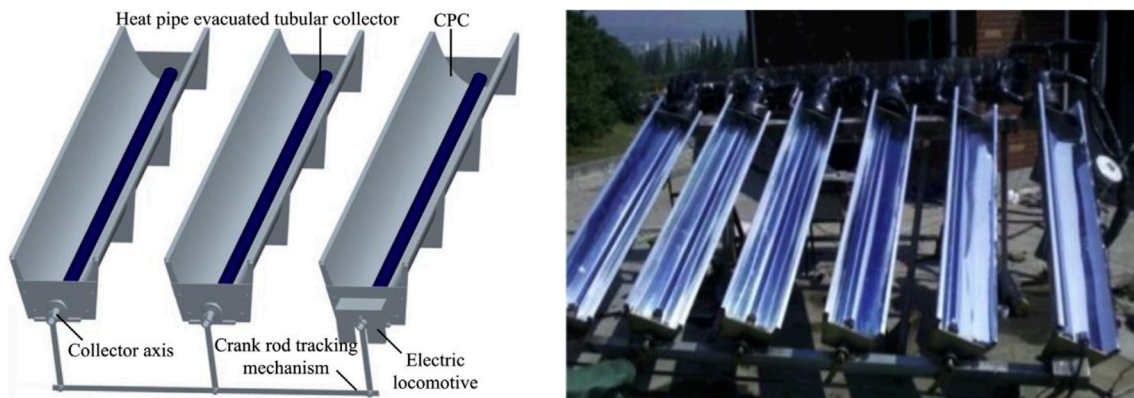


Figure 26. Schematic view of the north-south-axis TCPC (left: 3-D model; right: Experimental setup) [57].

4.2.2. Two-Stage Concentrating CPC

Generally, a CPC can roughly be classified in two-dimensional (2D) and three-dimensional (3D) designs. The 2D CPC is called a linear CPC or trough-like CPC. A traditional 3D CPC is obtained by rotating a 2D meridian section of a CPC, whose absorber is a flat absorber, not a tubular one. Therefore, the quasi-3D CPC, which we discussed here, is a two-stage concentrating CPC, in which the first stage concentrates sunlight by a flat-type CPC and the second stage concentrates by an internal concentrating tubular absorber CPC (Figure 27). It can increase the concentration ratio and raise the temperature of the working medium [58].

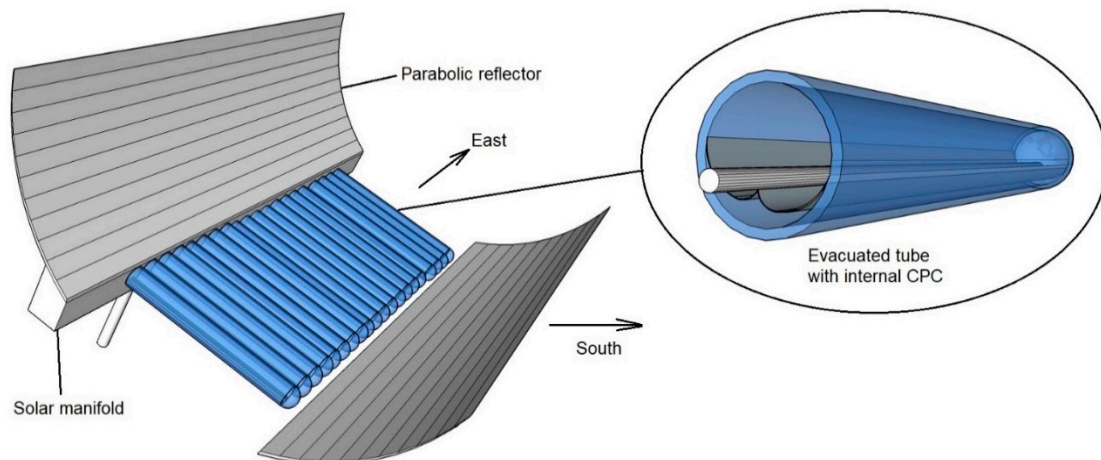


Figure 27. Schematic diagram of two-stage concentrating CPC.

4.2.3. Serpentine CPC

The serpentine CPC solar collector, which is a combination of a CPC, serpentine tube, and double-glazed vacuum plates, has been presented by Zheng et al. [59] (Figure 28). This design can reduce heat losses and has a high freezing resistance in space heating applications for cold regions [59,60].

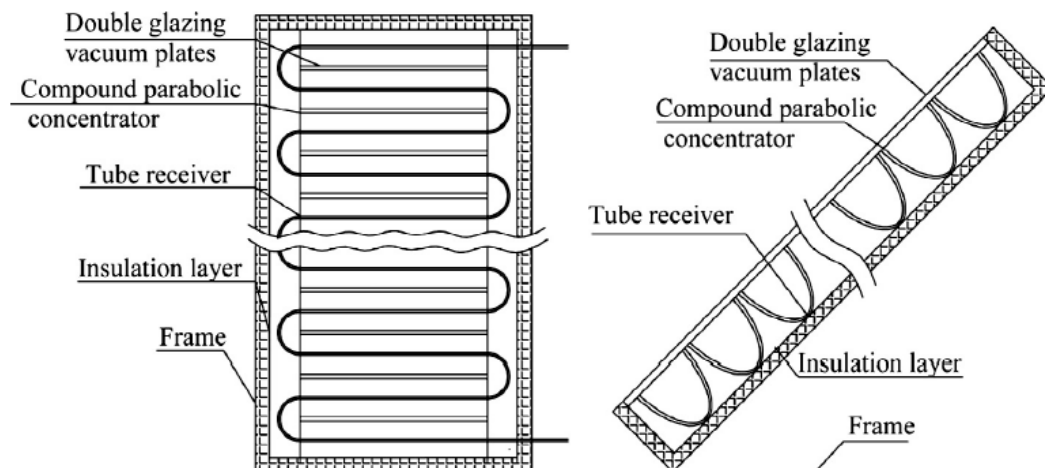


Figure 28. Schematic of the serpentine CPC configuration (left: Front view; right: Section view) [59].

