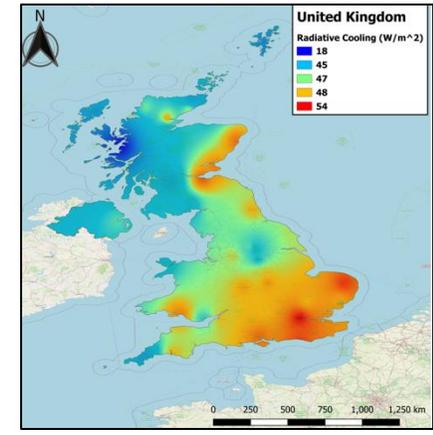
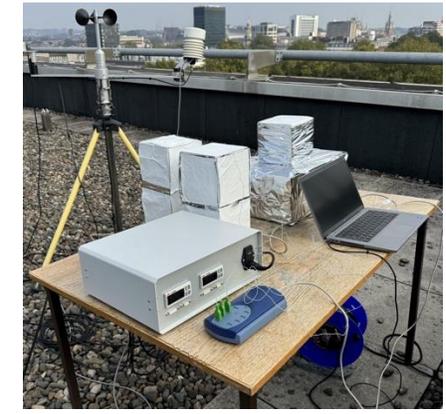
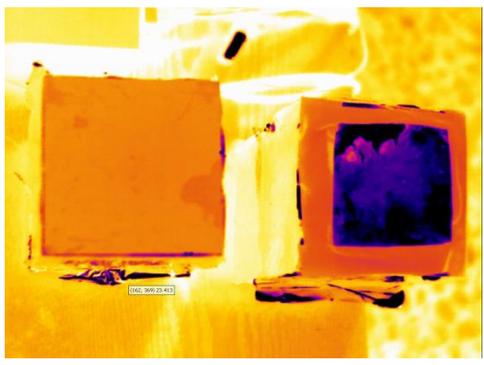


Harvesting Energy from the Cold Universe: The Missing Piece in the Renewables Puzzle?

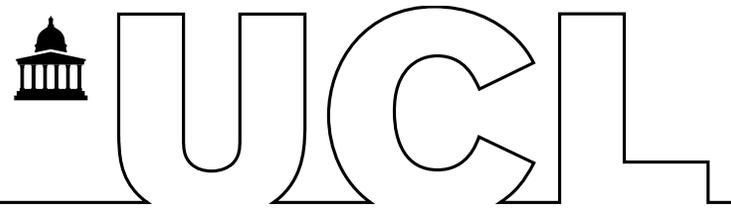


Prof Ioannis Papakonstantinou

Photonic Innovations Lab, Department of Electronic and Electrical Engineering, UCL

[*i.papakonstantinou@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:i.papakonstantinou@ucl.ac.uk)

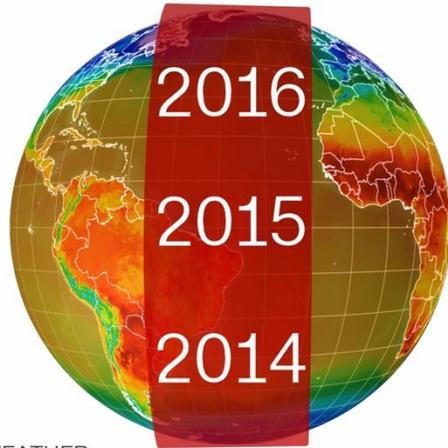
Objectives of the talk



- **Obj 1:** Make the case that cooling is a real obstacle to net-zero transition
- **Obj 2:** Establish radiative cooling as a viable, electricity-free solution to traditional cooling methods
- **Obj 3:** Introduce the “cold” universe as an additional renewable resource in the fight against climate change
- **Obj 4:** Raise awareness in the field



Motivation for sustainable cooling

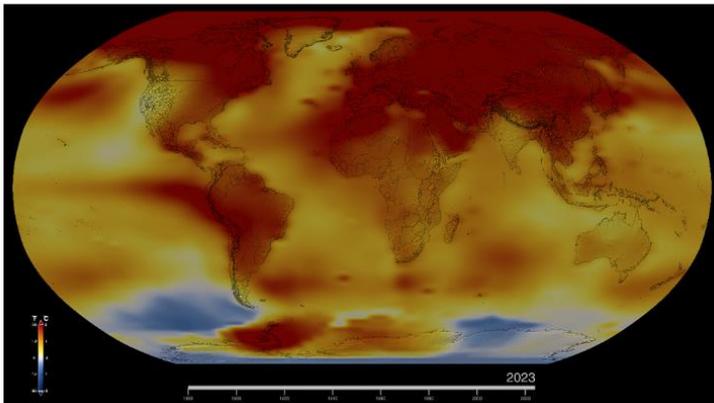


Hottest years
in modern record

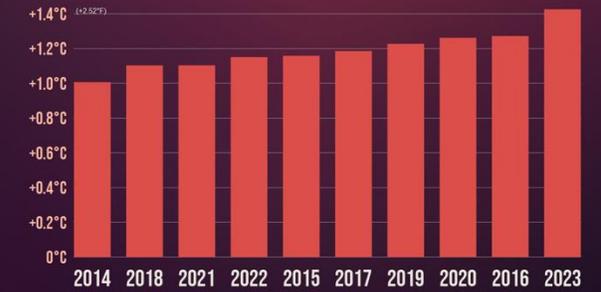
16 of the
top **17** have
occurred since
2000

 WEATHER

NASA Analysis Confirms 2023 as Warmest Year on Record



10 HOTTEST GLOBAL YEARS ON RECORD



Global temperature anomalies (°C) averaged and adjusted to early industrial baseline (1851-1910).
Data as of 1/12/2024.
Source: NASA GISS & NOAA NCEI

CLIMATE CENTRAL



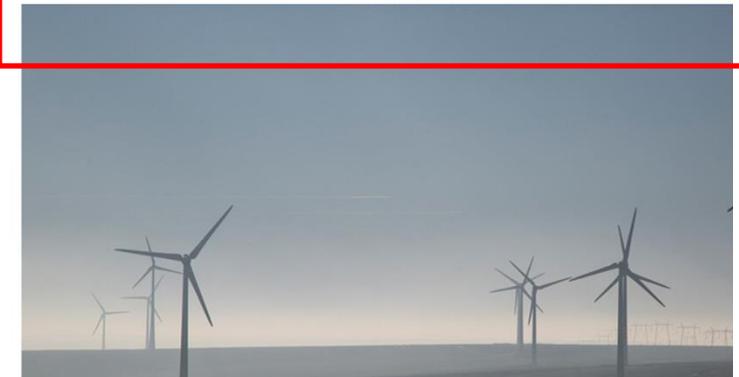
United Nations

UN News

Global perspective Human stories

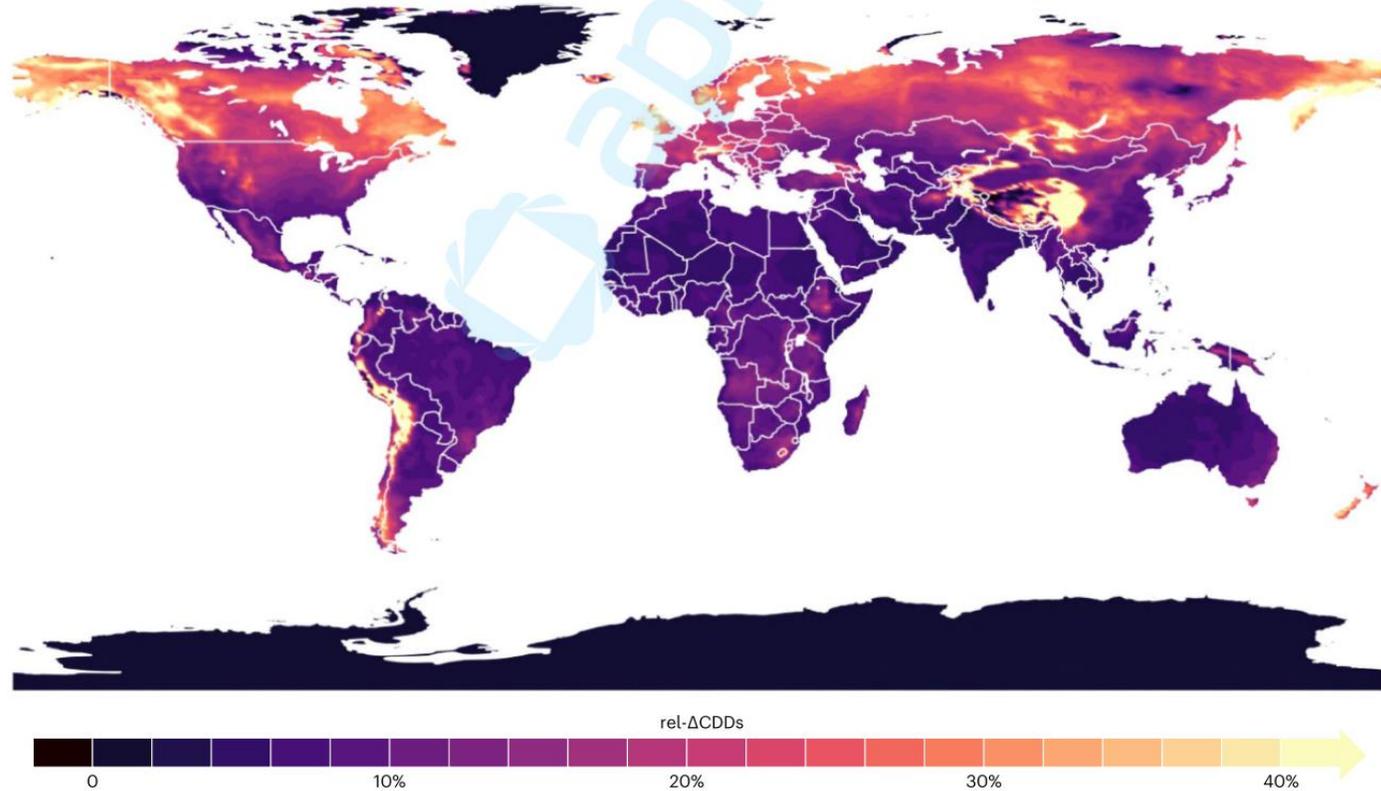
Home Topics In depth Secretary-General Media

Europe warming twice as fast as other continents, warns WMO



Need for Cooling and the UK

b Relative ΔCDD_{18} from 1.5 °C to 2 °C

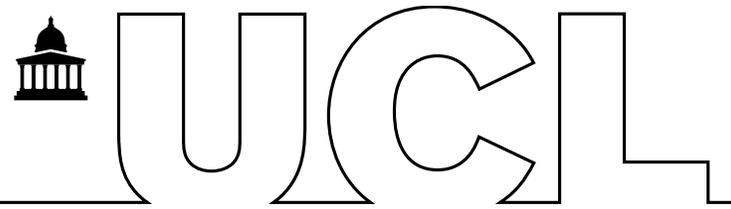


Top ten countries by relative change	rel- ΔCDD_{18}
Switzerland	30%
United Kingdom	30%
Norway	28%
Finland	28%
Sweden	28%
Austria	24%
Canada	24%
Denmark	24%
New Zealand	24%
Belgium	21%

Miranda, N. D., Lizana, J., Sparrow, S. N., Zachau-Walker, M., Watson, P. A. G., Wallom, D. C. H., Khosla, R., & McCulloch, M.. Change in cooling degree days with global mean temperature rise increasing from 1.5 °C to 2.0 °C. *Nature Sustainability*, 6(11), 1326–1330, 2023.



