

## Performance Team



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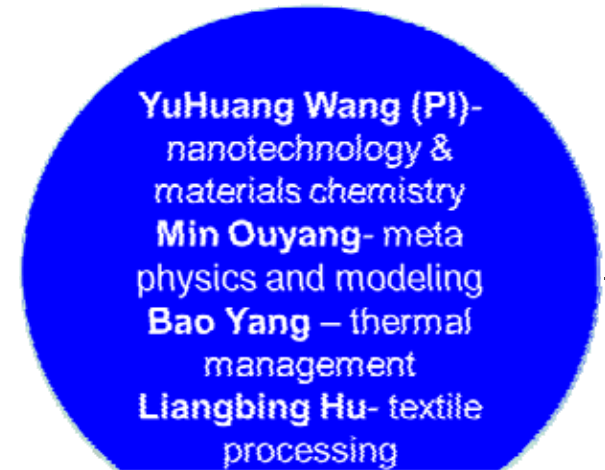
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**Duration of Award: May 1, 2015-April 30, 2018**

## Technology Summary

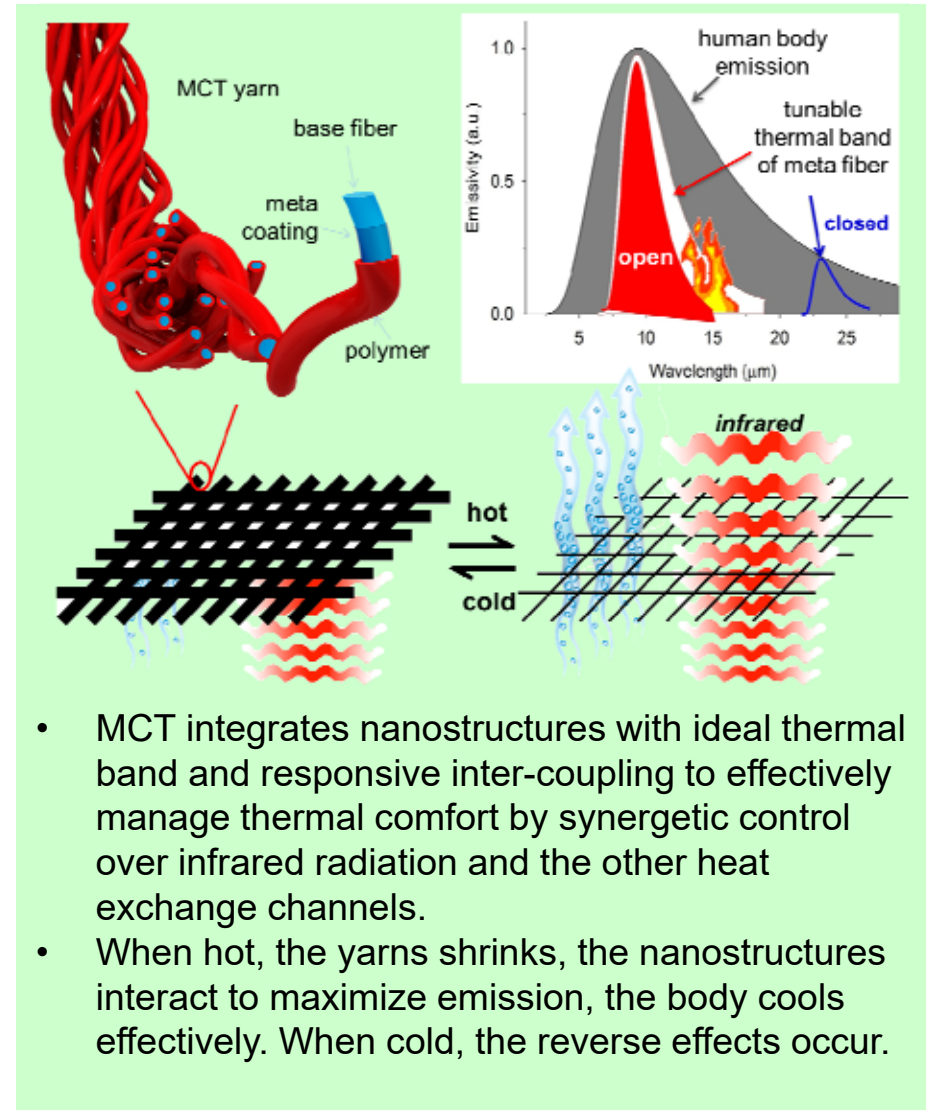
- Active infrared properties control in clothing, for the first time, through innovative meta-fiber technology.
- Self-powered autonomous regulation of clothing for thermal comfort.
- Maximize the efficiency of localized cooling/warming through synergetic actions of all 4 major mechanisms.

