

# Scalable, Flame-resistant, Self-cleaning Inorganic Nanofibers for Sustainable All-day Radiative Cooling

Meng-Ting Tsai<sup>1</sup>, Pin-Hui Lan<sup>1</sup>, Dai-Chi Chen<sup>1</sup>, Hsuen-Li Chen<sup>2,3</sup> and Dehui Wan (萬德輝)<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Institute of Biomedical Engineering and Frontier Research Center on Fundamental and Applied Sciences of Matters, National Tsing Hua University, Hsinchu 30010, Taiwan

<sup>2</sup> Department of Materials Science and Engineering, National Taiwan University, Taipei 10617, Taiwan

<sup>3</sup> Center of Atomic Initiative for New Materials (AI-MAT), National Taiwan University, Taipei 10617, Taiwan

\*dhwan@mx.nthu.edu.tw

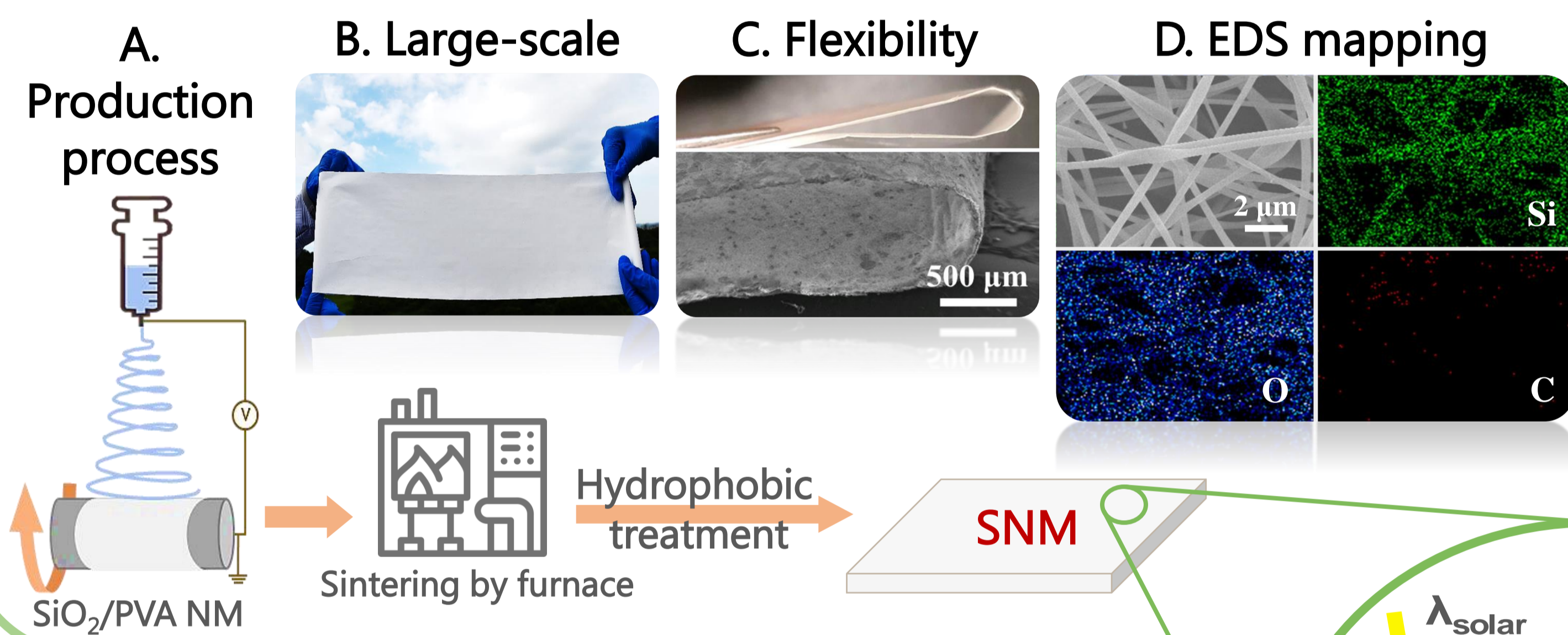


## Abstract

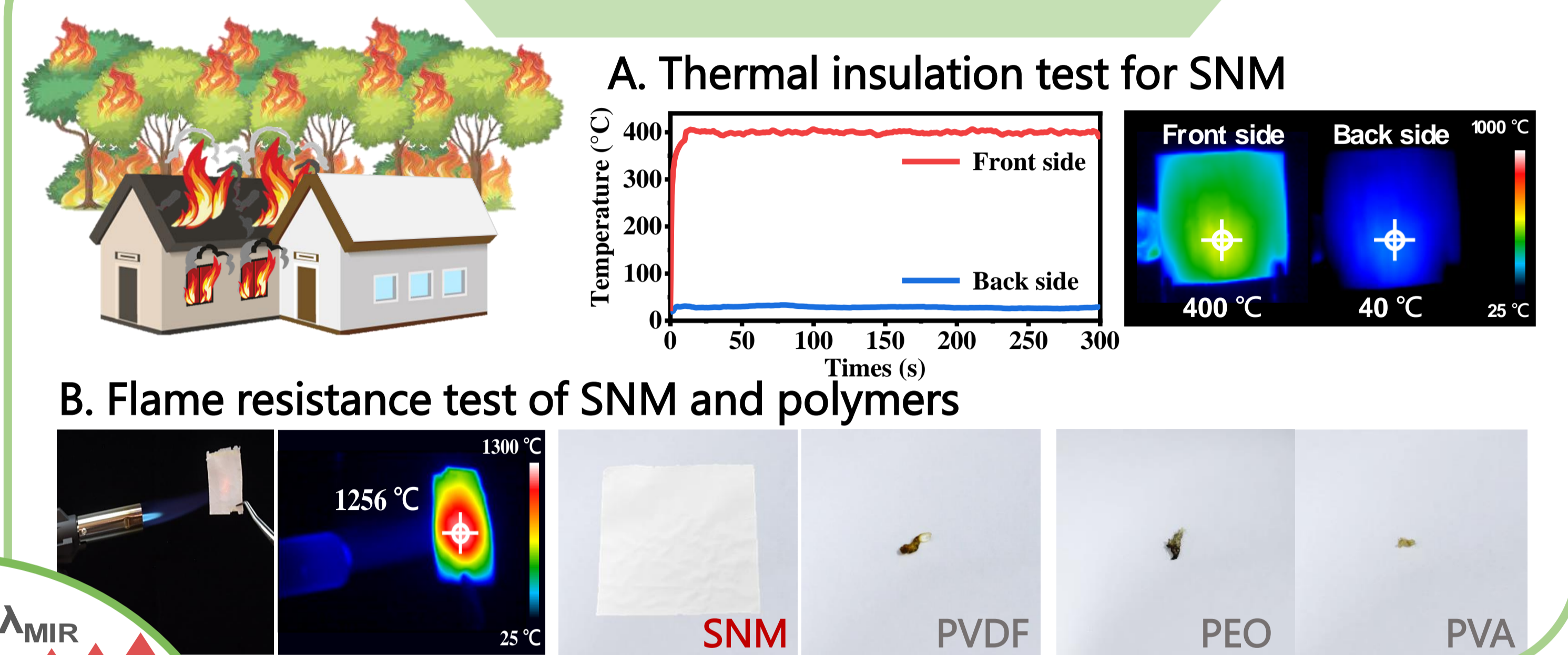
Traditional cooling systems would consume tremendous amounts of energy and thus intensify global climate change and urban island effect. The passive daytime radiative cooling (PDRC), as a strategy to dissipate an object's heat through an atmospheric transparency window (8–13 μm) to outer space without any extra energy consumption, has recently attracted considerable attention.