4.2.4. Integrated Collector Storage (ICS) with CPC

An integrated collector storage (ICS) solar water heater was designed by Souliotis et al. [61]. The absorber is a cylindrical tank that is mounted in a symmetrical CPC reflector trough shown in Figure 29. This design improves the solar thermal performance and reduces costs [61,62]. The ICS device was tested outdoors during a whole year and the experimental results showed that ICS systems have a similar performance to flat plate thermosiphon unit (FPTU) systems, but with lower cost [62].

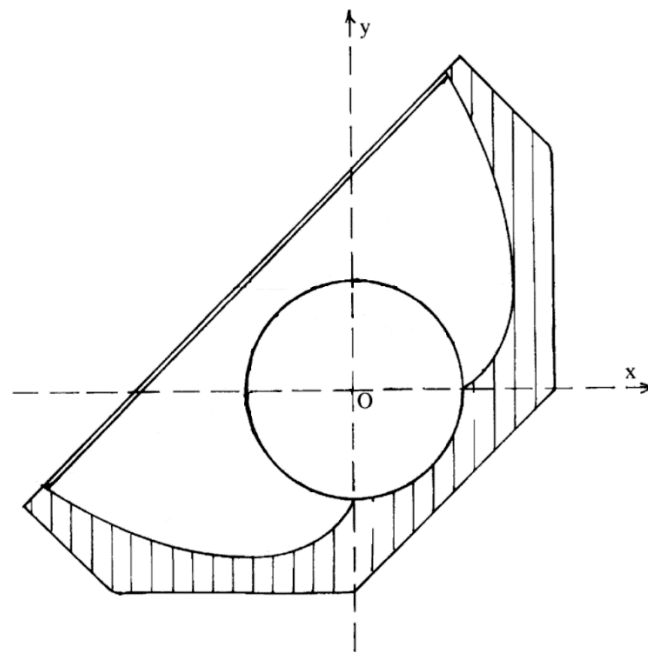


Figure 29. Cross-section of the ICS with CPC [61].

Kessentini and Bouden [63] analyzed the ICS with asymmetrical CPC reflectors, a double-glazed cover, and double storage tanks, T1 and T2 (Figure 30). Their numerical simulation study showed that the ICS solar water heater with two storage tanks has a higher efficiency of solar energy utilization, and the double-glazed cover performs better than a single glass cover for an ICS solar water heater during night and daytime operation.

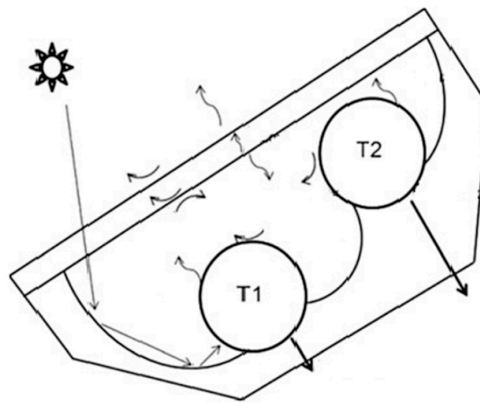


Figure 30. Cross-section of the ICS with CPC and double storage tanks [63].

4.3. Summary

Based on the above analysis, the characteristics of four types of tubular absorber CPC are compared in Table 5.

Table 5. Comparison of different absorbers of tubular absorber CPC.

Types of Absorber	Advantage	Disadvantage
CPC with Heat Pipe	Flexible structure Easy to replace Low thermal resistance Anti-freezing	High cost
CPC with U-shaped Pipe	Simple structure Low cost	Flow resistance Slightly high flow resistance Slightly high thermal resistance Not suitable for internal concentrating CPC
CPC with Coaxial Pipe	Low thermal stress Uniform heat transfer rate	Higher flow resistance Easy to block Slightly high thermal resistance Not suitable for internal concentrating CPC
CPC with Double Tubes	Collect more solar energy	Low concentration ratio Inconvenient to place vacuum tubes

The characteristics of four tubular absorber CPC modules are compared in Table 6.

Table 6. Comparison of different tubular absorber CPC modules.

Types of CPC Modules	Characteristics
TCPC collectors	Can achieve a higher concentration ratio Can be adjusted manually or automatically Lower cost General east–west axis General external concentrating CPC Already industrialized
Two-stage concentrating CPC	High concentration ratio Simple structure Quasi-3D CPC Unindustrialized
Serpentine CPC	High frost resistance No vacuum tube required Easy to maintain Slightly lower optical efficiency Pilot stage
ICS with CPC	Integration of heat storage and heat collection Lower cost Pilot stage Double-glazed cover performs better

5. Application of Tubular Absorber CPC

5.1. High-Temperature Solar Thermal Utilization

The CPC can be used in medium- and high-temperature solar energy systems as the secondary reflector, such as a parabolic trough solar collector, dish solar collector, tower solar collector, or Fresnel solar collector, for increasing the concentration ratio and reducing the accuracy requirement.