## Value Proposition

- A unique new function for clothing to help penetrate the >\$600B global industry of apparel.
- Potential to reduce energy cost of buildings that can total 2% of all energy used in the United States.

## Uniqueness Claim

Metric	State of the Art (air conditioned clothes)	Proposed
Added Thermoregulation Capacity	N/A	41 W
Self-regulation	No	Yes
Power Consumption	2.5 -5 W	0
Weight Increase	> 10%	2.5%
Cost Increase per T-shirt	~ \$100	\$0.88 - 3.42



Efficient LTMS with bidirectional thermoregulation at a fraction of cost.

Patents pending

## MCT vs. State-of-the-Art Wearable LTMS

- Cooling vests (including evaporative cooling)
- Sweat wicking (e.g. Nike Sphere React and AeroReact)
- Air-conditioned jackets
- Disadvantages (air-conditioned jackets specifically):
  - Bulky (require 2 fans, control box, cable, and 4 AA batteries every 5 hours)
  - Costly (\$140 or more per system)
  - One direction regulation/lack of infrared control



Nike AeroReact (Oct. 2015)



Kuchofuku Air-Conditioned Cooling Coat

# MCT harnesses infrared radiation synergistically with the other channels

- Principle:
  - *Adjustable infrared properties* with synergetic control over evaporation and air convection
- Strategy:
  - Meta coupling effect
  - Moisture/thermally responsive fibers
- Method:
  - Experimental and computational
- Targets:
  - Add 23 W (summer) + 18 W (Winter) thermoregulation capacity

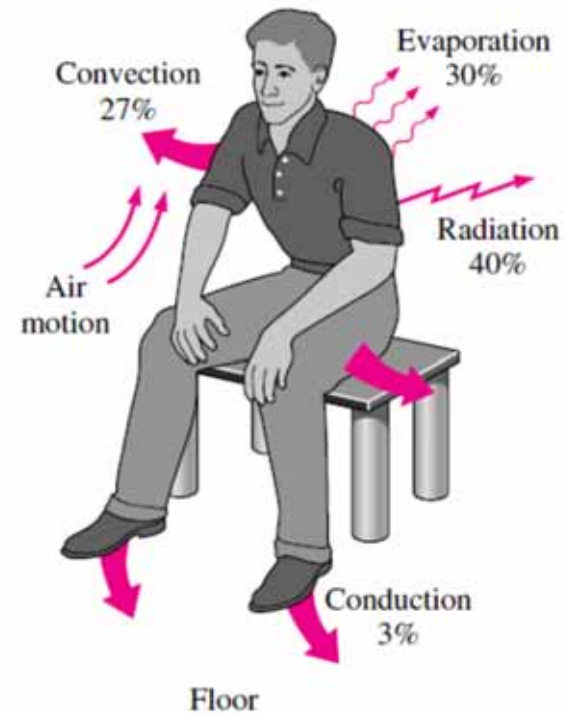


Figure credit:

Dr. Ping Liu, DELTA: Delivering Efficient Local Thermal Amenities, Presented at Delivering Efficient Local Thermal Amenities. DELTA Kickoff Meeting, May 21-22, 2015, Portland, OR

# Key Parameters of Performance and Where We Are

## Baseline Clothing

Temperature Setpoint	Total Thermal Resistance (m <sup>2</sup> F/W)
Lower, 70 °F	0.40
Upper, 75 °F	0.31

## Updated MCT metrics based on 5<sup>th</sup> generation thermal modeling (vs. proposed)

Temperature Setpoint	Radiation (m <sup>2</sup> F/W)	Conduction (m <sup>2</sup> F/W)	Convection (m <sup>2</sup> F/W)	Moisture (m <sup>2</sup> F/W)	Total Thermal Resistance (m <sup>2</sup> F/W)
Expanded Lower, 66 °F	1.86 (1.98)	0.02 (0.1)	0.16 (0.61)	3.25 (3.52)	0.46
Expanded Upper, 79 °F	0.77 (0.65)	0.013 (0.032)	0.21 (0.41)	2.18 (2.36)	0.24
Added Thermoregulation Capacity (W)	15.7 (20.9)		22.1 (17.3)	3.12 (2.8)	