<sup>[1]</sup> In this research, a flexible large-area silica nanofiber membrane (SNM) was synthesized via a sol-gel method combined with electrospinning to exhibit an outstanding PRC ability. The SNM could attain a highly average reflectivity (97%) in the solar spectral region, due to the extremely strong scattering induced by the randomly dispersed nanofibers with a wide diameter distribution close to the solar wavelengths. Particularly, silica has a strong phonon resonance at 9 μm for emissivity in the atmospheric window via the abundant Si-O bonds. Therefore, the designed SNM realized a sub-ambient cooling performance of 7 °C and the maximum radiative cooling power of 112 W/m<sup>2</sup> under a solar irradiance of 788 W/m<sup>2</sup>. Moreover, we observed that the temperatures in the interior space of vehicles and houses could drop to 15 °C and 8 °C, respectively, when they were covered by the SNM under sunlight exposure. In addition, the super-hydrophobic (contact angle=155°) surface achieves an excellent self-cleaning ability for long-term outdoor uses, and the Si-O-Si bonds provide its robust flame resistance performance (~1200 °C), especially suitable for buildings. With its excellent PRC performance, flame-resistance, self-cleaning, flexibility and scalability, this designed SNM offers the possibility of all-day radiative cooling with zero energy consumption for multiple outdoor applications.

