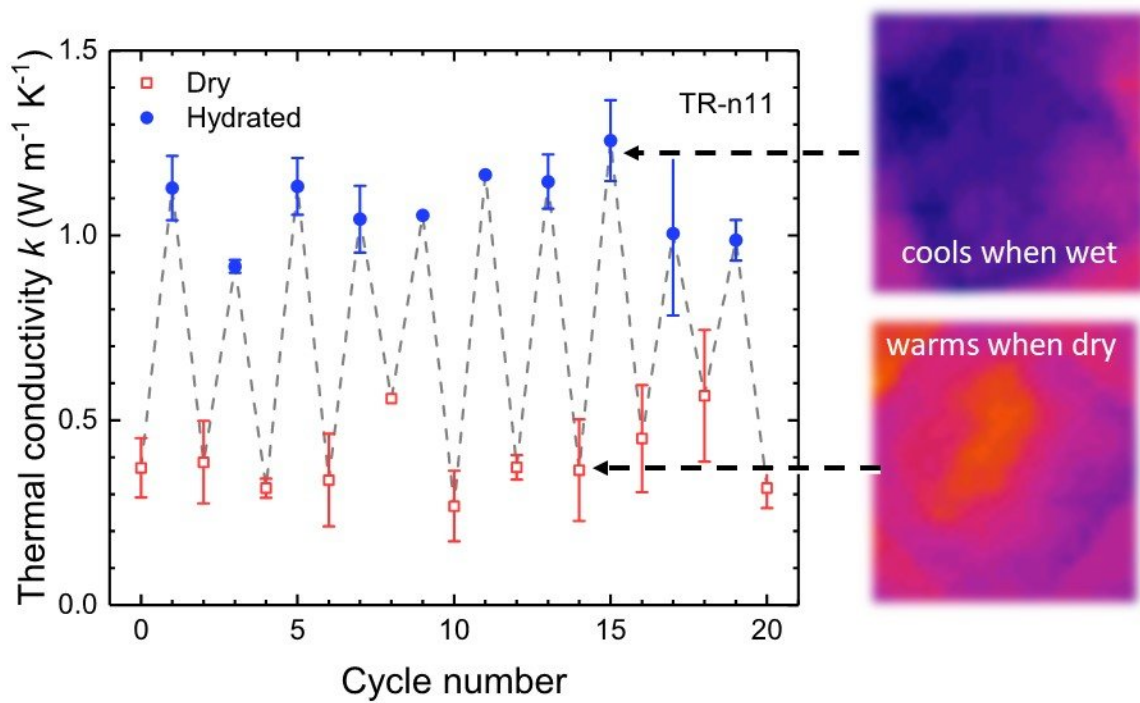


# Thermal switch discovered in engineered squid-based biomaterials

August 13 2018, by A'ndrea Elyse Messer



Graph showing cycles of thermal conductivity when material is wet and then dry. Credit: Melik Demirel, Penn State

Tuning materials for optimal optical and electrical properties is becoming commonplace. Now, researchers and manufacturers may be able to tune materials for thermal conductivity by using a squid-inspired protein made of multiple DNA repeats.

"Controlling thermal transport in modern technologies—refrigeration, data storage, electronics or textiles—is an unsolved problem," said Melik Demirel, professor of engineering science and mechanics and director, Center for Research on Advanced Fiber Technologies at Penn State. "For example, most standard plastic materials have very low thermal conductivity and they are thermal insulators. These squid-based bio-[materials](#) that we are working on have low conductivity at ambient humidity, but they can be engineered so that their thermal conductivity increases dramatically."

In this case, the increase is dependent on how many tandem repeats are in the protein, and can be 4.5 times larger than increases seen in conventional plastics. Tandem repeats are repeating strings of DNA that are found in nature, in this case, in squid ring teeth.

One potential use of this bioprotein film might be as a fabric coating, especially for athletic wear, said the researchers. The material could be perfectly comfortable and cozy in everyday use, but when actually used for heavy activity, the sweat produced by the wearer could "flip" the thermal switch and allow the fabric to remove heat from the wearer's body.

Demirel and his team have designed synthetic proteins that are patterned on tandem repeating sequences. They are able to choose the number of repeats they want and investigate how the various proteins react, in this case, to moisture.

"Under ambient conditions—less than 35 percent humidity—the thermal

conductivity of these proteinaceous films do not depend on repeat units or molecular weight, and demonstrate similar thermal conductivities to disordered polymers and water-insoluble proteins," the researchers report today (Aug. 13) in *Nature Nanotechnology*.

However, when the films are engineered to have higher molecular topology, the thermal conductivity jumps when they become wetter, through high humidity, water or sweat. In collaboration with the University of Virginia team and NIST, the researchers found that as the number of tandem repeats increased, the thermal conductivity did as well.

"Because the thermal [conductivity](#) when wet is linearly related to the number of repeats, we can program the amount of [thermal conductivity](#) into the material," said Demirel. "So, we could make better thermal switches, regulators and diodes similar to high-performance devices to solve the problems in modern technologies such as refrigeration, [data storage](#), electronics or textiles."

When the material returns to normal ambient humidity or lower, the switch turns off, and the [protein](#) no longer conducts heat as efficiently.

**More information:** Tunable thermal transport and reversible thermal conductivity switching in topologically networked bio-inspired materials, *Nature Nanotechnology* (2018). [DOI: 10.1038/s41565-018-0227-7](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41565-018-0227-7) , [www.nature.com/articles/s41565-018-0227-7](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41565-018-0227-7)

Provided by Pennsylvania State University

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