

PRESS RELEASE

Keeping it Cool: New Approach to Thermal Protection in Outdoor Wearable Electronics

Scientists develop a radiative cooler that keeps wearable devices cool even under direct sunlight

Wearable devices and biosensors are prone to heating up, especially under sunlight. However, conventional radiative coolers contain metallic materials, which limits wireless communications. Now scientists from Korea and the USA have developed a new type of radiative cooler using perforated polymers that keep the gadgets cool and fully functional under heat, paving the way for thermally protected wearable devices for health monitoring.



Wearable devices and biosensors for outdoor use require innovative designs and novel materials capable of keeping down their temperature, even in sunlight

Photo courtesy: Ketut Subiyanto at Pexels

Wearable electronic devices like fitness trackers and biosensors, are very promising for healthcare applications and research. They can be used to measure relevant biosignals in real-time and send gathered data wirelessly, opening up new ways to study how our bodies react to different types of activities and exercise. However, most body-worn devices face a common enemy: heat.

Heat can accumulate in wearable devices owing to various reasons. Operation in close contact with the user's skin is one of them; this heat is said to come from *internal* sources. Conversely, when a device is worn outdoors, sunlight acts as a massive *external* source of heat. These sources combined can easily raise the temperature of wearable devices to levels that not only are uncomfortable for the user, but also cause erroneous readings and measurements. Unfortunately, researchers have been unable to completely address this issue. Most available heat sinks and dissipators for wearable devices are based on thin metallic layers, which block electromagnetic signals and thus hinder wireless communications.

In a recent [study published in *Advanced Science*](#), scientists from Korea and the US have developed an innovative solution to combat heat in wearable biosensors. Led by Professor Young Min Song from Gwangju Institute of Science and Technology (GIST), Korea, the team produced a nano-/micro-voids polymer (NMVP), a flexible and nonmetallic cooler made from two perforated polymers: polymethylmetacrylate and styrene-ethylene-butylene-styrene.

The resulting material has many attractive qualities. First, it has almost 100% reflectivity in the solar spectrum, meaning that it reflects nearly all sunlight. Second, it has high emissivity in the range of frequencies known as the atmospheric window. Thus, the material can easily radiate excess heat into the atmosphere, which helps cool it down. Finally, the good mechanical properties of the new polymer make it suitable for outdoor wearable devices.

To test the effectiveness of their innovation, the scientists built a patch-type tissue oximeter equipped with an NMVP-based cooler. Thanks to the superior performance of the cooler, their wearable biosensor could externally measure the concentration of oxygen in blood more accurately than conventional oximeters while also maintaining a much lower temperature. *"Our approach is the first demonstration of successful thermal management in wearable devices considering both internal and external heat sources without blocking wireless communications,"* remarks Prof. Song.

The promising results of this study could pave the way for the widespread adoption of wearable devices and biosensors, which will become powerful tools in health monitoring and the training of athletes. With eyes set on the future, Prof. Song comments: *"Our flexible strategy for radiative cooling will help bring about thermally protected skin-like electronics, which in turn will make human body monitoring unobtrusive and imperceptible."*

The term "cool gadgets" is likely to get a whole new meaning in the future!

Reference

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About Gwangju Institute of Science and Technology (GIST)

Gwangju Institute of Science and Technology (GIST) is a research-oriented university situated in Gwangju, South Korea. One of the most prestigious schools in South Korea, it was founded in 1993. The university aims to create a strong research environment to spur advancements in science and technology and to promote collaboration between foreign and domestic research programs. With its motto, "A Proud Creator of Future Science and Technology," the university has consistently received one of the highest university rankings in Korea.

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About the author

Dr. Young Min Song is currently serving as a Professor in the School of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science at GIST. He received a Ph.D. in Information and Communications from GIST in 2011. From 2011 to 2013, he was a postdoctoral research associate in the Department of Materials Science and Engineering at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (UIUC), USA. His group is developing advanced optoelectronic sensors/systems, multifunctional nanophotonics, flexible devices, optical healthcare systems, and radiative cooling devices/materials. He is a co-founder of FOEL Inc.

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