The main advantages are as follows:

1. The flux distribution at the absorber can be made more uniform and reduce hot spots;
2. The concentration ratio is increased, by typically a factor of 2. The requirements for mirror accuracy and tracking accuracy are reduced if the concentration ratio is constant. Rabl et al. [12] found second-stage concentrators of the CPC type to be very cost-effective in line focus systems.

Yanhua et al. [64] investigated the thermal performance of a Fresnel reflector working with a CPC (Figure 31), which constitutes a linear Fresnel reflector (LFR) concentrator with a flat mirror field on ground, reflecting solar radiation to the CPC and metal tube receiver.

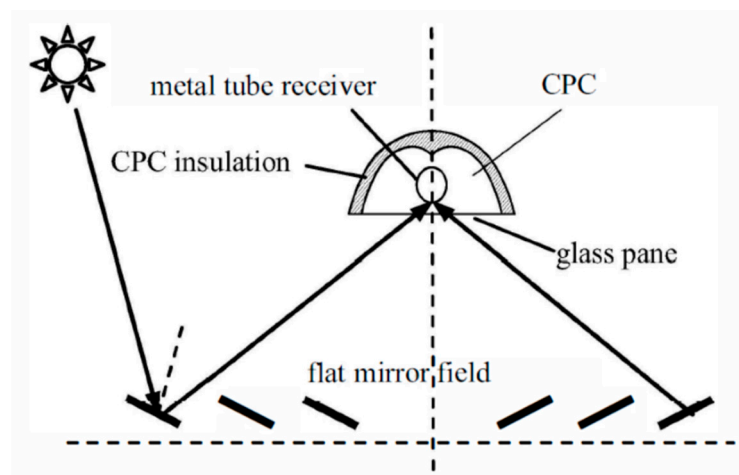


Figure 31. Cross-sectional view of Fresnel solar collector with CPC [64].

A two-stage high-concentration collector was developed with 50× concentration on the absorber using a parabolic trough and a secondary compound parabolic concentrator (Figure 32). A heat collecting element (HCE) with a secondary CPC reflector and thermal absorber encased in an evacuated glass tube was used. An experiment was performed using a suspended particulate heat transfer fluid demonstrating that the collector had a 63% optical efficiency and a 40% thermal efficiency at 650 °C [65,66].

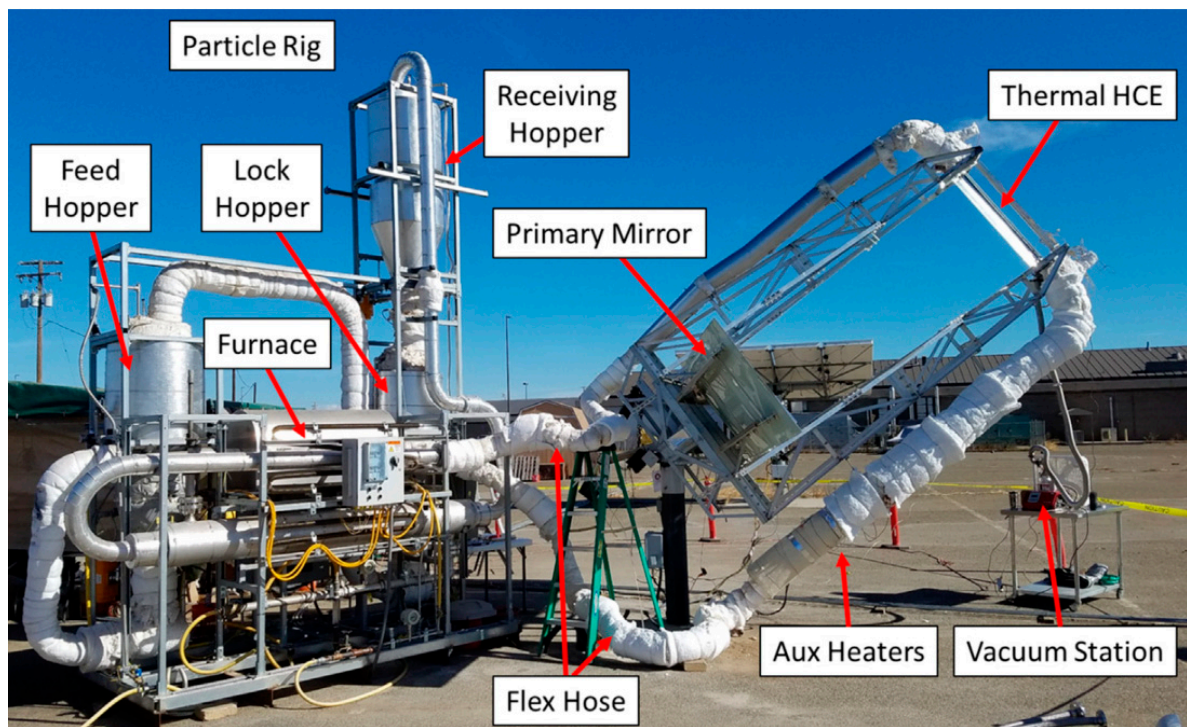


Figure 32. Experimental test platform of two-stage parabolic trough collector [66].