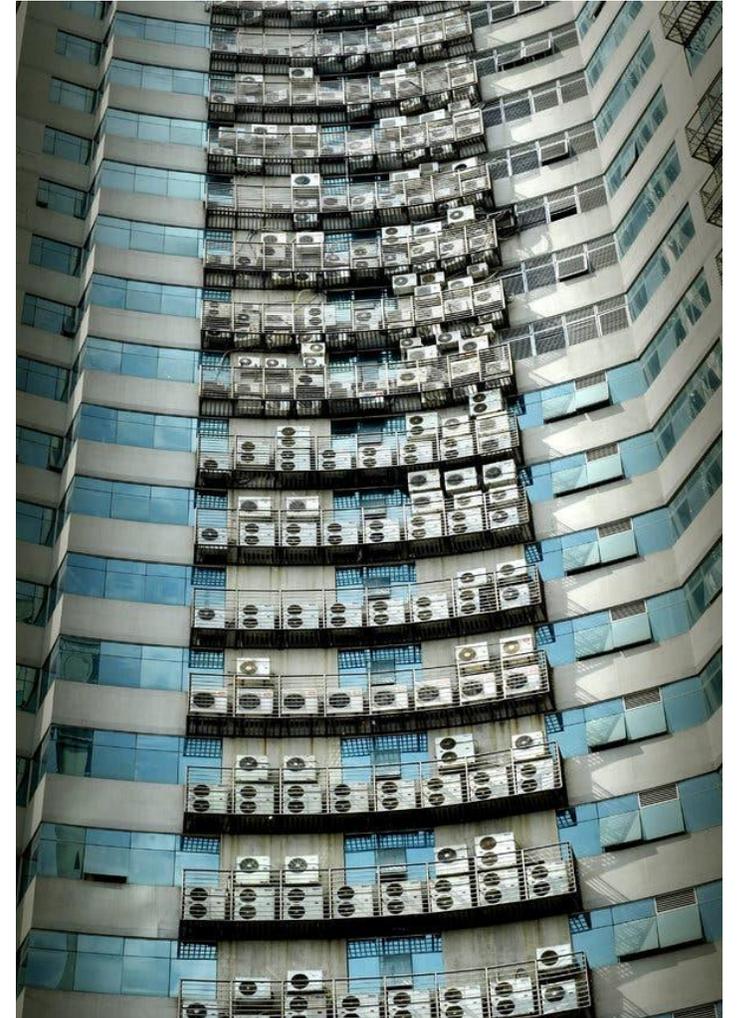
Electricity and CO₂



- Electricity consumption due to space cooling surpassed 2,400 TWh in 2022
- CO₂ equivalent emissions exceeded 1.3 GT
- Demand for cooling is growing in double digits Worldwide
- By 2050, >300m AC units will be sold per year

The Great Cooling Paradox

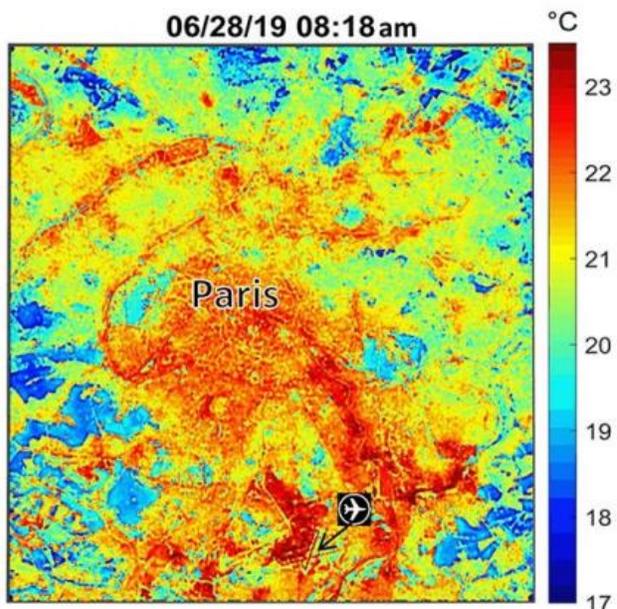
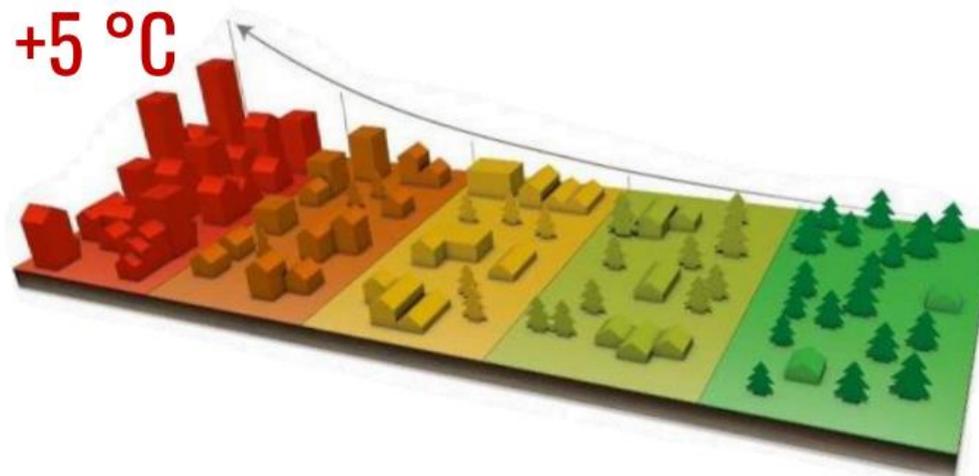
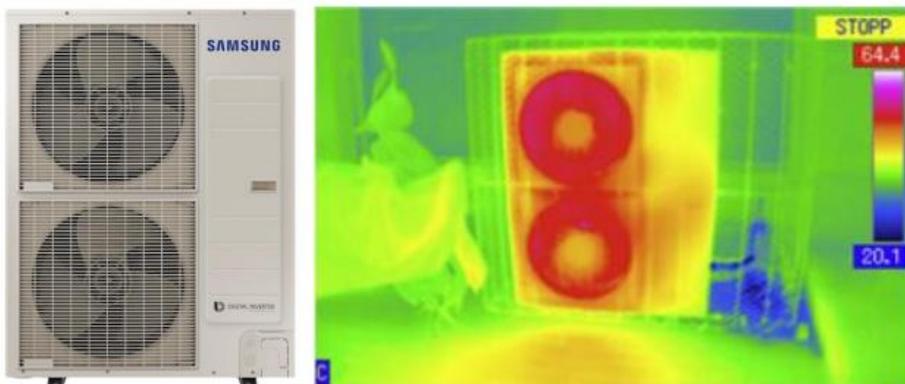
Net-zero amid explosive demand for new cooling capacity



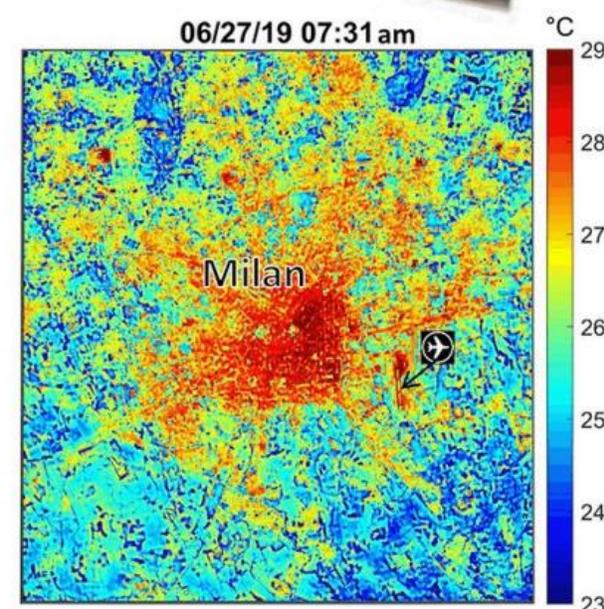
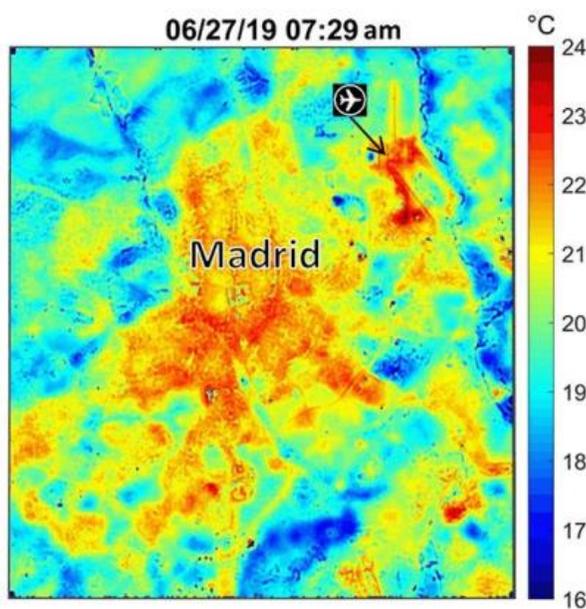
The vicious cycle between cooling and urban heat island



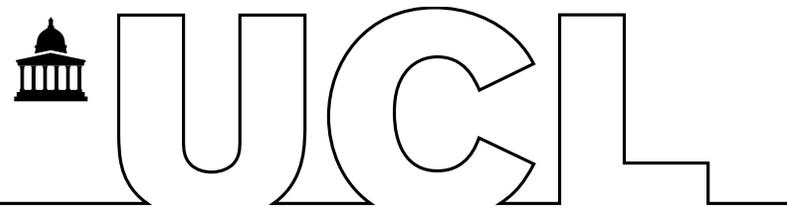
UCL



source: NASA ECOSTRESS project



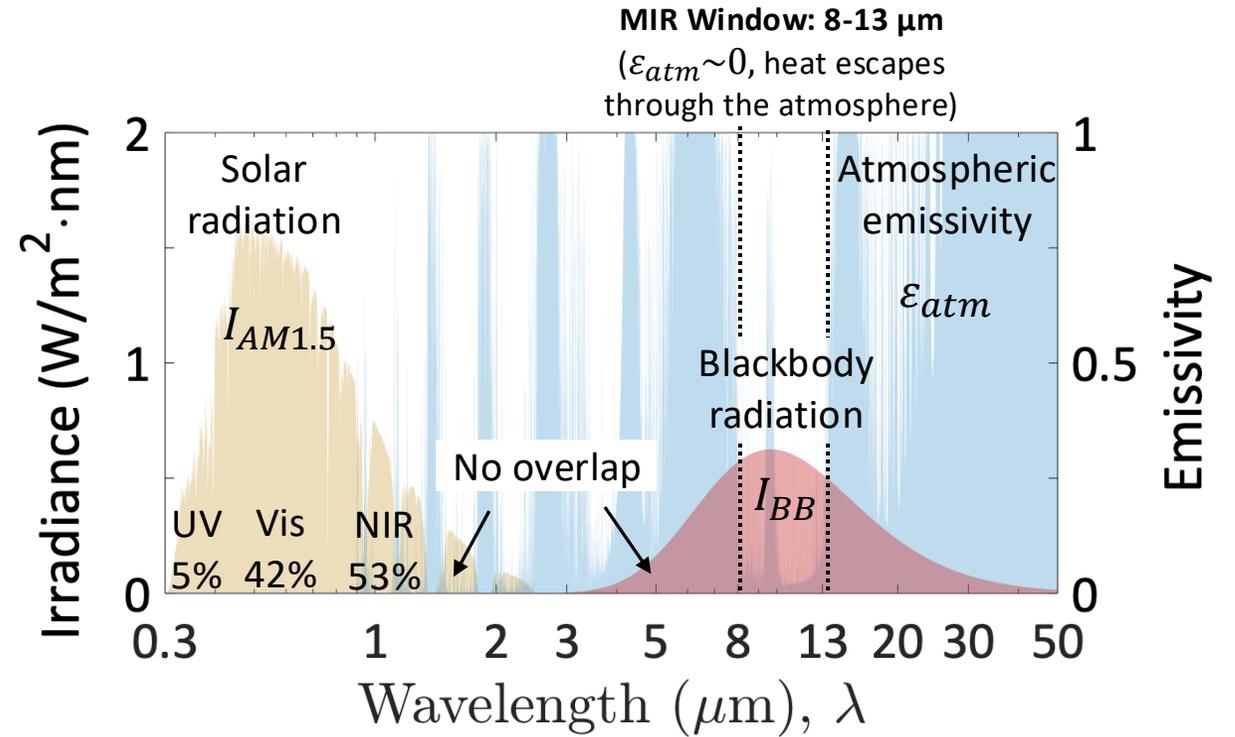
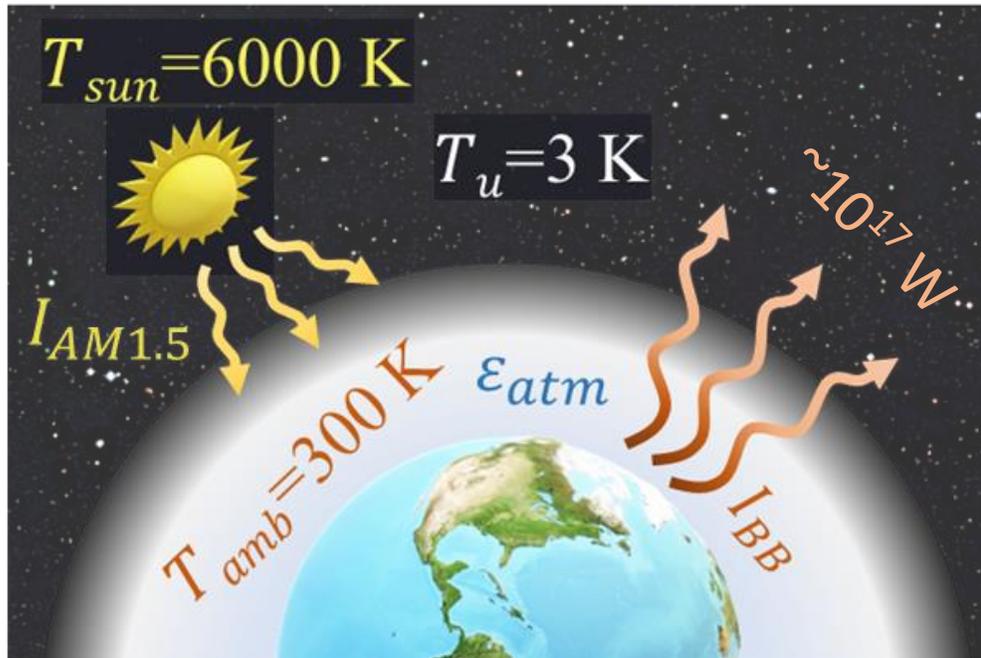
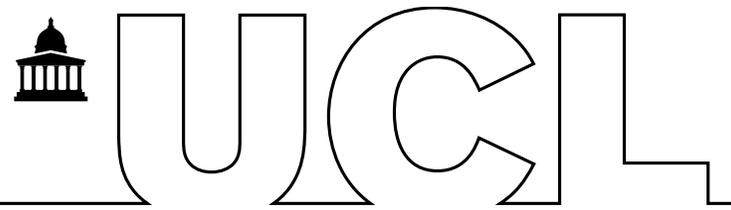
Radiative Cooling as a green cooling solution



