What is claimed is:

1. An improved high efficiency electromagnetic energy capturing system (EM-CS), which comprises, in combination:

at least a body of material comprising an upper and lower surface layer, whereby the upper surface layer receives electromagnetic radiation (EMR) into the material;

the upper and lower surface layers reflect internal EMR back into the material;

the material substantially spans three dimensions of space between the upper surface layers and lower surface layers whereby the internal EMR interacts with the material in three dimensions;

the material captures EMR traveling therein by means of the dense packed ribbon technology defined by a plurality of bandgaps whereby the internal EMR excites electrons from a valence band to a conduction band; and

at least one electrode is in contact with the material to provide electrical energy, whereby greater than 50% efficiency is achieved of absorbed energy from the ~~EV~~UV to the IR range (100 nm to 600 nm).

2. The system of claim 1, wherein the lower surface defines a parabolic curve having a focus within the material, and wherein the material comprises multiple films comprising a plurality of semiconductors.

3. The system of claim 2, wherein the films are a product formed by a process using argon gas and the films resist delamination.

4. The system of claim 1, further comprising a first electrode and a second electrode in contact with material and defining a first electrical contact and a second electrical contact accessible from an exterior of the cell.

5. The system of claim 1, wherein the upper surface is a curved surface, and wherein the curved surface is shaped such that when the cell sits outdoors on a cloudless day, direct sunlight defines a normal to the curved surface from sunup to sundown.

6. The system of claim 5, wherein exposure of the upper surface to infrared EMR produces a voltage across the first electrical contact and the second electrical contact.

7. The system of claim 1, wherein the cell captures energy from the EMR across a spectrum of at least about 200 – 5000 EV.

8. The system of claim 1, wherein exposure of the upper surface to the EMR produces at least 2 kW per m^3.

9. The system of claim 1, operable to use the UV, visible, and invisible EMR to produce power, including tempered phosphate, MgF and sapphire glass, and further comprising an angled silvered-apical prism to absorb indirect EM radiation energy.

10. The system of claim 1, comprising at least about 3 EM argon films.

11. The system of claim 10, wherein the EM argon films are transparent, stable, and able to absorb at least about 200 ev to 5000 ev.

12. The system of claim 1, operable to absorb the total EMR spectrum with less than 6-8% of the EMR refracted.

13. The system of claim 1, further comprising double parabolic reflecting bases.

14. The system of claim 1, further comprising an internal lining that breaks up the EMR and increases absorption by acting as a semi-permeable membrane allowing radiation in but inhibiting its exit.

15. The system of claim 1, wherein prismatic focusing increases surface area by two-fold.

16. The system of claim 1, comprising a parabolic mirror surface at the bottom surface that forces EMR back through the material such that photons of EMR, on average, pass through the material at least about 7 times, and at least some of the photons of EMR pass through the material approximately 37 times.

17. A process of generating power comprising:
Supplying a body of material with upper and lower surfaces defining a three dimensional space having dense packed material ribbon configured therein defined by a plurality of bandgaps and at least one electrode in contact therewith to product electrical energy;
receiving EM radiation; and
converting more than 55% of energy in the EM radiation into electrical energy within an electromagnetic capturing system (EM-CS) having a flower-petal like geometric configuration.

18. The process of claim 17, said EM-CS further comprising double Parabolic reflecting bases which direct and capture sunlight so the system's efficiency is maximized, whereby when a prism concentrator is added it adds a multiple variant giving the exposure equivalent to two times energy area.

19. The process of claim 18, said EM-CS further comprising:
a system having the ability to capture up to at least about 500 percent more EM radiation giving more total kW/day absorbed, depending upon Solstice and zone.

20. The process of claim 19, said EM-CS further comprising:
a standard EM panel and assembly having a capture aspect whereby internal lining breaks up EM radiation, increasing absorption acting as a semi-permeable membrane allowing radiation in but inhibiting its exit.

21. The process of claim 19, further comprising:

an EM-CS effective for increasing total radiation up to 66% more than conventional photovoltaic panels or films alone.

22. Products, by the process of claim 21, or any other claims herein, further comprising:

a system having the ability to absorb, direct, indirect, reflected, prismatic and diffused energy, while being operationally functional over time with only routine maintenance.