5.2. Building-Integrated Solar System (BISS)

The wall-mounted collector with half-sided CPCs was introduced by Yu et al. [67] (Figure 33), which had a higher concentration ratio in winter and lower concentration ratio in summer. The average concentration ratio was higher than that of the symmetric CPC. This wall-mounted collector had a higher stagnation temperature and lower price.

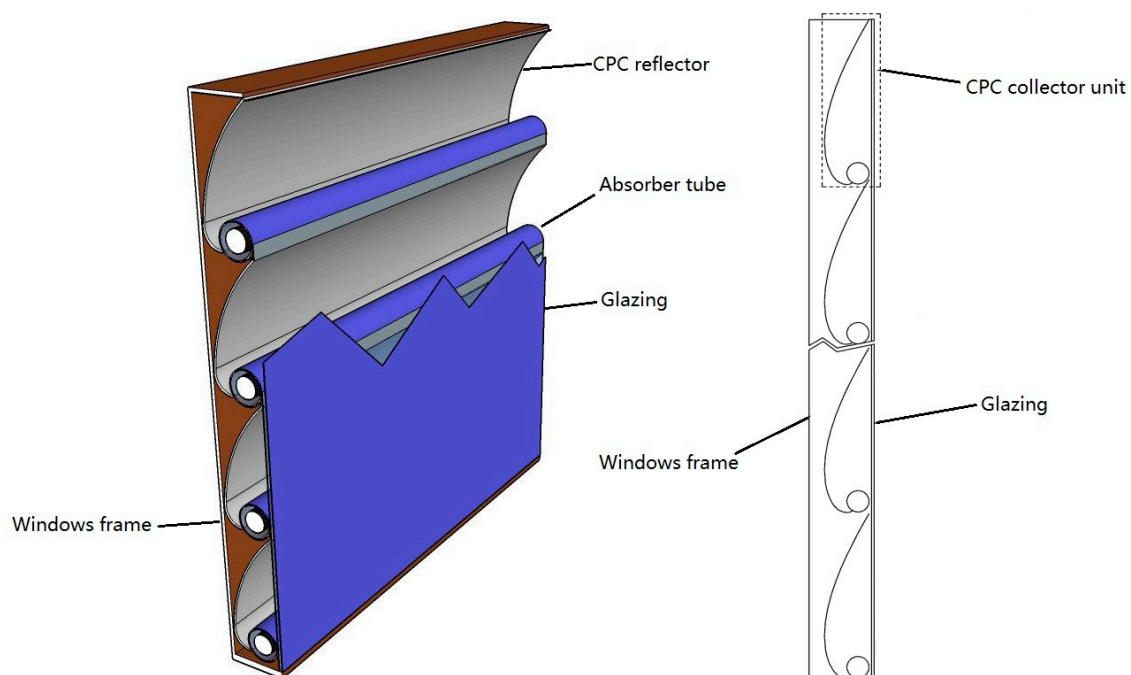


Figure 33. Schematic diagram of wall-mounted collector with half-sided CPCs [67].

A hybrid solar window was introduced by Ulavi et al. [68], which consists of 2D CPCs and a tubular absorber, as shown in Figure 34. The solar window provides heating in addition to providing lighting and ventilation. The infrared portion of the solar spectrum is reflected and concentrated onto a tubular absorber by a wavelength-selective film and CPC, and the visible portion of the spectrum is transmitted into the interior space. The annual thermal efficiency of the double-glazed solar window with the CPC is 24–26% based on use in Minneapolis, USA.

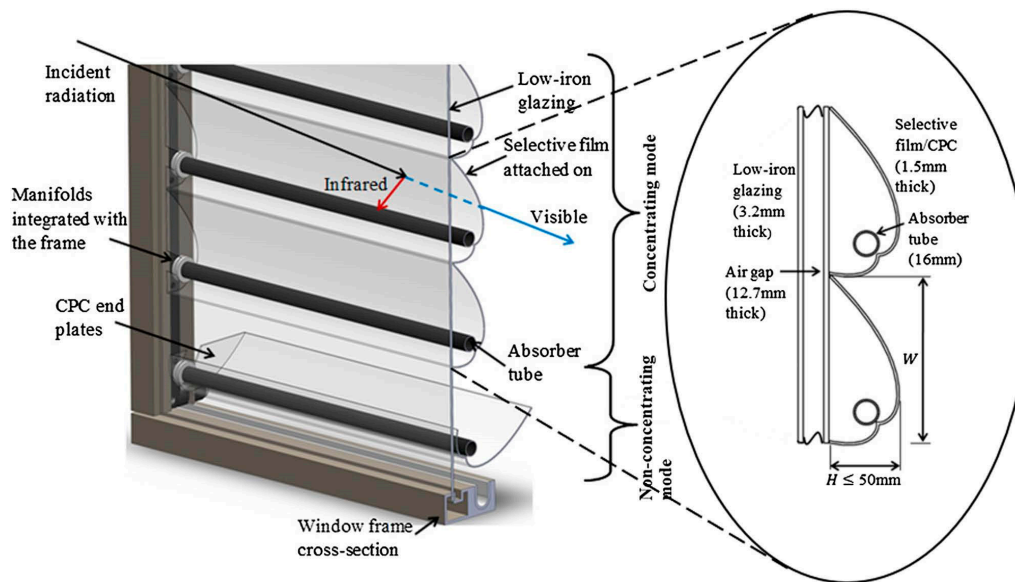


Figure 34. Schematic diagram of hybrid solar window [68].