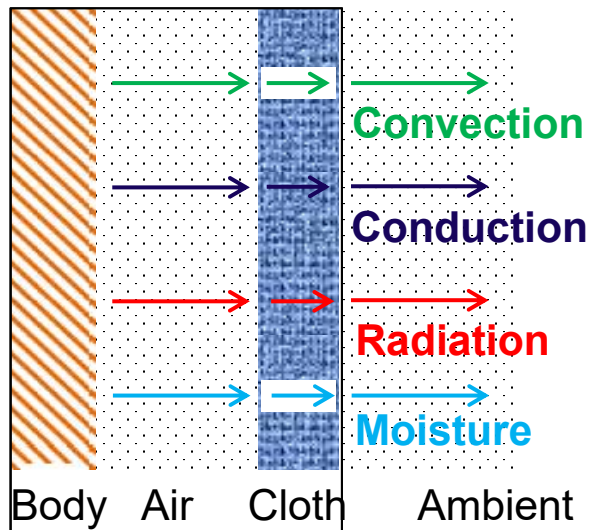
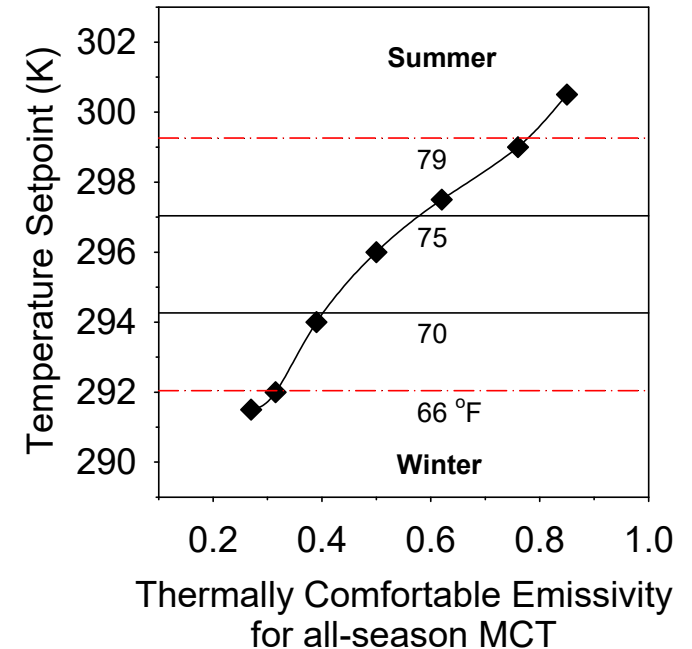
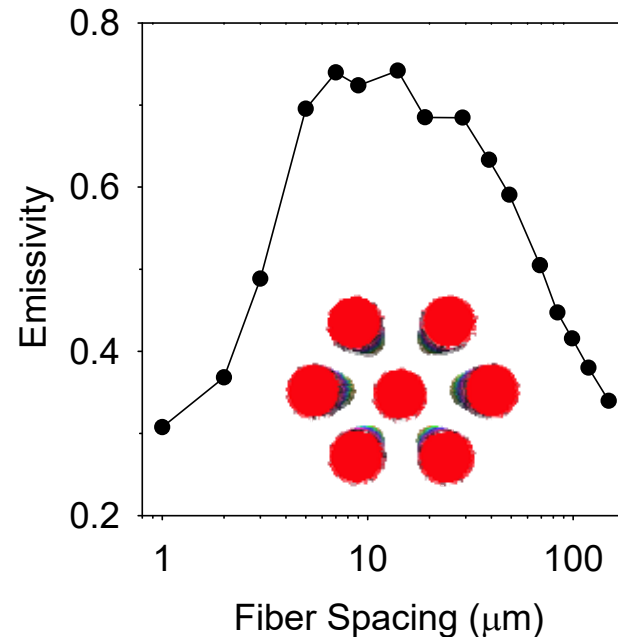


Performance target	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12
T equivalent	0.25 °C	± 0.5 °C	± 1 °C	± 1.5 °C	± 2 °C	
Meta Fiber MCT				± 0.5 °C	± 1 °C	± 2 °C

# Key Interim Learning and Results

## Theoretical Model

- Finite-difference time-domain modeling of infrared optical properties.
- 4-layer thermal model of clothing built with Ansys Fluent.
- *Coupled* convection, conduction, radiation, and evaporation (in office settings).