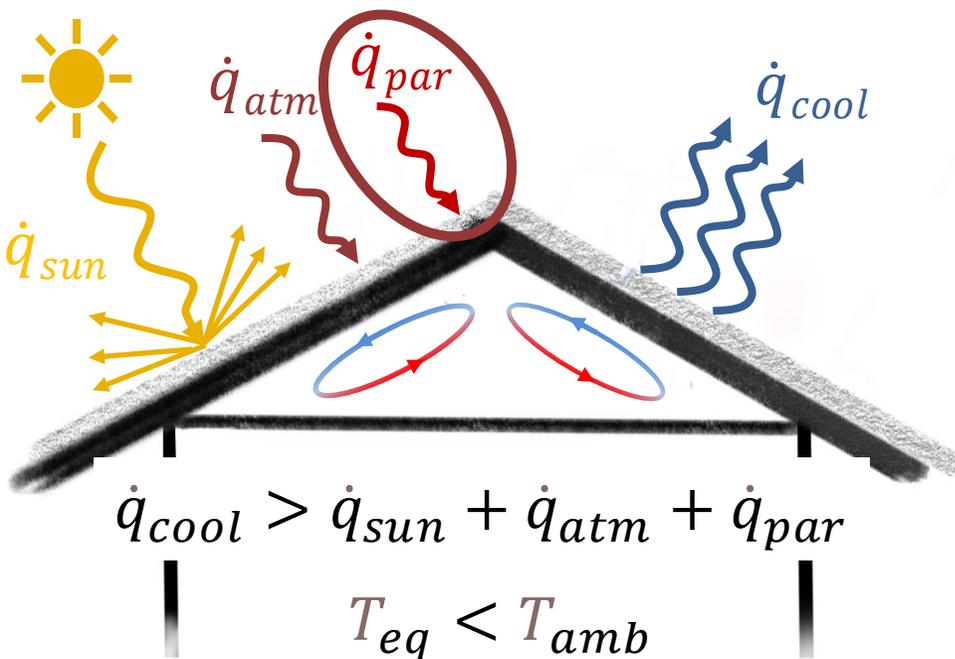
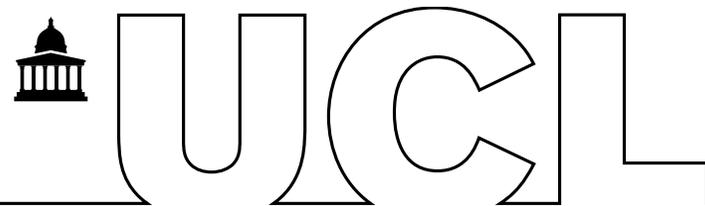
!! Temperature difference can exceed 45C in Sahara !!



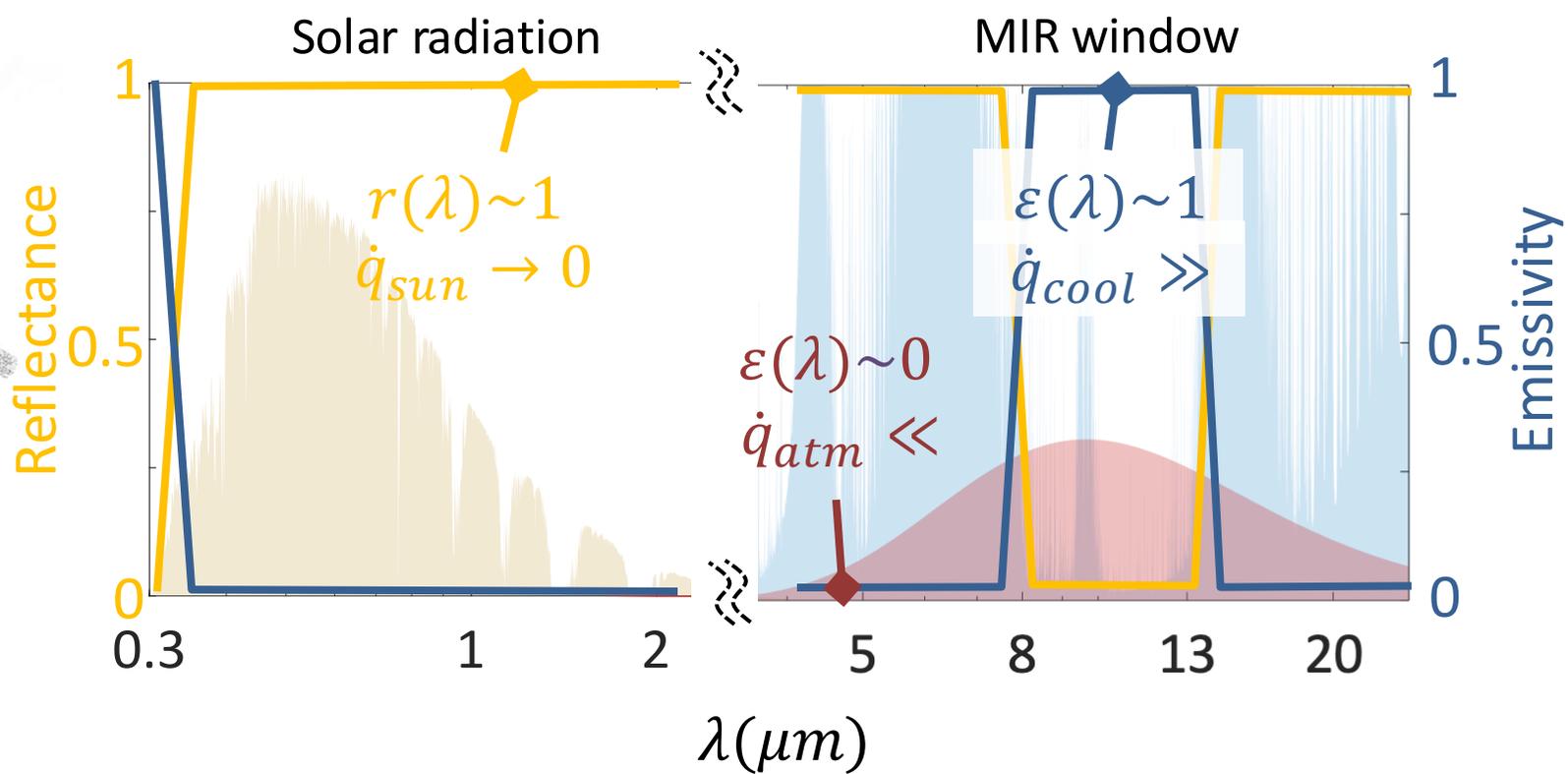
Radiative Cooling Principles



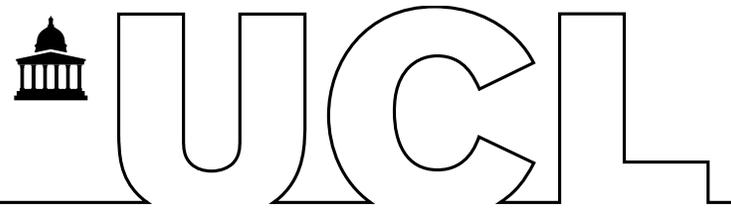
Radiative Cooling Principles



$$r(\lambda) + \varepsilon(\lambda) = 1$$



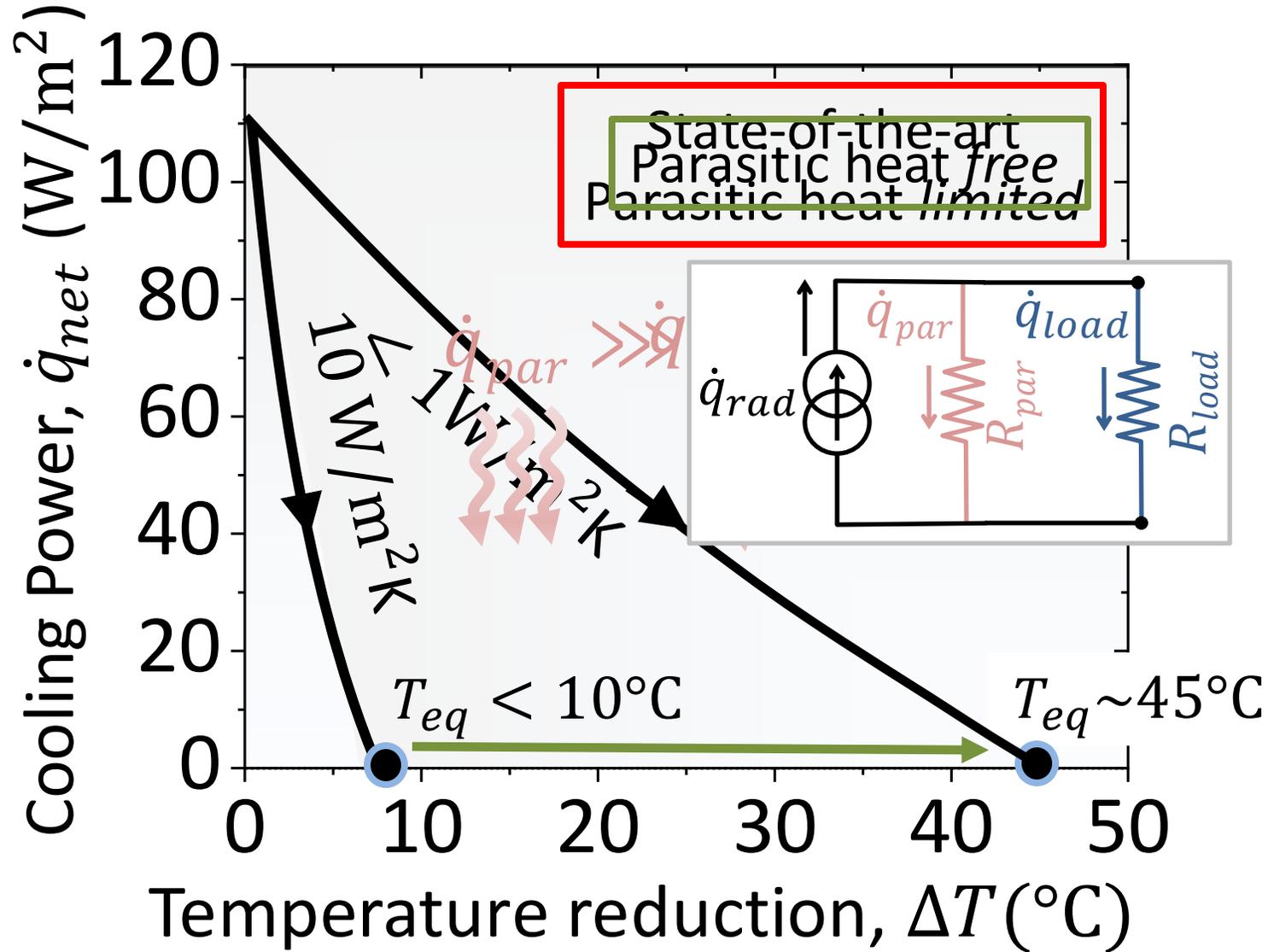
Thermodynamic limits



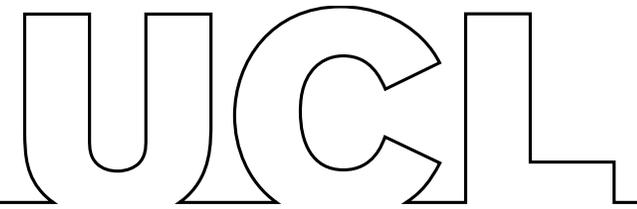
- State-of-art systems suffer from excessive heat losses ($10 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$)
- Field is stuck at $<10 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ cooling
- When heat losses $\sim 1 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$, cooling may exceed $45 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$!