5.3. Applied to Photovoltaics (PV)/T System

A solar thermal system with a CPC can also be combined with photovoltaics (PV). A non-tracking hybrid PV/T with a wavelength-selective film is shown in Figure 35. The IR part of the solar spectrum is directly absorbed by the tubular absorber of the CPC by the wavelength-selective film, and the visible part is transmitted to the thin-film PV module. This hybrid PV/T collector achieves a total energy output conversion efficiency of up to 20% compared to the independent PV or solar collector, as it can take advantage of longer wavelengths of solar radiation, resulting in an annual thermal efficiency of 31% [69].

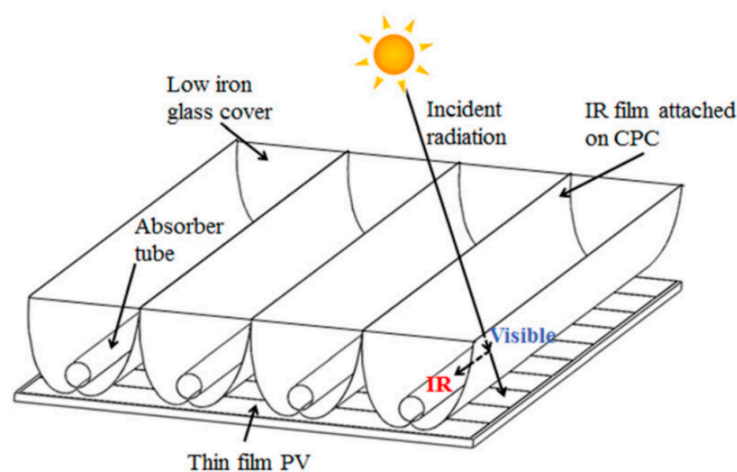


Figure 35. Hybrid photovoltaic (PV)/T CPC [69].

5.4. Refrigeration

A tubular absorber CPC can efficiently heat a working fluid from 80 °C to 150 °C, which is suitable for single-effect and double-effect absorption refrigerators.

Manuel et al. [70] presented a solid-sorption refrigeration system using a methanol-activated carbon pair and a CPC solar collector (Figure 36). A model was built based on thermal exchange parameters to the main elements (generator/reactor, condenser, evaporator, and cold box) of a previously tested unit, which can be used to estimate the performance of such refrigeration systems.

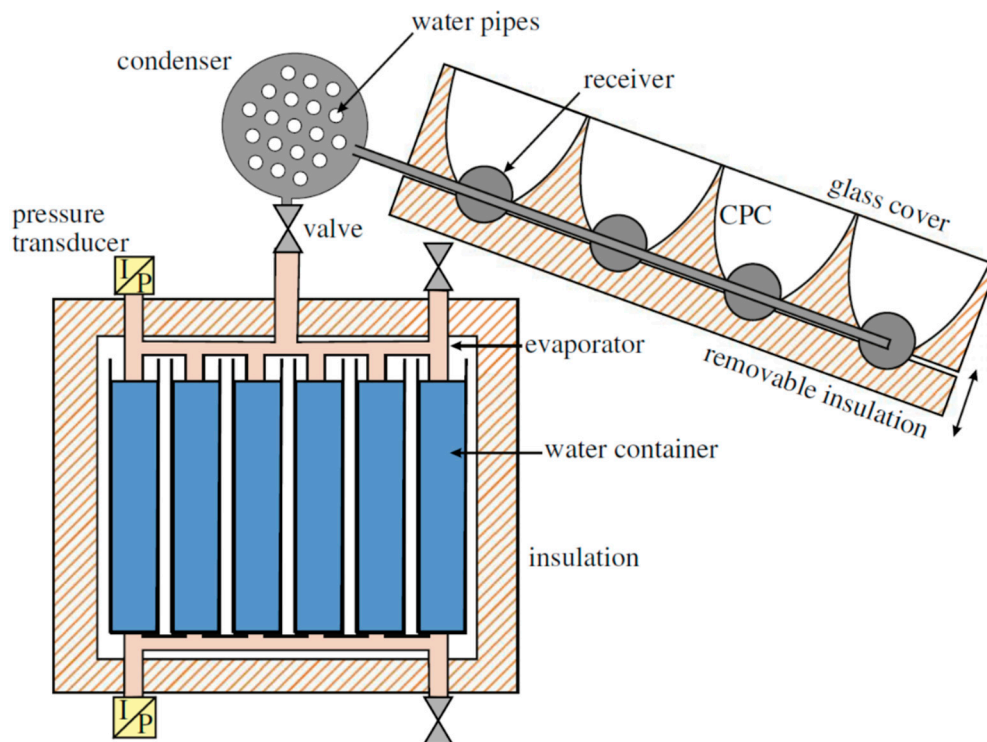


Figure 36. Schematic view of the solid-sorption chiller with CPC [70].