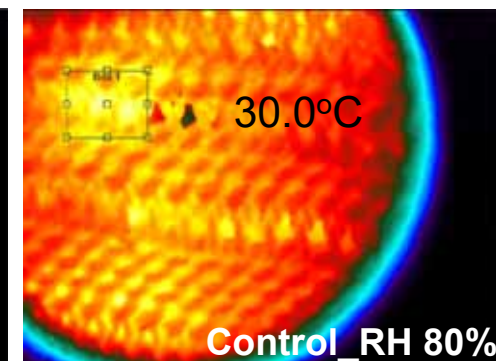
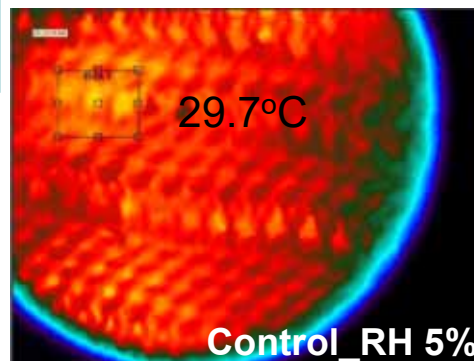
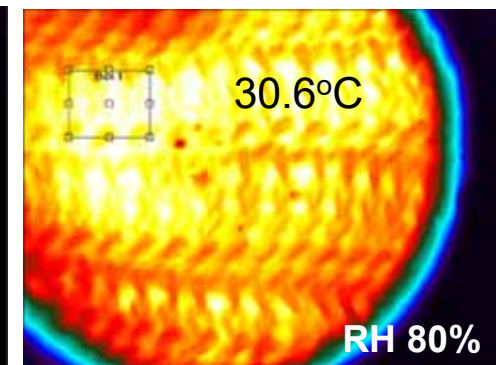
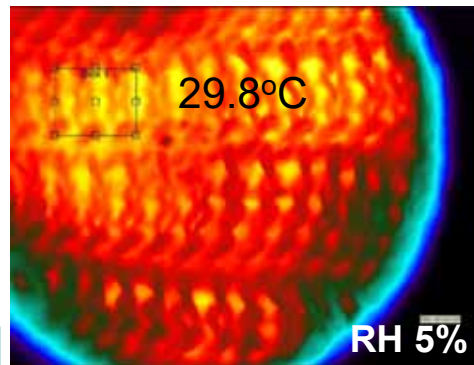
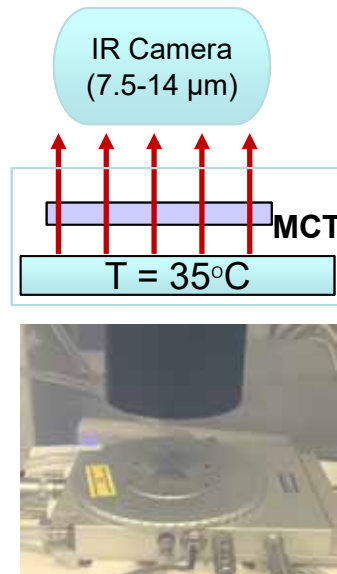
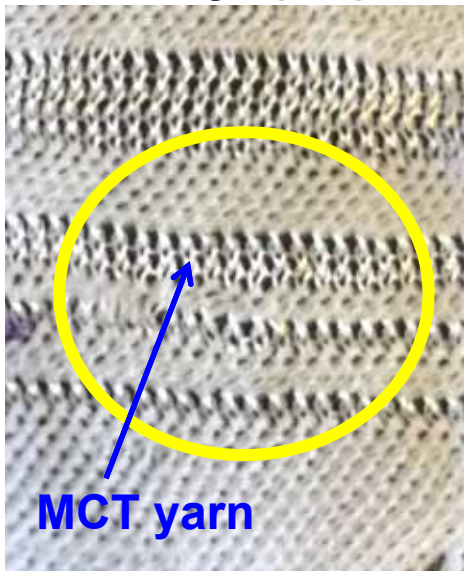
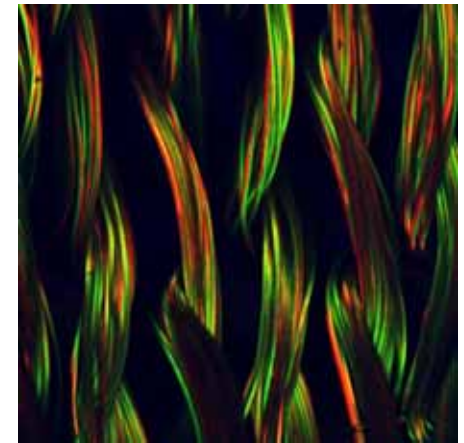
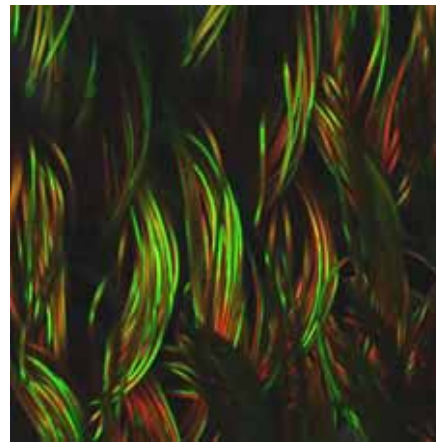


