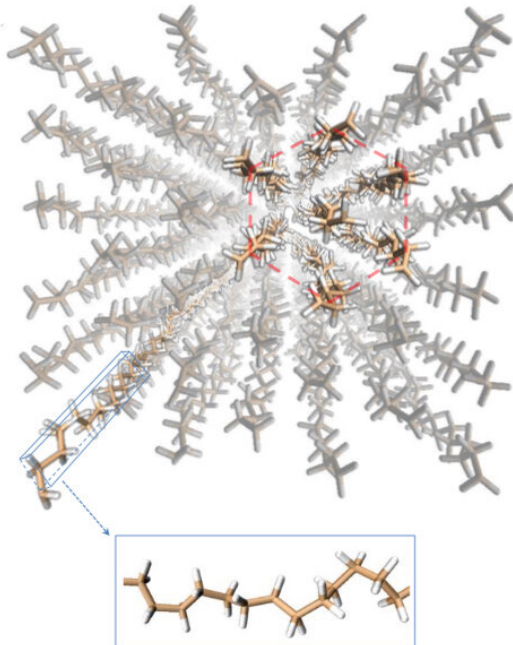


# Polymer thermal regulator transforms from conductor to insulator and back again

16 December 2019, by Anna Boyle



The rotationally disordered hexagonal phase. Credit: College of Engineering

Polymers are used to develop various materials, such as plastics, nylons and rubbers. In their most basic form, they are made up of many of identical molecules joined together repeatedly, like a chain. Engineering molecules to join together in specific ways can dictate the characteristics of the resulting polymer.

Using this method, Sheng Shen, an associate professor of mechanical engineering at Carnegie Mellon University, and his research team created a [polymer](#) thermal regulator that can quickly transform from a conductor to an insulator and back again. When it's a conductor, [heat](#) transfers quickly. When it's an insulator, heat transfers much more slowly. By switching between the two states, the thermal regulator can control its own

[temperature](#), as well as the temperature of its surroundings, such as a refrigerator or computer.

In order to switch between high to low [conductivity](#), the very structure of the polymer has to change. This transformation is activated solely with heat. The polymer starts "with a highly-ordered crystalline structure," Shen said. "But once you increase the temperature of the polymer fiber to around 340 Kelvin, then the molecular structure changes and becomes hexagonal."

The findings were published in *Science Advances* in a paper titled "High-Contrast and Reversible Polymer Thermal Regulator by Structural Phase Transition."

The transformation occurs because the heat targets the molecular bonds. "The bonding of the molecules becomes pretty weak," Shen said. "So the segments can rotate." And once the segments rotate, the structure becomes disordered, greatly reducing its thermal conductivity. This type of transition is known as a solid-solid transition; although the polymer reaches temperatures close to its melting point, it remains a solid through the process.

When studying the polymer's transformation, Shen concentrated his data on how its conductivity changed. He also gathered data on other phase transitions so he could compare the ratios. "When you look at all the materials we have on Earth, the conductivity change is, at most, a factor of four," Shen says. "Here, we've already discovered a new material that can have a conductivity change of around 10."

Additionally, the structural change can happen quickly, within a range of 5 degrees Kelvin. It's also reversible, which allows it to be turned on and off like a switch. It can handle much higher temperatures than other thermal regulators, remaining stable up to 560 degrees Kelvin. It's hard

to break down, so it can survive many transitions. And since it's heat-based, it doesn't use as many moving parts as typical cooling methods, making it much more efficient.

While this research has been explored theoretically in the past, Shen's work is the first time it's been shown experimentally. Shen believes that the polymer will have real-world applications. "This control of heat flow at the nanoscale opens up new possibilities such as developing switchable thermal devices, solid-state refrigeration, waste heat scavenging, thermal circuits and computing," said Shen.

This work builds on previous research in Shen's lab, where his team developed a polymer nanofiber that was strong, lightweight, thermally conductive, electrically insulating and bio-compatible—all at less than 100 nanometers wide.

**More information:** High-contrast and reversible polymer thermal regulator by structural phase transition, *Science Advances*, 13 Dec 2019, [DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.aax3777](https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.aax3777)

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