A solar thermal cooling system with a novel non-tracking external compound parabolic concentrator has been running for two cooling seasons (2011 and summer 2012). Operating data show that the operating temperature of the XCPC collector array can be maintained at 160–200 °C. The average daily solar energy efficiency was 36.7%, the instantaneous efficiency was as high as 40%, and the daily solar coefficient of performance (COP) of the entire system was 0.363 [70].

5.5. Hydrogen Production

A photocatalytic hydrogen production solar reactor based on a CPC has been designed by Jing et al. [71]. The design and optimization of this reactor with the CPC are discussed in detail (Figure 37). Preliminary results indicate that efficient photocatalytic hydrogen production can be accomplished by coupling a tubular reactor to a CPC concentrator.

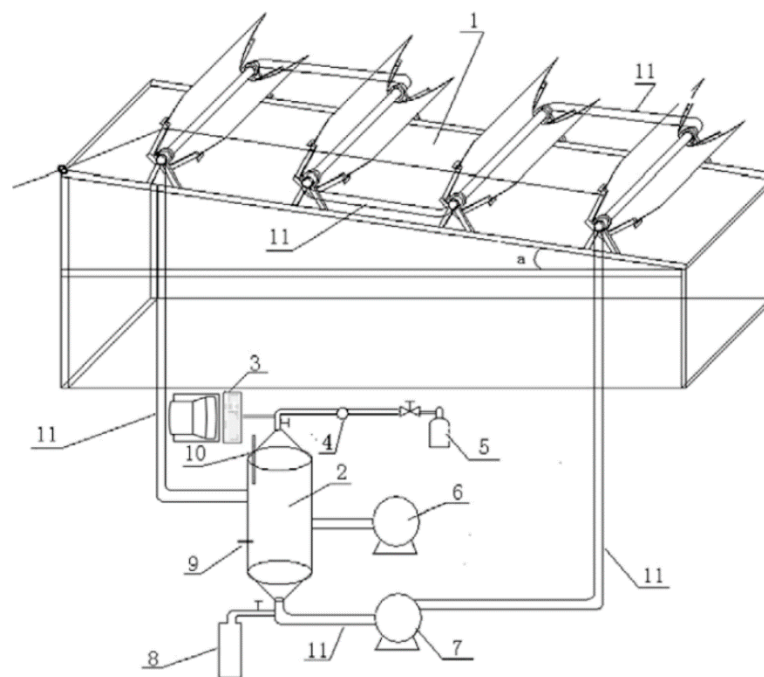


Figure 37. Flow chart of the photocatalytic hydrogen production solar reactor. (1) Support, (2) storage tank, (3) gas chromatography, (4) gas flow meter, (5) gas collection apparatus, (6) feeding pump, (7) circulating pump, (8) N₂, (9) temperature sensor, (10) pressure sensor, and (11) connecting tube [71].

5.6. Distillation/Desalination

Pearce and Denkenberger [72] studied a solar distiller with a CPC reflector. The results of their study showed that for a solar distiller with CPC, the production per unit area was increased by about three times per day, and the cost was only increased by about 10%, indicating that a CPC has significant economic advantages in the production of solar distilled water.

Arunkumar and Velraj [73] studied a CPC-assisted tubular solar distiller, which consisted of a CPC reflector, tubular cover, and rectangular water storage trough (Figure 38). The results of the study showed that the solar distiller of this structure costs slightly more but increases the overall efficiency and distilled water yield.

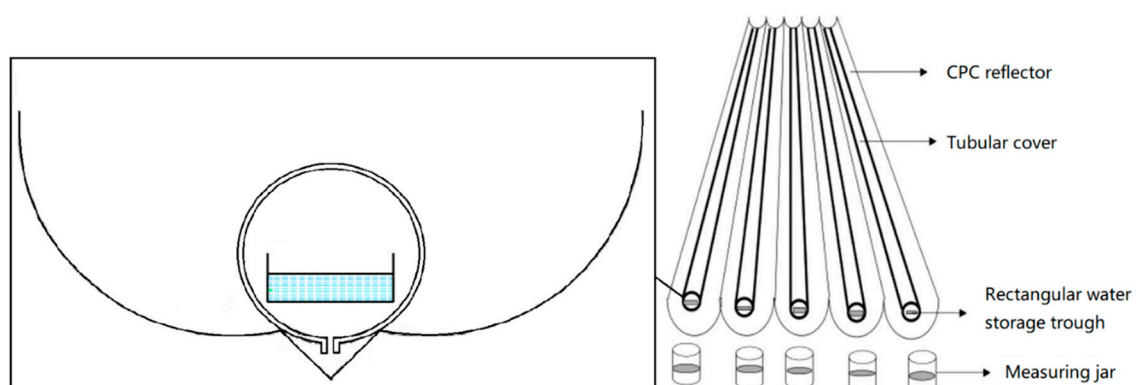


Figure 38. Scheme of the CPC-assisted tubular solar still [73].

The AQUASOL desalination system is based on the Plataforma Solar de Almería in Spain, composed of a 500 m² CPC solar collector field and advanced double-effect absorption (LiBr-H₂O) heat pump (Figures 39 and 40) [74].