Main Challenge

Reducing parasitic heat losses is very challenging but holds the key to passive refrigeration



The early days. Nighttime cooling

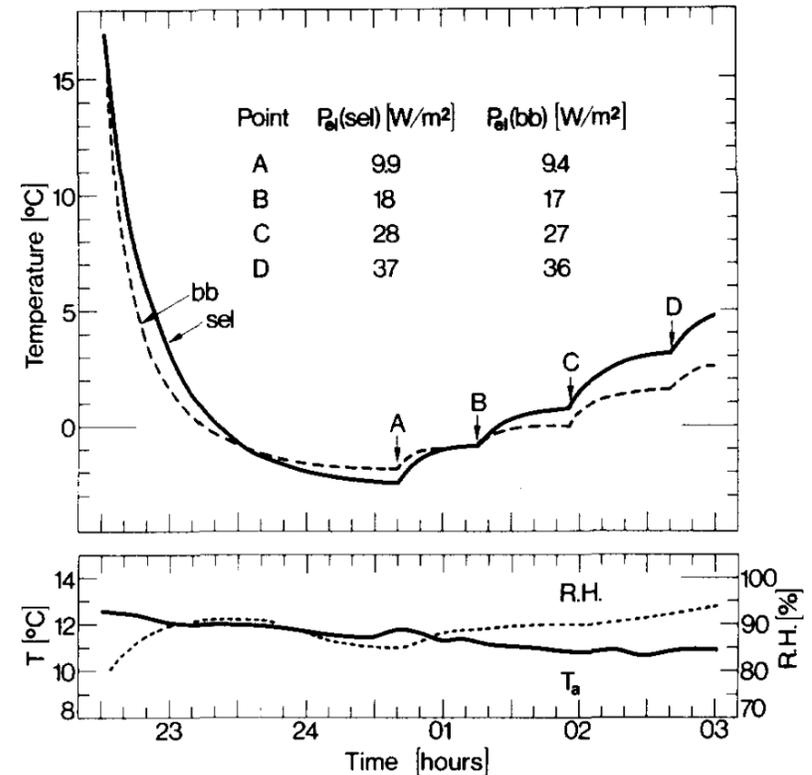
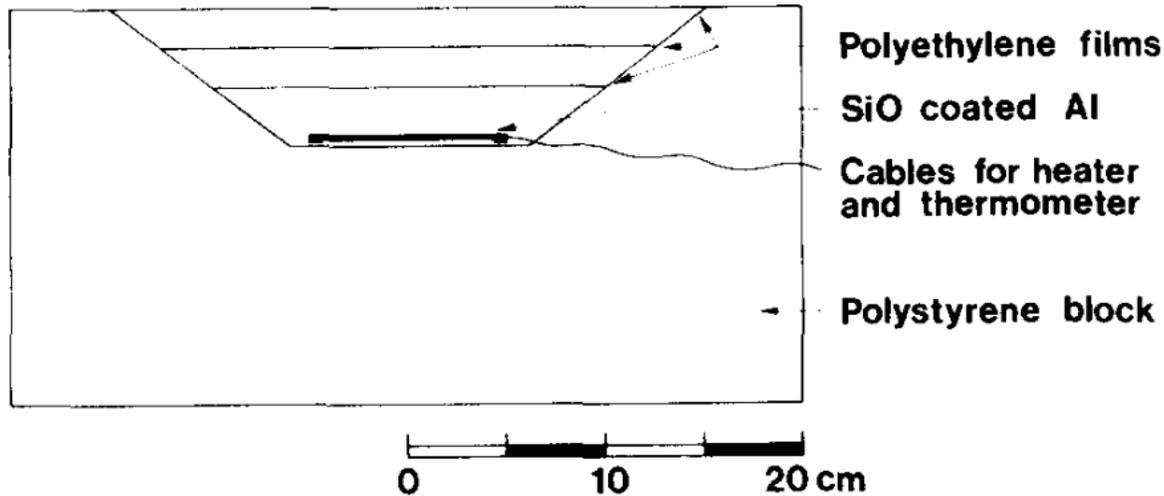


Radiative cooling to low temperatures: General considerations and application to selectively emitting SiO films

C. G. Granqvist and A. Hjortsberg

Chalmers University of Technology, Department of Physics, S-412 96 Gothenburg, Sweden

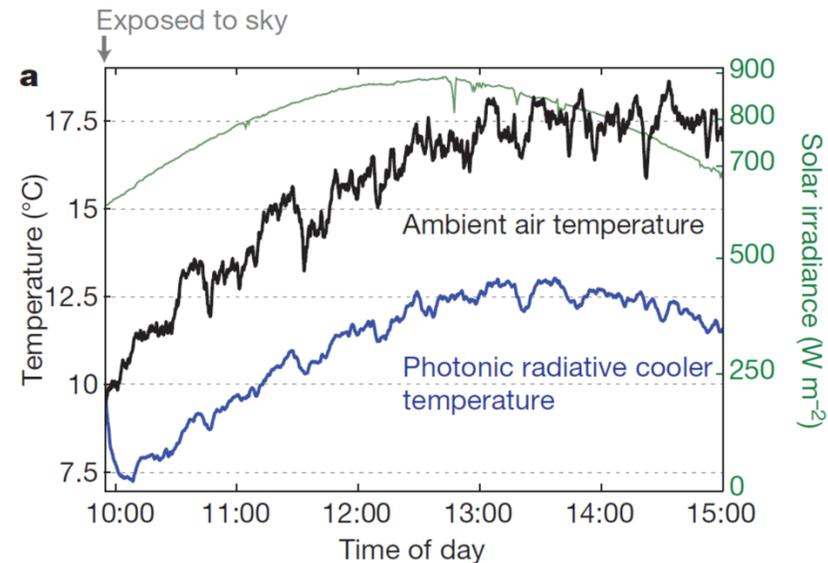
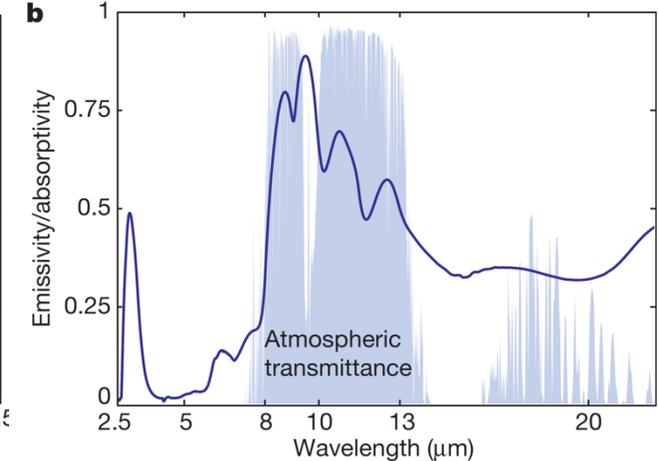
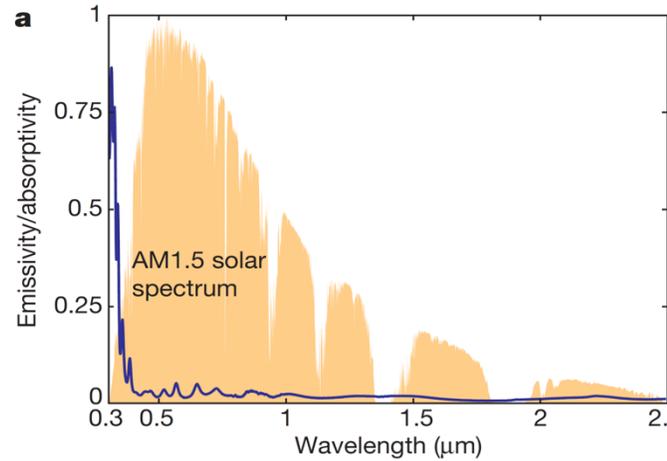
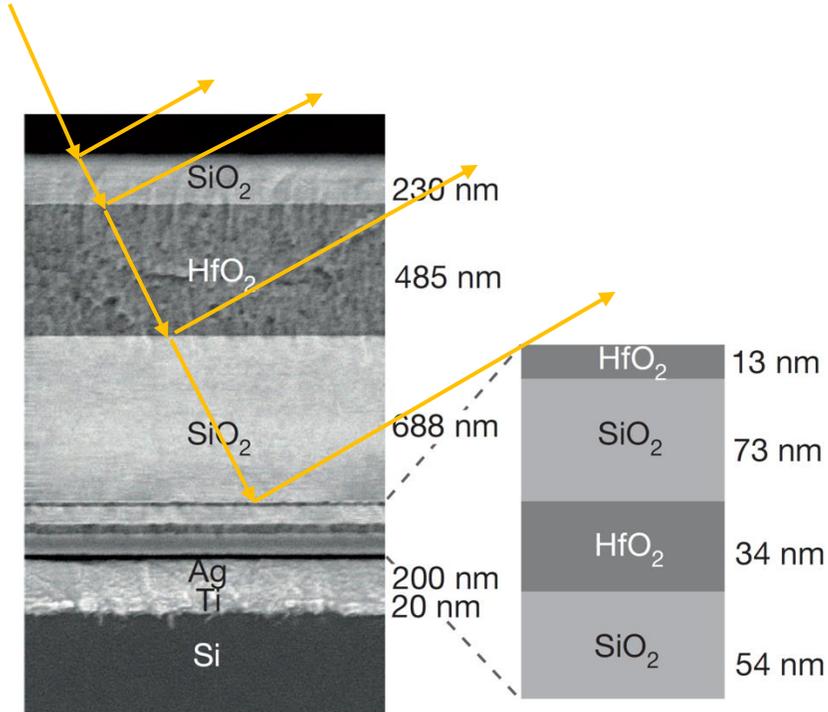
(Received 17 November 1980; accepted for publication 27 January 1981)



First Daytime Demonstration



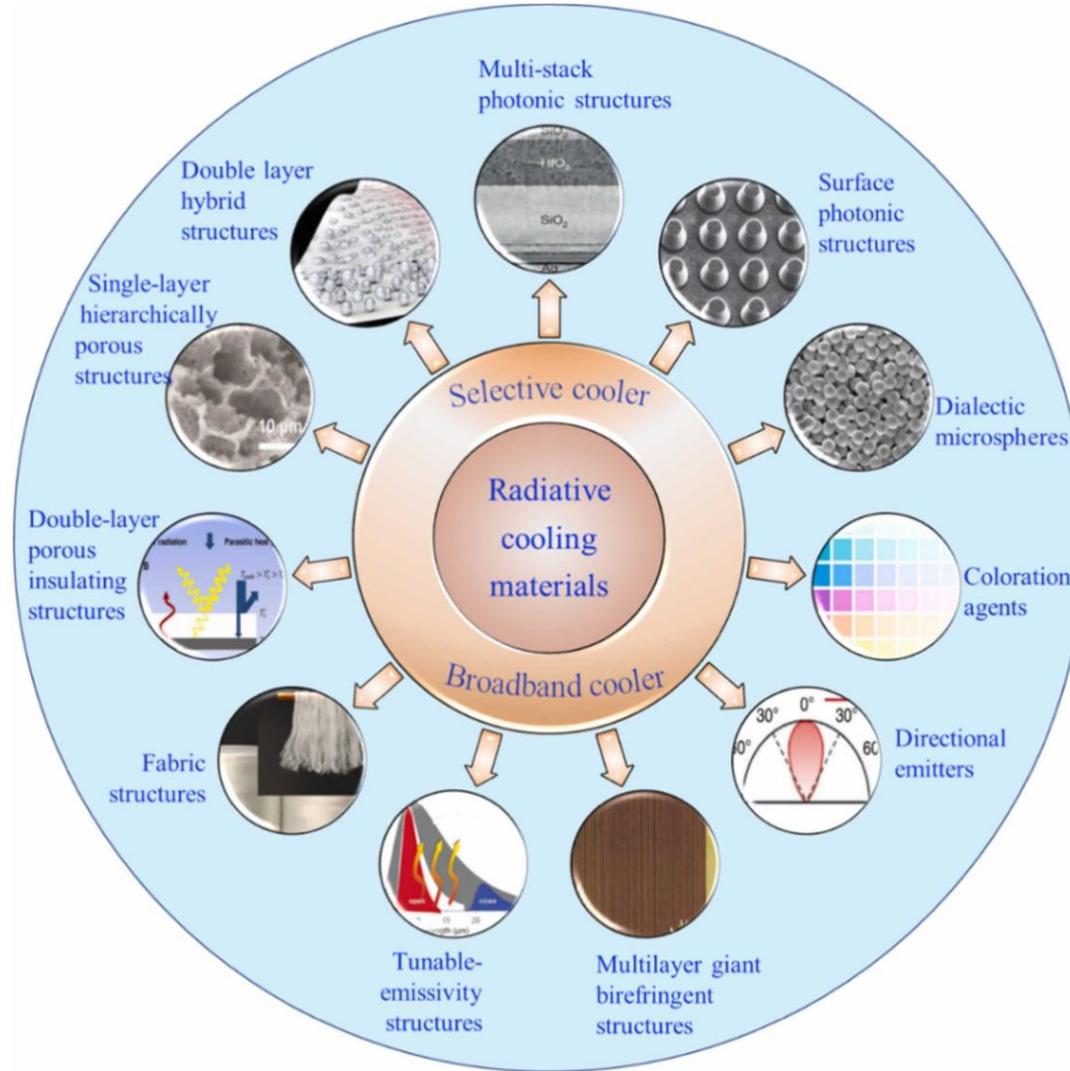
PHOTONIC MULTILAYER STRUCTURE *Raman, A. et al (2014). Nature, 515(7528), 540-544*