- FDTD optical modeling predicts tunable emissivity in the infrared by adjusting the fiber spacing.
- Numeric thermal model predicts that a setpoint expansion of  $\pm 4$  °F can be achieved by proposed MCT technology.

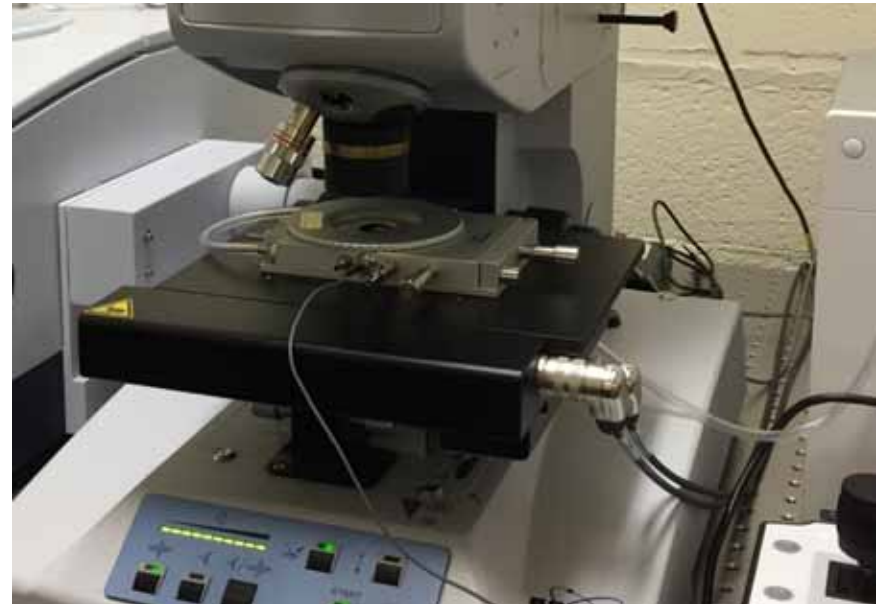
# Key Interim Learning and Results

## Dynamic Infrared Response

- 1<sup>st</sup> MCT prototype demonstrates autonomously tunable infrared emissivity by more than 10%, adding  $\sim 1.2^\circ\text{F}$  to thermoregulation capacity.
- Our data suggest, for the first time, that dynamic response in the infrared can be achieved through proposed MCT.



# Key Interim Learning and Results Infrared Measurement System



- Spectrally resolved, quantitative IR measurements of dynamic systems?
- Environmental chamber integrated FTIR system
- Transmittance + Reflection + Emission
  - MCT detector covering 1-22  $\mu\text{m}$  or 1-16  $\mu\text{m}$  with microscope
- Humidity and temperature controls
  - Temperature control with 0.1  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  accuracy
  - Humidity control over 5-95% with a stability of  $\pm 0.5\%$
- Newly installed motorized stage for mapping



- Theoretical optical and thermal modeling predicts a setpoint expansion of  $\pm 4$  °F can be achieved by proposed MCT technology.
- A proof-of-concept demonstration of proposed MCT has been established through the design of meta fibers and knitted fabric.
- First prototypical MCT fabric already shows dynamically tunable infrared properties by more than 10%, adding  $\sim 1.2$  °F to the thermoregulation capacity.

## The Road Ahead

- Our project is well on track to deliver a MCT prototype with robust dynamic control over infrared radiation and other main heat exchange channels to achieve bi-directional thermoregulation.
- Next steps are focused on performance optimization through design-fabrication-characterization loops.

## 1. Markets/Applications/Technology

- Finding first applications and first markets

## 2. Experts to connect

- Knitting and yarn processing of (fragile) samples on smaller scales.

## 3. Suggestions/opportunities for MCT

- Collaborations/Partnerships on product development/MCT technology applications

*Questions? Comments? Suggestions? Please contact*

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