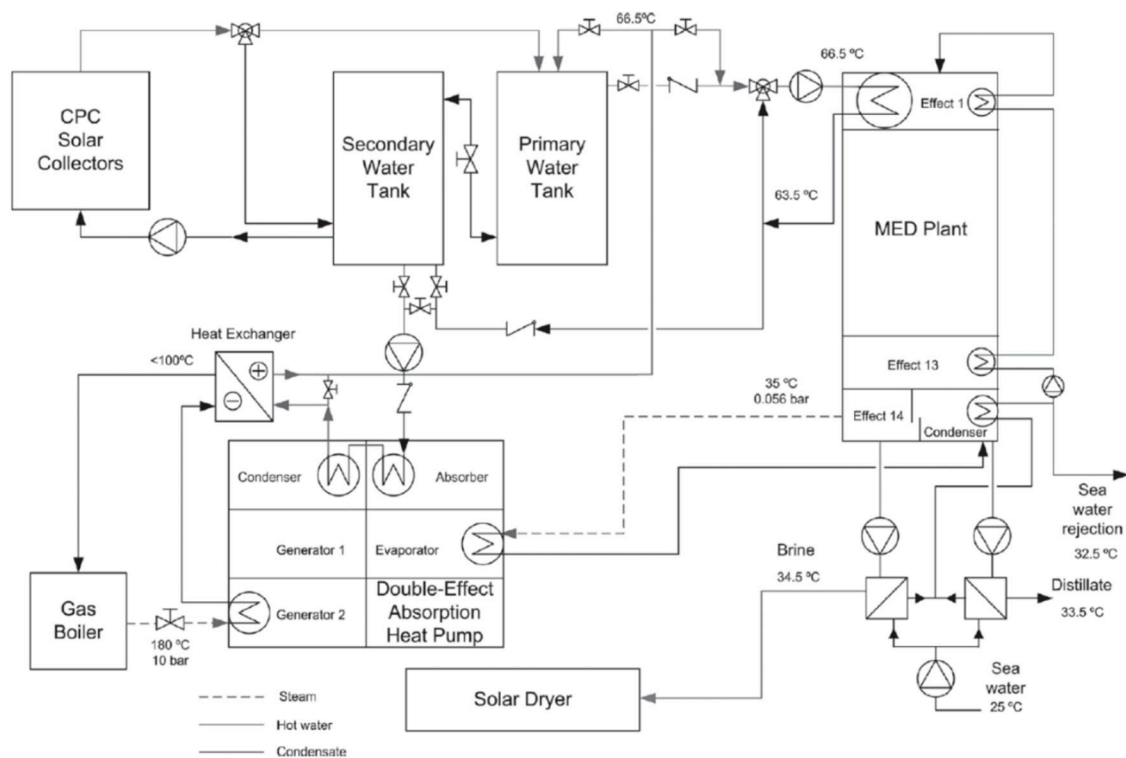


Figure 39. Configuration of AQUASOL seawater desalination system [74].



Figure 40. A 500 m² stationary CPC solar collector field [74].

5.7. Applied to Photo-Degradation of Wastewater

Tanveer et al. [75] studied the design, application, and operating parameters of the CPC, and proved that the CPC is more suitable for the photo-degradation of wastewater than other concentrating collectors (Figure 41). Details of CPC design parameters such as reflective surface, absorbing tube diameter, absorbing tube material, acceptance angle, and core operational parameters like photo-catalyst types and their optimum concentration, light intensity, and pH have been presented [75,76].