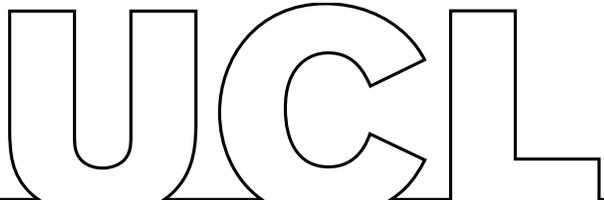
State-of-art Evolution



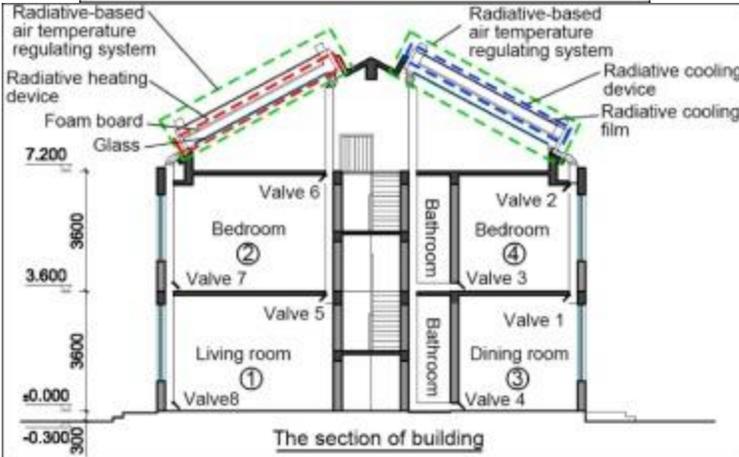
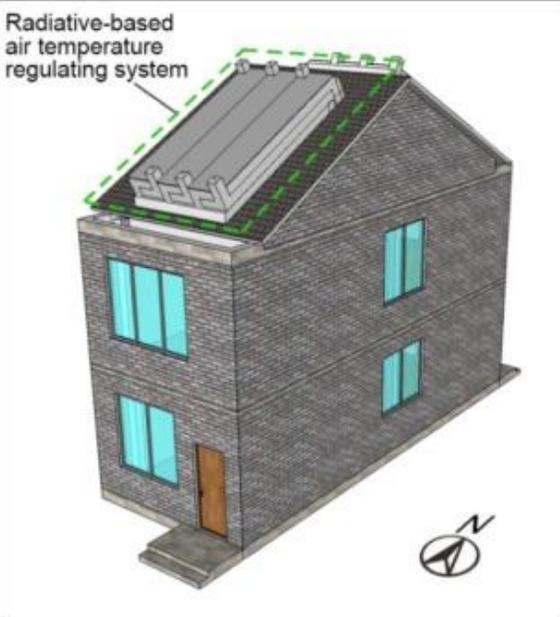
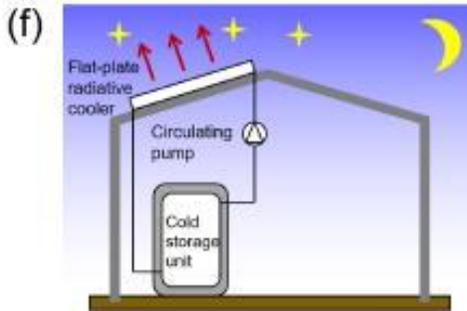
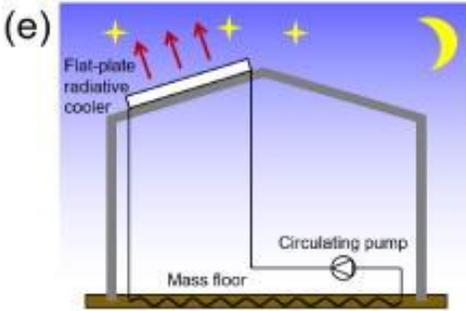
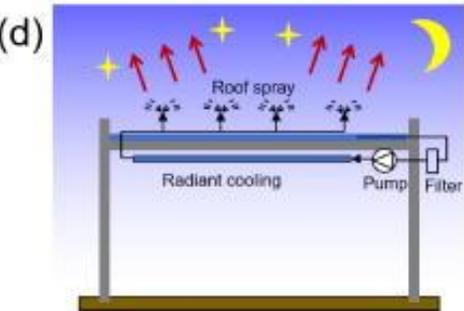
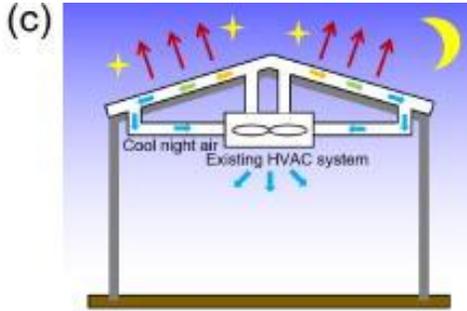
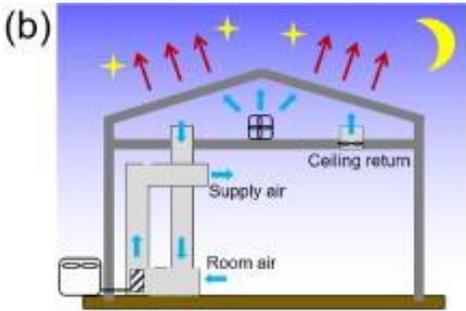
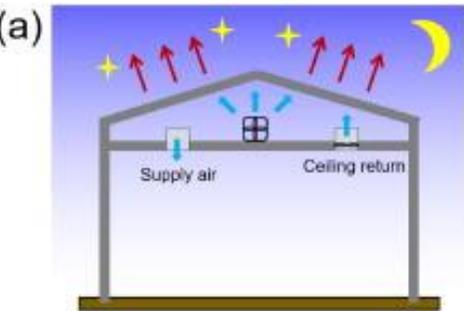
PASSIVE DAYTIME RADIATIVE COOLING: MOVING BEYOND MATERIALS TOWARDS REAL-WORLD APPLICATIONS, A Aili et al., *Next Energy*, 3, 2024



Application 1: Cooling of Buildings



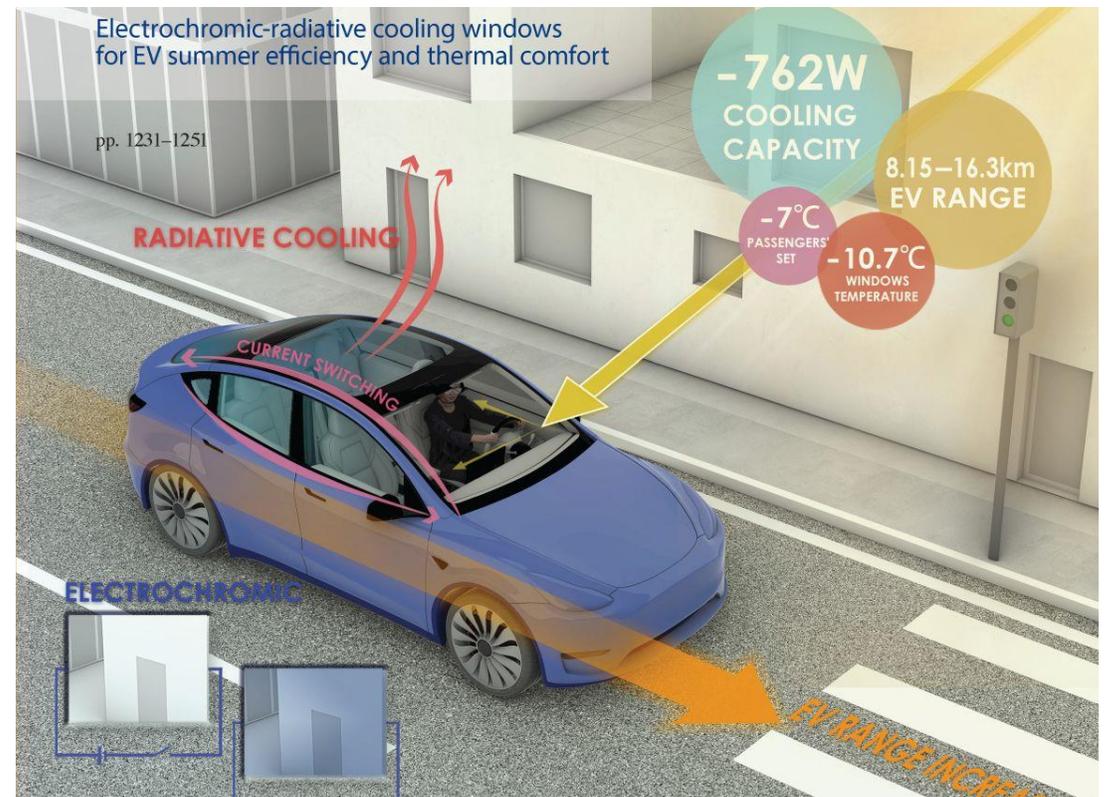
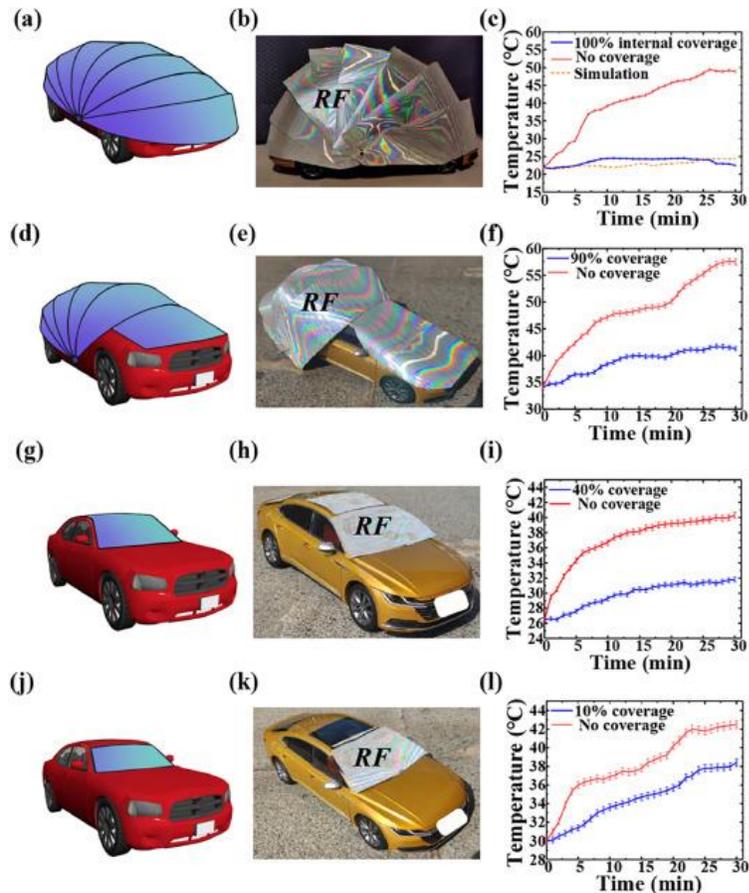
Integration of Radiative-based air temperature regulating system into residential building for energy saving, Applied Energy, 301, 2021



Application 2: Cooling of vehicles

Duan, Z., Wu, S., Sun, H. *et al.* Improvements in energy saving and thermal comfort for electric vehicles in summer through coupled electrochromic and radiative cooling smart windows. *Build. Simul.* **17**, 1231–1251 (2024)

Design of radiative cooling covers for automobiles with maximized cooling power, *International Journal of Heat and Mass Transfer*, 227, (2024)

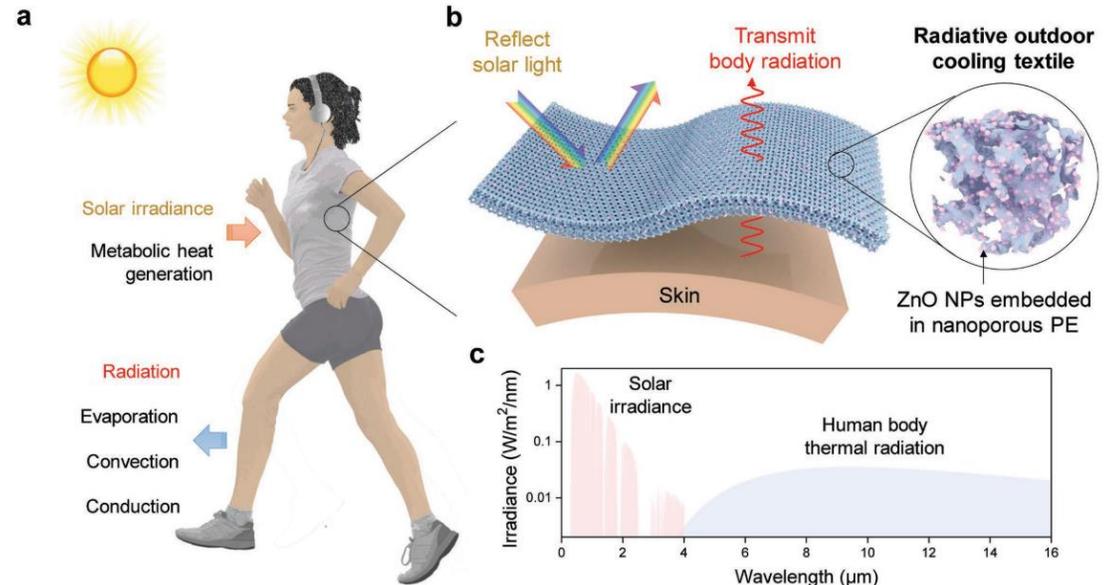
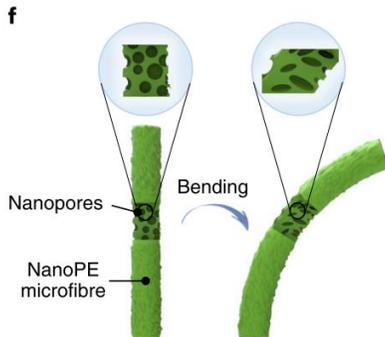
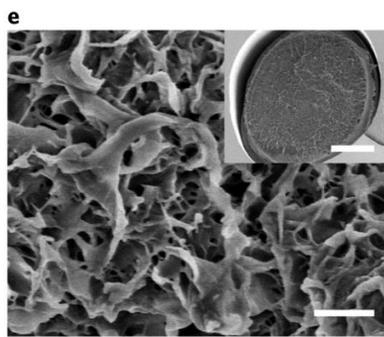
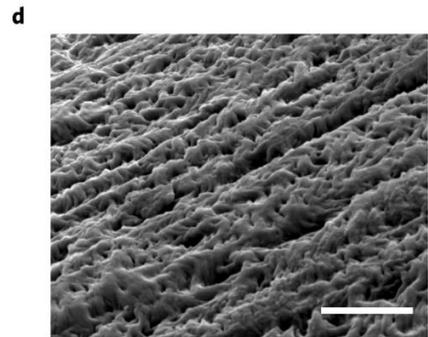
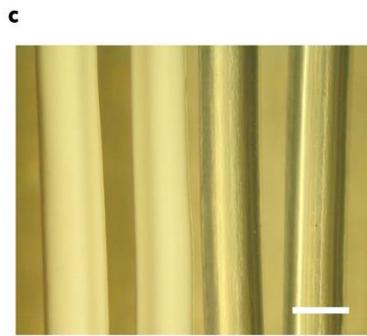
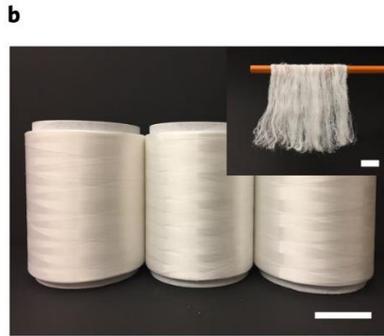
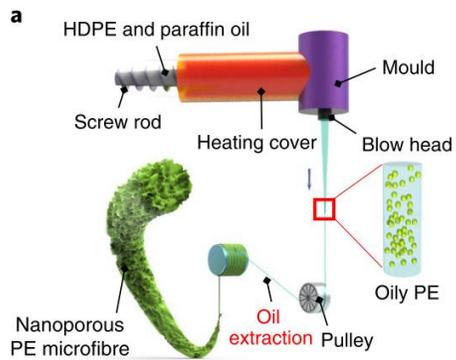


