

# Beetle that can survive in volcanic areas inspires new cooling materials

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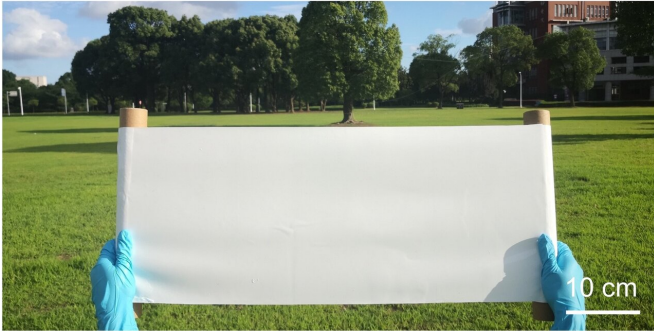


Photo of the fabricated Bio-RC film. Credit: University of Texas at Austin.

A type of beetle capable of regulating its body temperature in some of the hottest places on Earth is the centerpiece of new research with major potential implications for cooling everything from buildings to electronic devices in an environmentally friendly manner.

Researchers in the Cockrell School of Engineering at The University of Texas at Austin, with teams from Shanghai Jiao Tong University in China and KTH Royal Institute of Technology in Sweden, have discovered new information about a species of longicorn beetle that can cool its body enough to survive in volcanic areas in Southeast Asia. They used that information to create a photonic film based on the beetle's [wing structure](#) using common, flexible materials that are mechanically strong and can be manufactured on a large scale. The film passively cools, meaning it doesn't take up energy like the systems we use to keep temperatures down in our cars and buildings.

The findings were published today in the journal *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

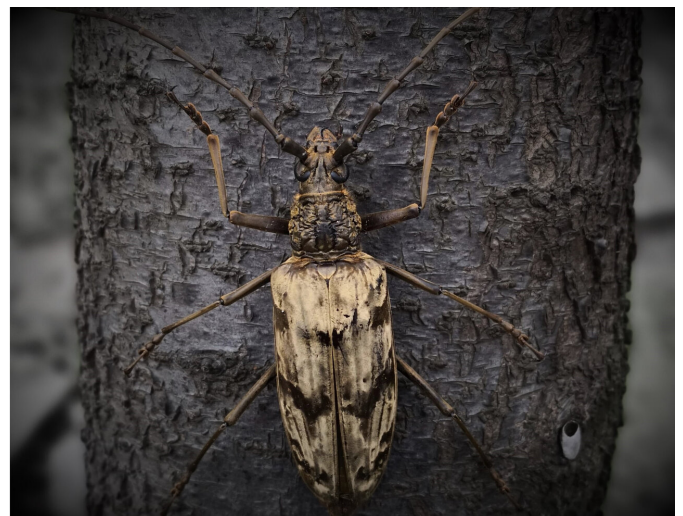
"Anywhere that needs [cooling](#), this can help," said Yuebing Zheng, an associate professor in the

Walker Department of Mechanical Engineering. "Refrigerators, [air conditioners](#) and other methods consume large amounts of energy, but this is cooling by itself."

The team found that its film reduced temperatures of items in direct sunlight by as much as 5.1 degrees Celsius, more than 9 degrees Fahrenheit.

The film, which would work as a coating on top of objects, could have a wide array of uses. It could be put on top of windows in office and apartment buildings to reflect sunlight and keep energy bills down. It could protect solar panels from being degraded by constant sunlight exposure. It could be wrapped around cars to keep them cool while parked. And it could be a key ingredient in novel cooling fabrics, wearables and personal electronics.

The U.S. Energy Information Administration projects a significant jump in air conditioning consumption by 2050—a 59% growth in the residential sector and a 17% increase in commercial use. As the need for more cooling rises, so does the necessity for a new solution that doesn't consume mass amounts of energy or put a strain on the environment.



A photograph of a male longicorn beetle *Neocerambyx gigas*. Credit: Haiwen Zhang.

Structure of the bioinspired hybrid film with ceramic particles embedded in the micro-pyramid polymer matrix. Credit: Haiwen Zhang.

The cooling prowess of the beetle was previously known, but what made it so effective at regulating its temperature remained a mystery. The team found that the triangular "fluffs" on its wings play an important role, reflecting sunlight while helping shed internal body heat at the same time.

The film the team created is made of PDMS, a flexible, widely used polymer, along with some high throughput ceramic particles. Because of the common materials used and the simple process for manufacturing the film, known as micro-stamping, Zheng believes the project will succeed where some other research seeking to replicate biological effects has failed.

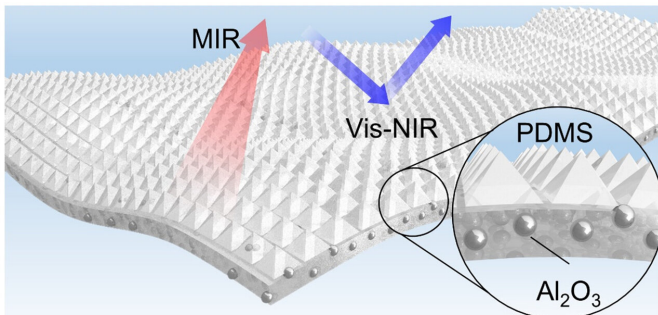
Longicorn beetles, also known as longhorn beetles, stand out because of their long antennae, sometimes three times the length of the rest of their bodies. There are more than 26,000 species of longicorn beetles.

"A lot of time, mimicking the biology doesn't work at a larger scale because of high costs and stringent manufacturing requirements," Zheng said.

This research focuses on a specific species of the beetle, *Neocerambyx Gigas*. It can survive in scorching hot climates near active volcanoes in Thailand and Indonesia, where summer temperatures frequently top 40 degrees Celsius (105 degrees Fahrenheit), and the ground heats up to 70 C (158 F). When it gets hot, the beetles remain still and stop foraging to avoid taking on any excess heat from movement.

Going forward, the research team is working to further optimize the manufacturing process for large-scale production. They will also seek commercialization opportunities in several areas, including energy-efficient buildings, water cooling systems, thermal fabrics, desert dew water harvesting devices and supplemental cooling systems for power plants.

**More information:** Haiwen Zhang et al., "Biologically inspired flexible photonic films for efficient passive radiative cooling," *PNAS* (2020). [www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.2001802117](http://www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.2001802117)



Provided by University of Texas at Austin



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