## Results and Discussion

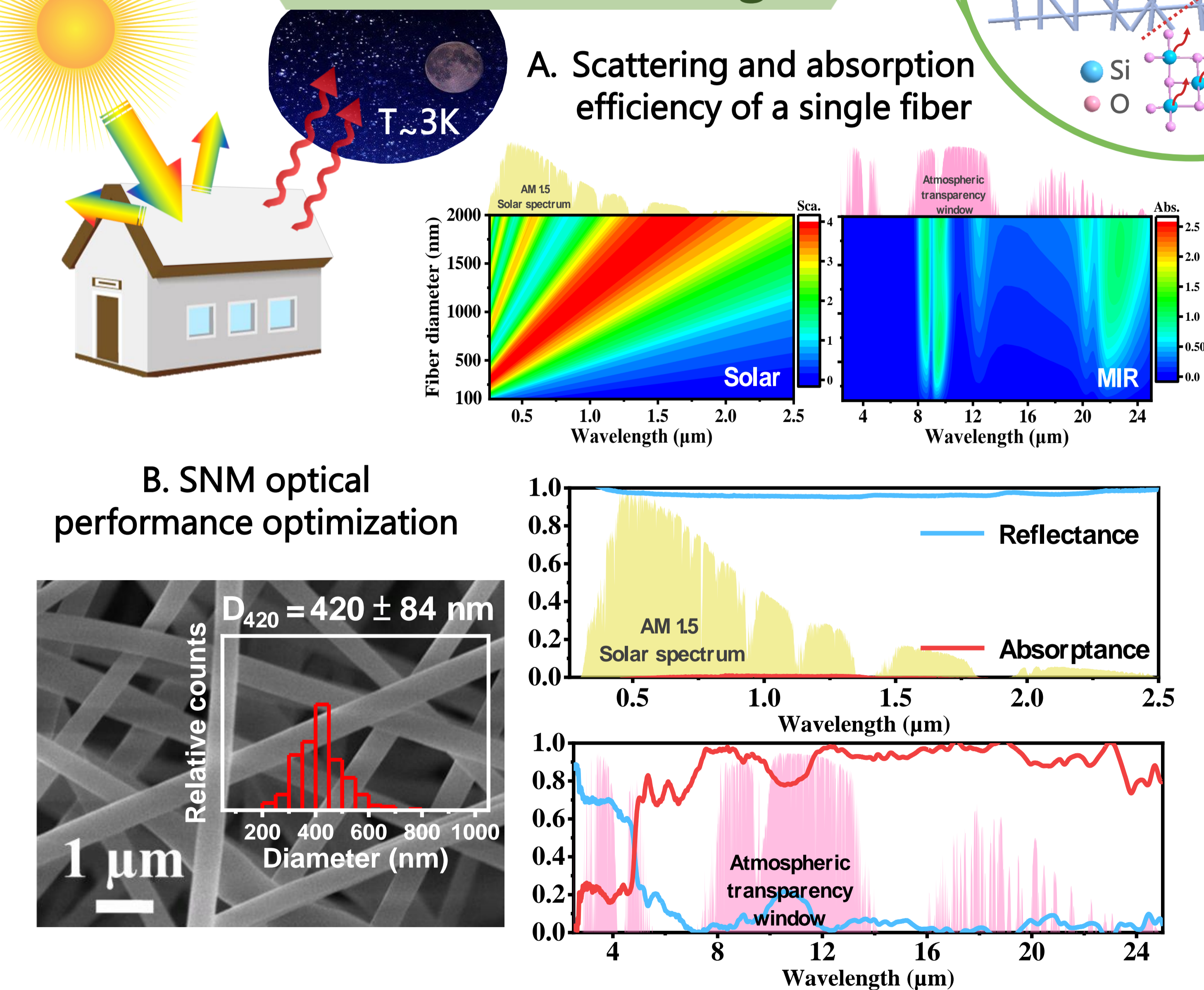
### I. Characterization



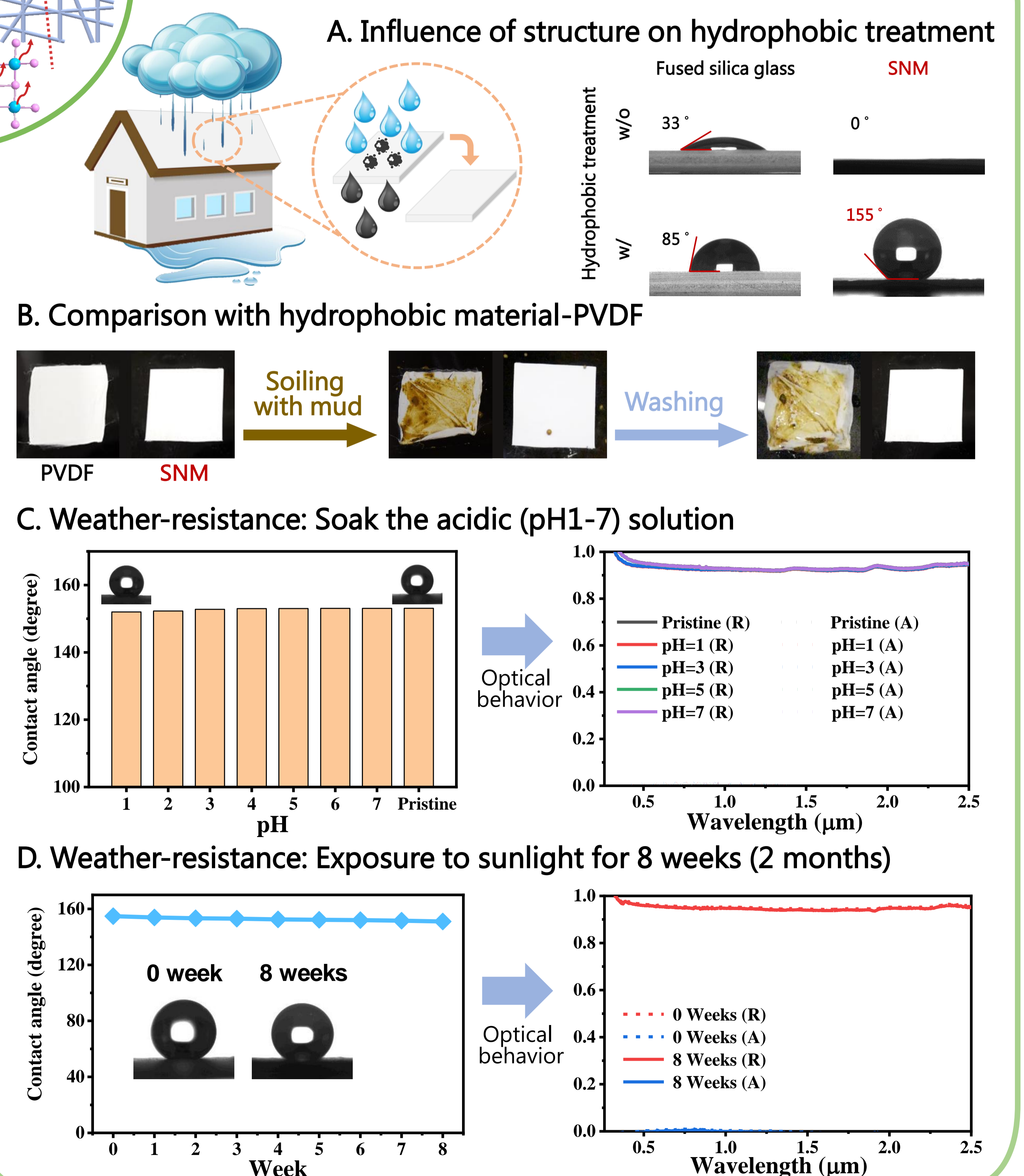
### III. Flame-resistance



### II. Passive daytime radiative cooling



### IV. Self-cleaning



### Reference

[1] Meng-Ting Tsai, Sih-Wei Chang, Yen-Jen Chen, Hsuen-Li Chen, Pin-Hui Lan, Dai-chi Chen, Fu-Hsiang Ko, Yu-Chieh Lo, Hsueh-Cheng Wang, Dehui Wan, Scalable, flame-resistant, superhydrophobic ceramic metafibers for sustainable all-day radiative cooling, *Nano Today*, 2023, 48, 101745.