Application 3: Personal Thermal Management

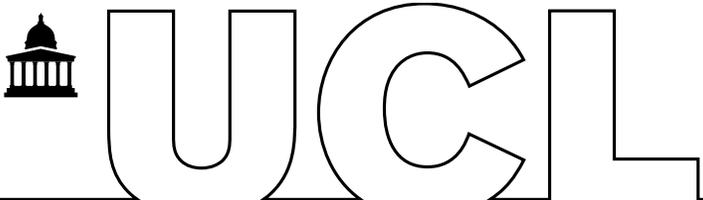
NANOPOROUS POLYETHYLENE MICROFIBRES FOR LARGE-SCALE RADIATIVE COOLING, Peng, Y. et al (2018). *Nature Sustainability*, 1, 105-112

SUSTAINABLE POLYETHYLENE FABRICS WITH ENGINEERED MOISTURE TRANSPORT FOR PASSIVE COOLING, Alberghini, M. et al (2021). *Nat. Sustainability*, 4, 715-724

SPECTRALLY SELECTIVE NANOCOMPOSITE TEXTILE FOR OUTDOOR PERSONAL COOLING, L. Cai et al *Adv. Mater.* 30, 1–7 (2018).

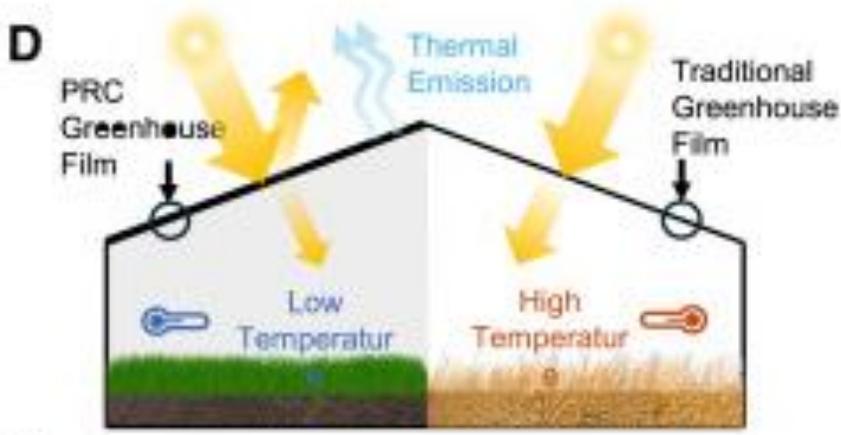


Application 4: Horticulture

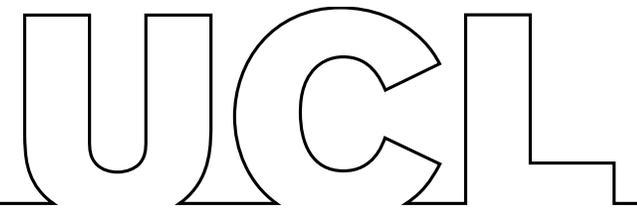


Exploring real-world applications of passive radiative cooling for sustainability, Lin, Kaixin et al. (2025) Cell Reports Physical Science, 6, 2, 102445

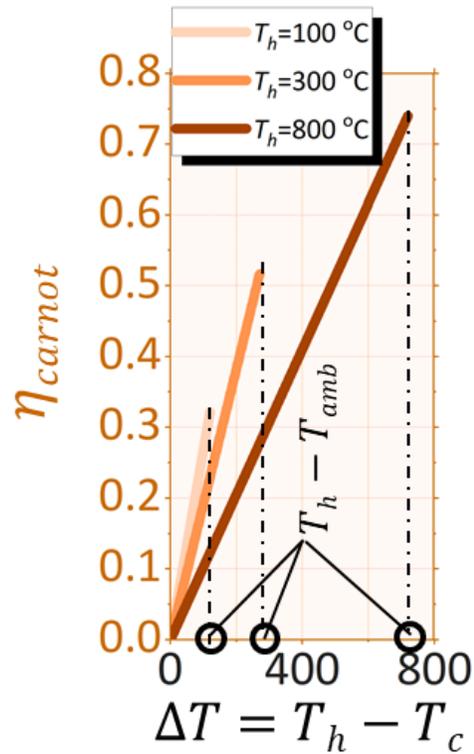
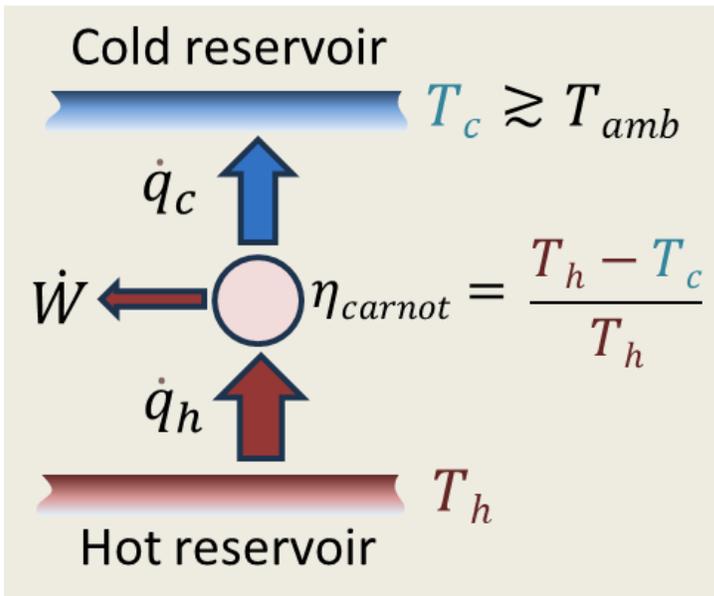
Enhancing food production in hot climates through radiative cooling mulch: A nexus approach, Wang, Chenxi et al. (2024) Nexus, Volume 1, Issue 1, 100002



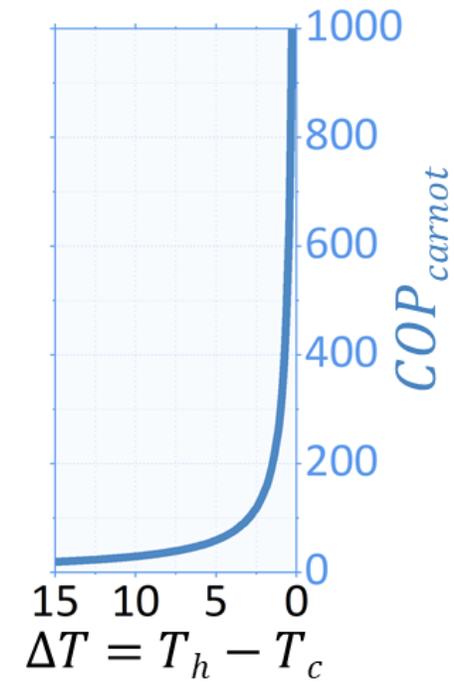
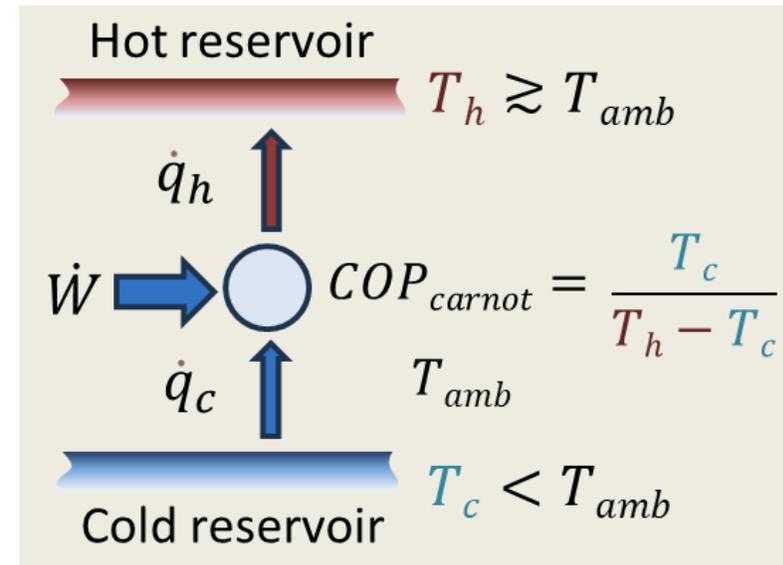
Cooling to improve heat engine efficiency



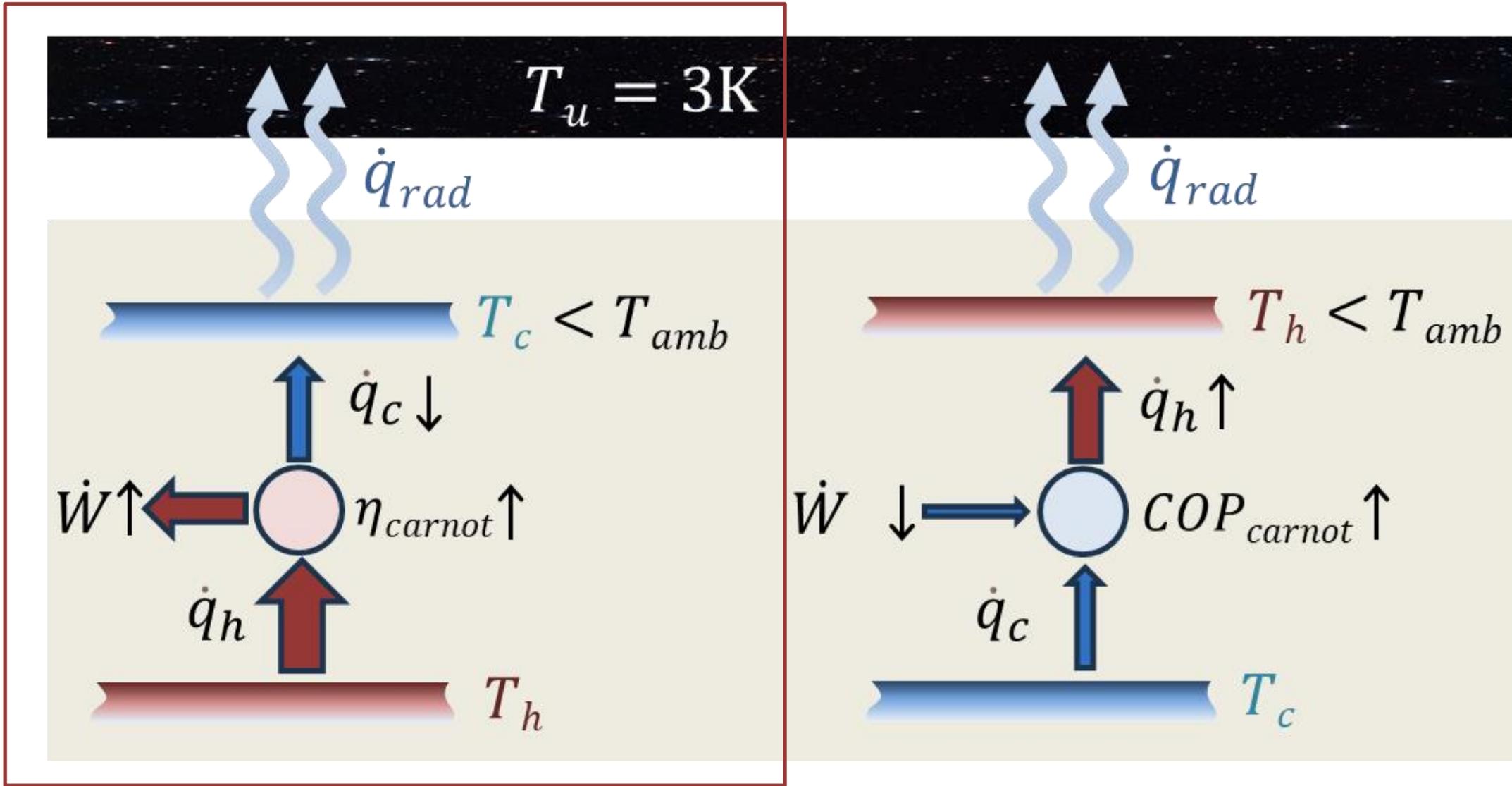
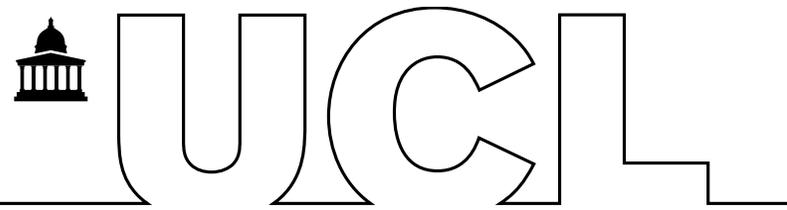
Heat Engine (Carnot cycle)