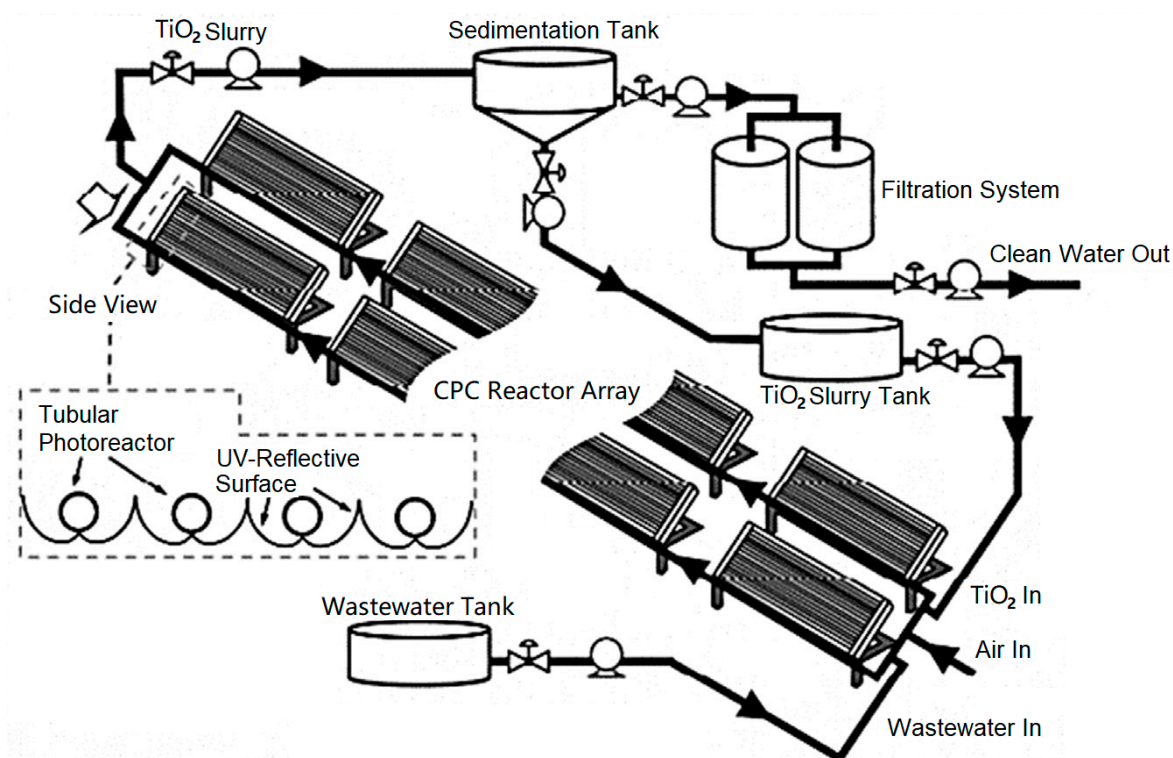


Figure 41. Schematic diagram of a photocatalytic water purification system with CPC reactor [77].

5.8. Summary

Based on the above analysis, the characteristics of a tubular absorber CPC module in application areas are given in Table 7.

Table 7. Summary of tubular absorber CPC modules in different application areas.

Application Area	Characteristics
High-Temperature Solar Thermal Utilization	Secondary reflector as a linear tracking collector Increase the concentration ratio to reduce the tracking accuracy requirements Already industrialized
Building-Integrated Solar System	Integration with windows Provides heating in addition to providing lighting and ventilation. Has higher solar energy utilization Unindustrialized
PV/T System	Use of solar energy at different wavelengths Can generate electricity and higher temperature hot water at the same time Improves the comprehensive utilization efficiency of solar energy (20%) Already industrialized
Refrigeration	As heat source for single-effect and double-effect absorption refrigerators Already industrialized
Hydrogen Production	Increasing the rate of hydrogen production by enhancing the intensity of the solar light Unindustrialized
Distillation/Desalination	Increases the overall efficiency and distilled water yield with slightly higher cost Can be combined with a dual-effect absorption heat pump Already industrialized
Photo-Degradation of Wastewater	Increases solar density to activate the semi-conductor catalyst High concentration ratio and higher light captivity efficiency with smaller area Not yet industrialized

6. Conclusions

A comprehensive review on recent research progress and developments of the tubular absorber CPC has been presented. The concept and design principles have been presented, including recent modifications and analyses on two-dimensional profile types, as well as recent new design concepts and improvements on the CPC structure.

Based on the state-of-the-art on solar thermal applications of the tubular absorber CPC in both domestic and industrial aspects, the main progress on tubular absorber CPC applications was presented.

The main observations from the review are the following:

- (1) The tubular absorber CPC is diverse, efficient, systematic, and especially suitable for industrial and other medium-temperature heat applications;
- (2) There is no “perfect CPC”, as the acceptance angle and the concentration ratio cannot be improved at the same time. Therefore, the most suitable CPC curve and structure form need to be chosen according to the purpose and requirements of the application;
- (3) Regarding the efficiency of tubular CPCs, due to differences in the calculation methods and basis of efficiency in the literature, no comparative analysis was made in this article, but improving the efficiency of the CPC will still be an important research direction;
- (4) Better integration of the tubular CPC with the heat utilization system, while reducing the manufacturing cost and system integration cost, will be important in order to further commercialize the CPC technology;
- (5) For low- and medium-temperature collectors, reducing the investment costs and maintenance and improving operational stability will be important. Through the scaling-up and standardization of CPC products, these challenges will also be gradually mitigated;
- (6) The research interest on tube CPC collectors, heat pipe CPCs, internal and external concentrating combined CPC, and TCPC modules is increasing;
- (7) Main applications will include building-integrated solar systems, industrial thermal energy-saving transformation, and refrigeration applications.

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Nomenclature

BISS	Building-integrated solar system
COP	Coefficient of performance
CPC	Compound parabolic concentrator
CTC	Cylindrical trough collector
ETC	Evacuated tube collector
FE	Flux efficiency
FMHPA	Flat micro-heat pipe arrays
FPC	Flat-plate collector
FPTU	Flat-plate thermosiphon units
HCE	Heat-collecting element
HFC	Heliostat field collector

ICPC	Integrated CPC reflector
ICS	Integrated collector storage
IEA	International energy agency
LFR	Linear Fresnel reflector
PDR	Parabolic dish reflector
PHP	Pulsating heat pipe
PTC	Parabolic trough collector
PV	Photovoltaic
PV/T	Photovoltaic/thermal
SHC	Solar heating and cooling
SPETC	Single-pass evacuated tubular collector
TCPC	Tracking compound parabolic concentrating
XCPC	External compound parabolic concentrators
C	Concentration ratio
C_{max}	Maximum concentration ratio
Ct	CPC truncation ratio
g	Displacement deviation of the receiver or reflector
h_c	Height of CPC
h_c'	Reduced height by truncating the CPC
I	Curve segment
κ	Dimensionless parameter of reflector translation
L	Optical loss
N_{min}	Reference average number of reflections, $1-1/C$
r	Radius of tubular absorber
t	Angle variable parameter
θ	Angle of incident light
θ_{max}	Maximum half acceptance angle
θ_a	Acceptance half angle
ω	Rotation angle of reflector
λu	Dimensionless number of absorber position offset

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