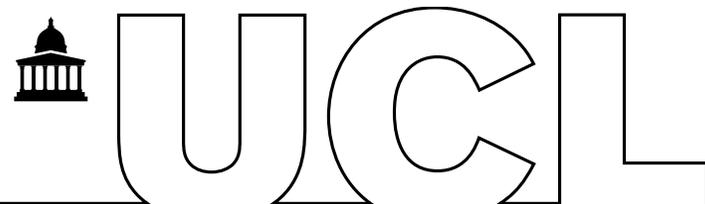
Refrigeration (Reverse Carnot)



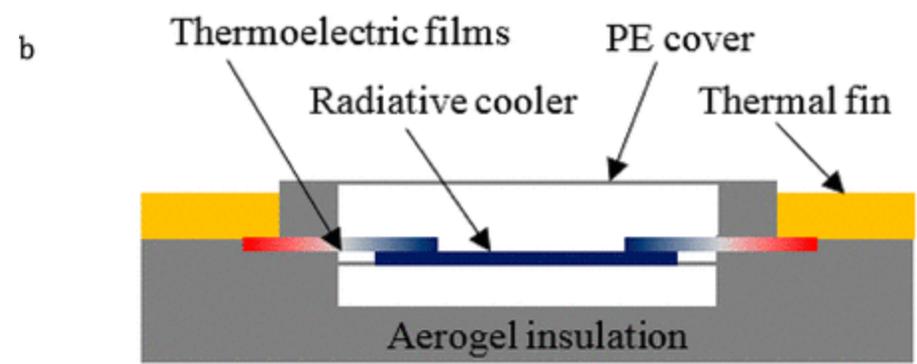
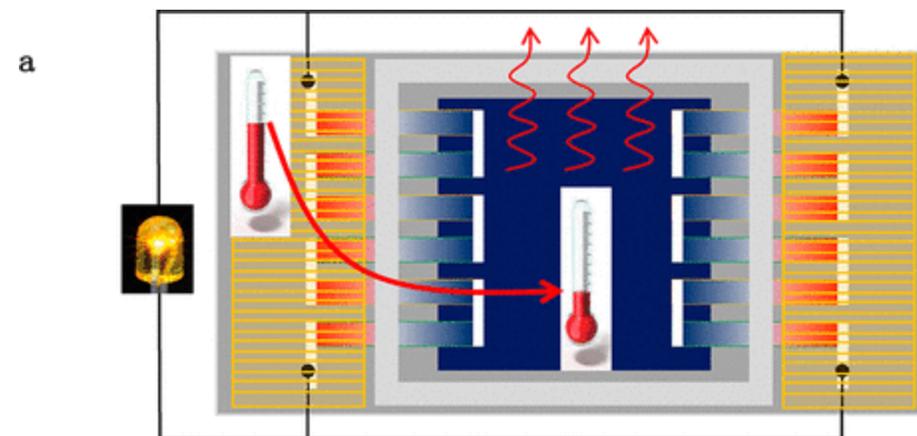
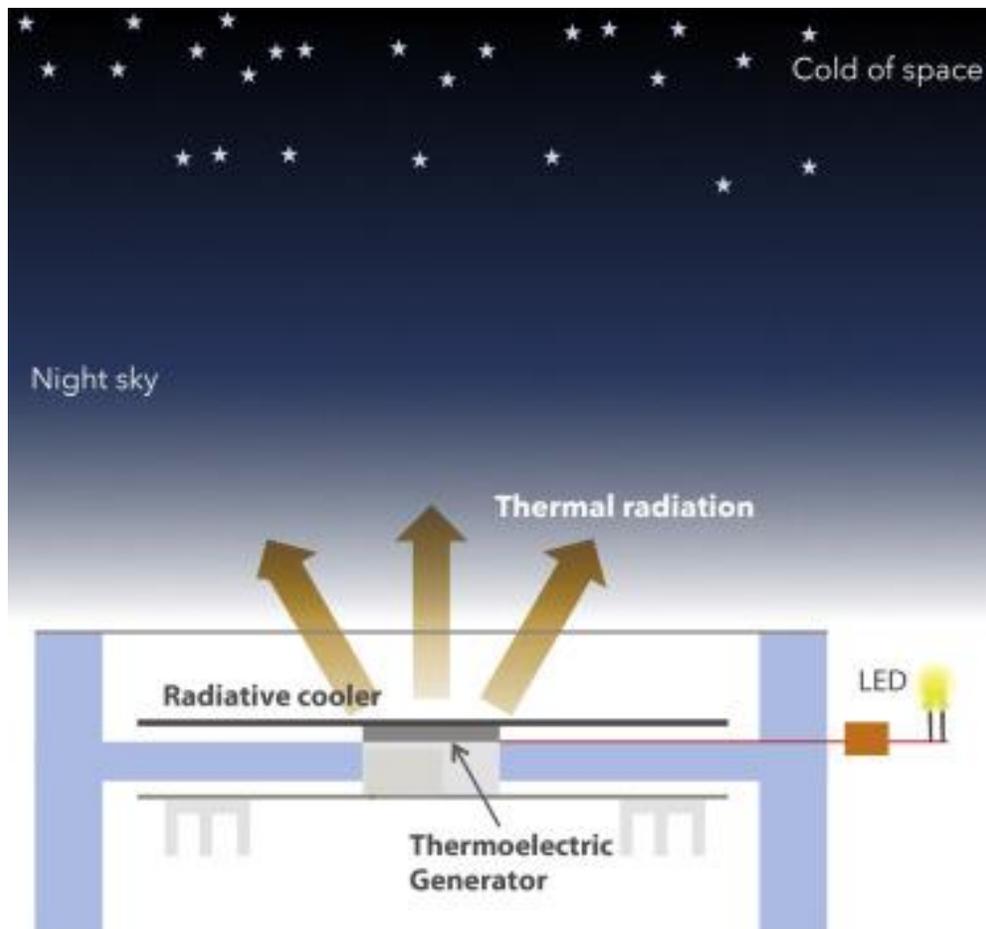
Cooling to improve heat engine efficiency



Thermoelectric generation



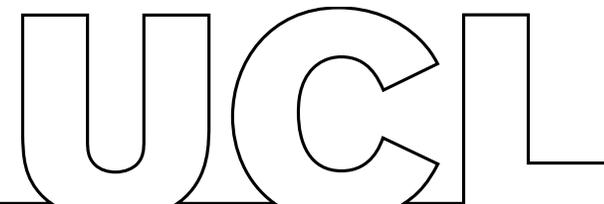
Thermoelectric Generator Using Space Cold Source *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces* 2019, 11, 37, 33941–33945
Generating Light from Darkness *Joule*, Volume 3, Issue 11, 2679 - 2686



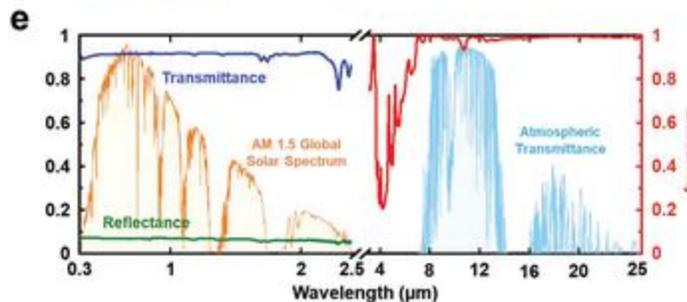
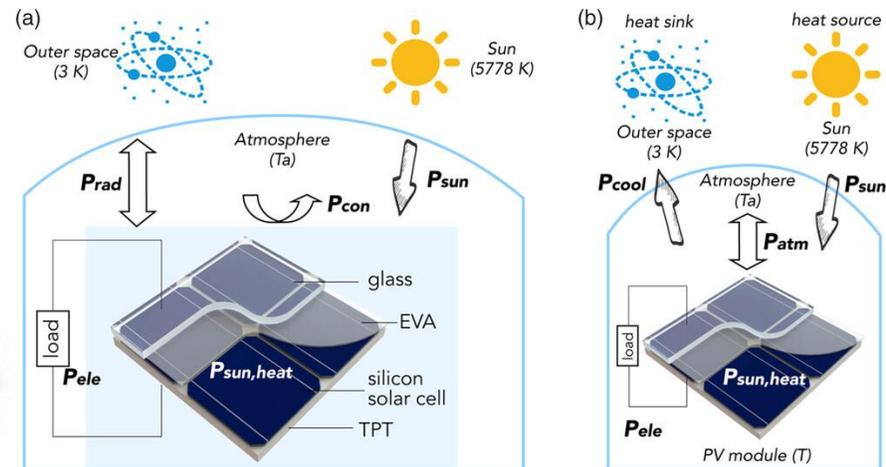
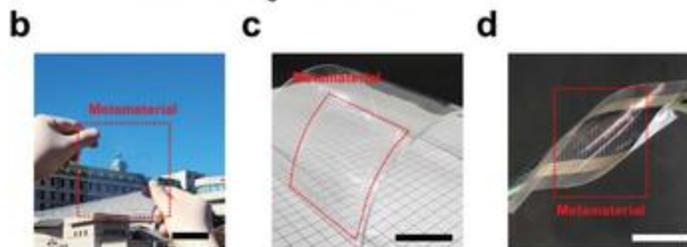
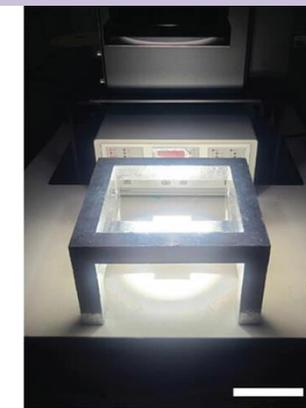
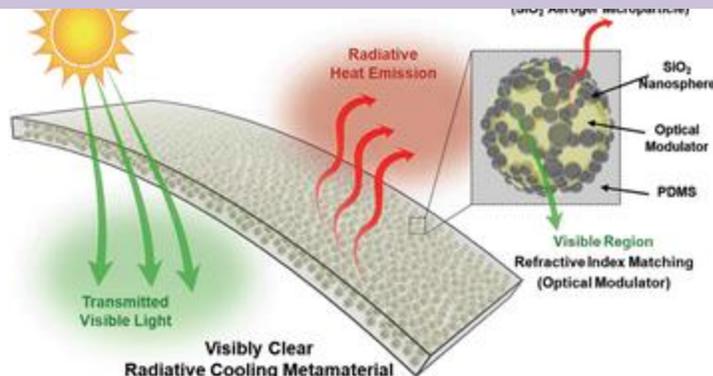
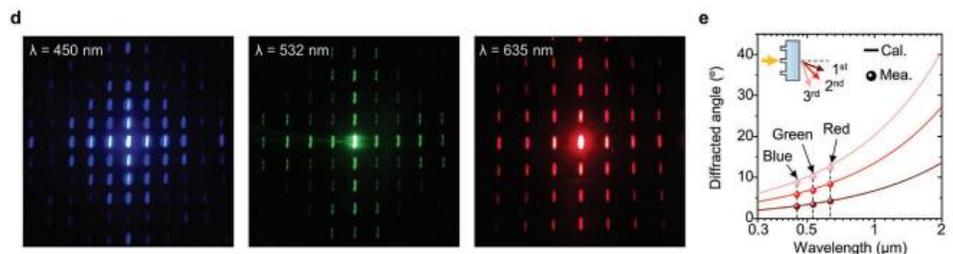
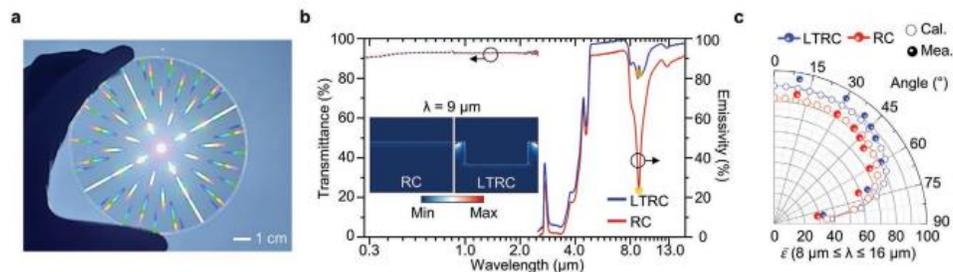
- Thermoelectric leg
- Thermal fin
- Radiative cooler
- Electrode
- Aerogel frame
- Wire



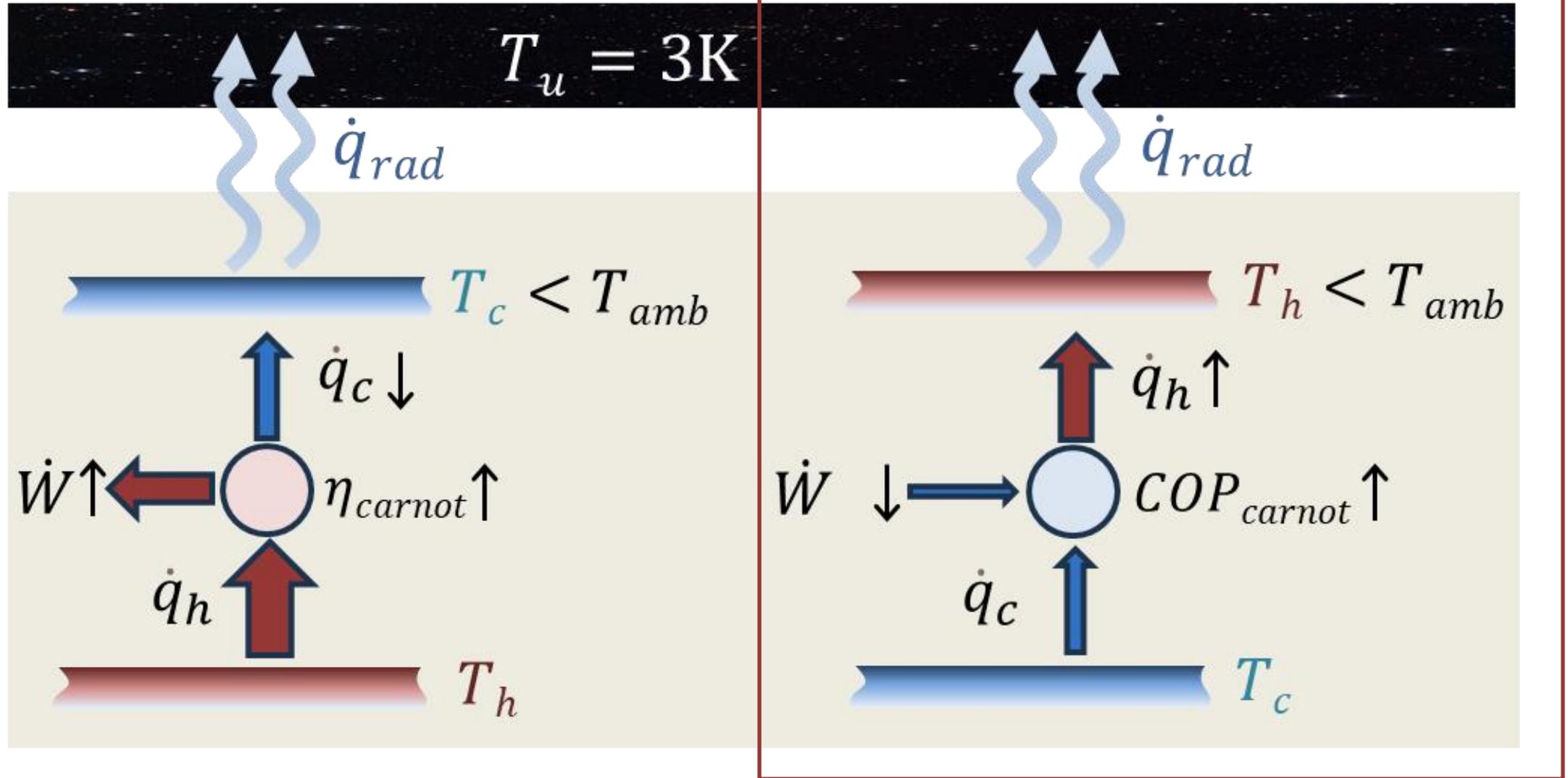
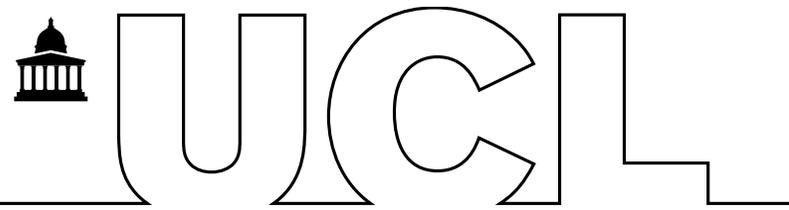
Passive cooling of Solar Cells



Performance analysis of enhanced radiative cooling of solar cells based on a commercial silicon photovoltaic module, *Solar Energy*, 176, 2018
 A review on the integration of radiative cooling and solar energy harvesting, *Materials Today Energy*, 21, 2021



Cooling to improve refrigeration COP

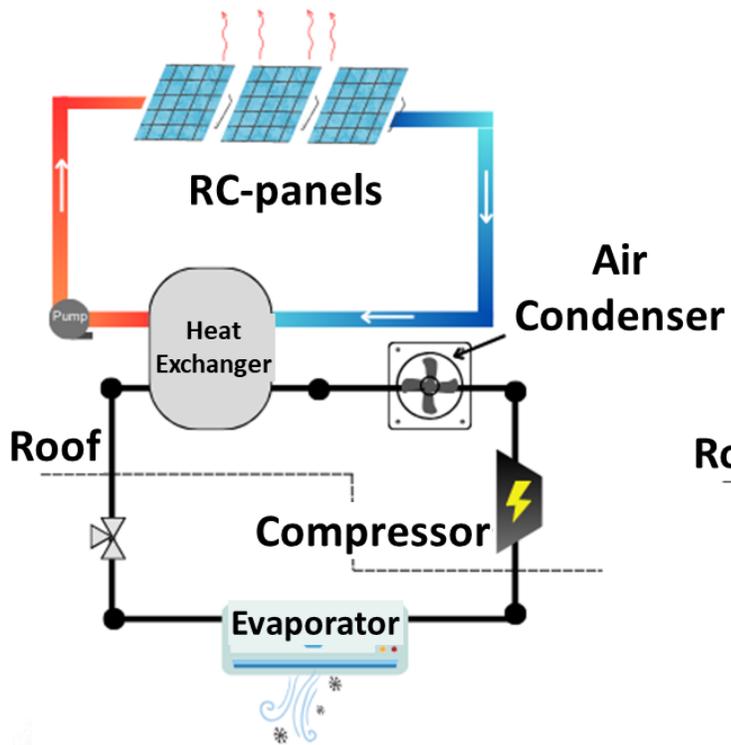


Integration with refrigeration engines

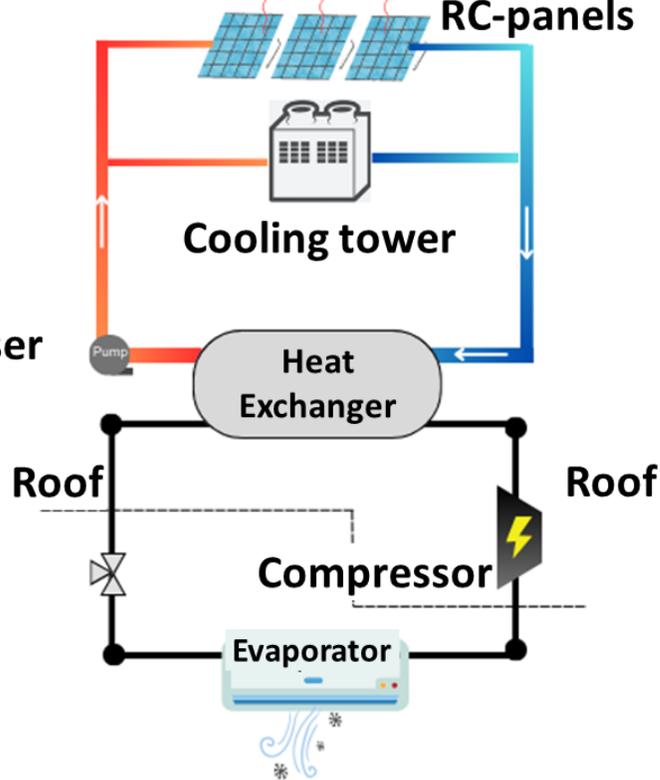


UCL

(A)
Sub cooling



(B)
Support to existing cooling tower



Property of Engie Crigen Lab

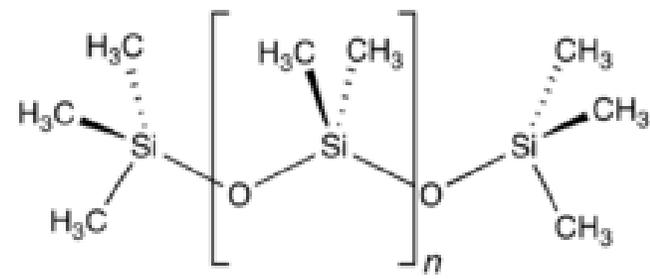
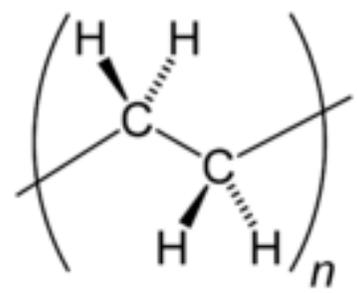
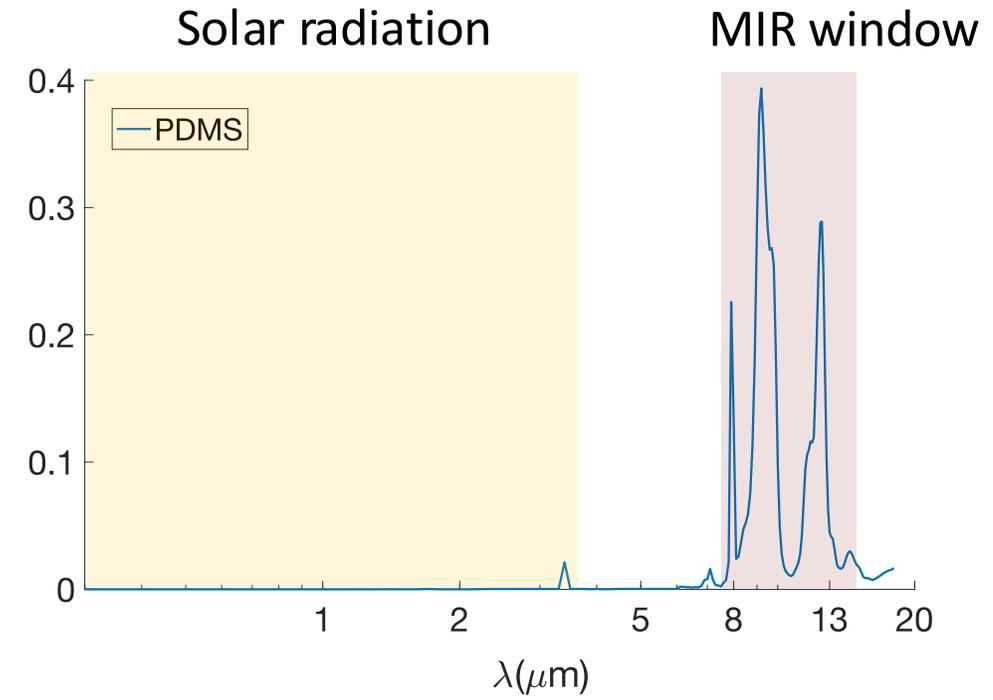
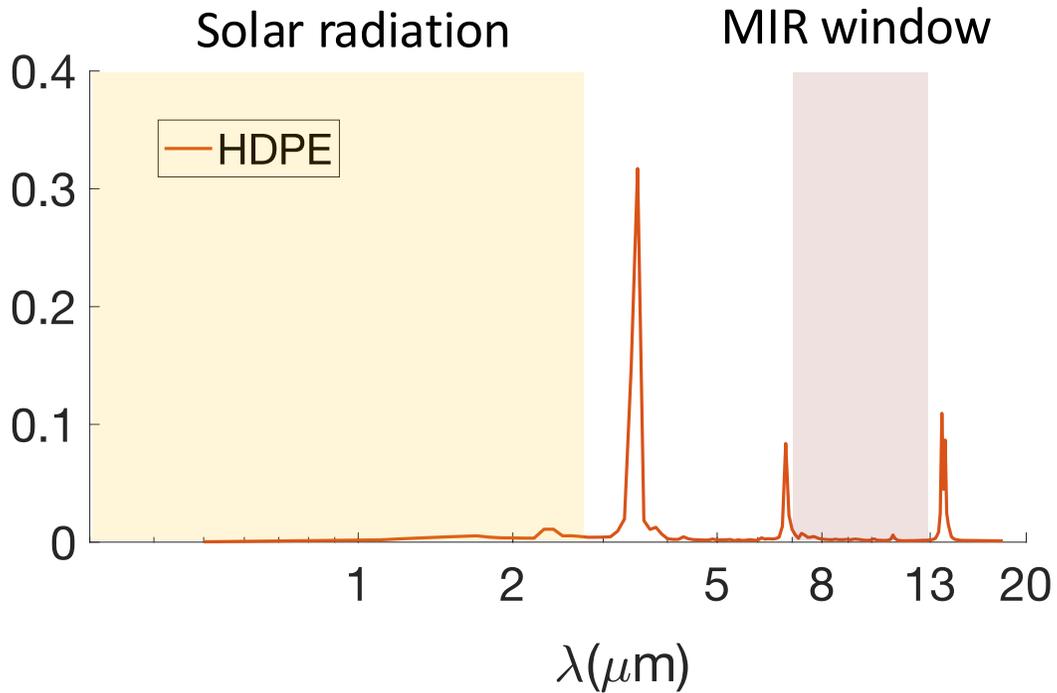
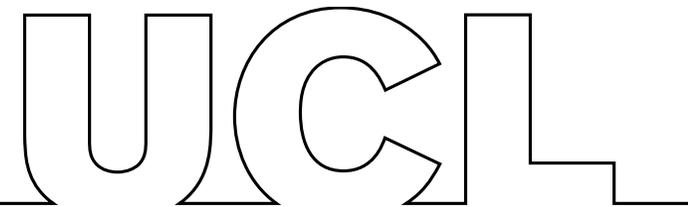


- Coatings
- Films
- Glass
- Self-adaptive systems
- Passive refrigeration systems
- Horticulture
- Heat and refrigeration engines
- Radiative cooling maps

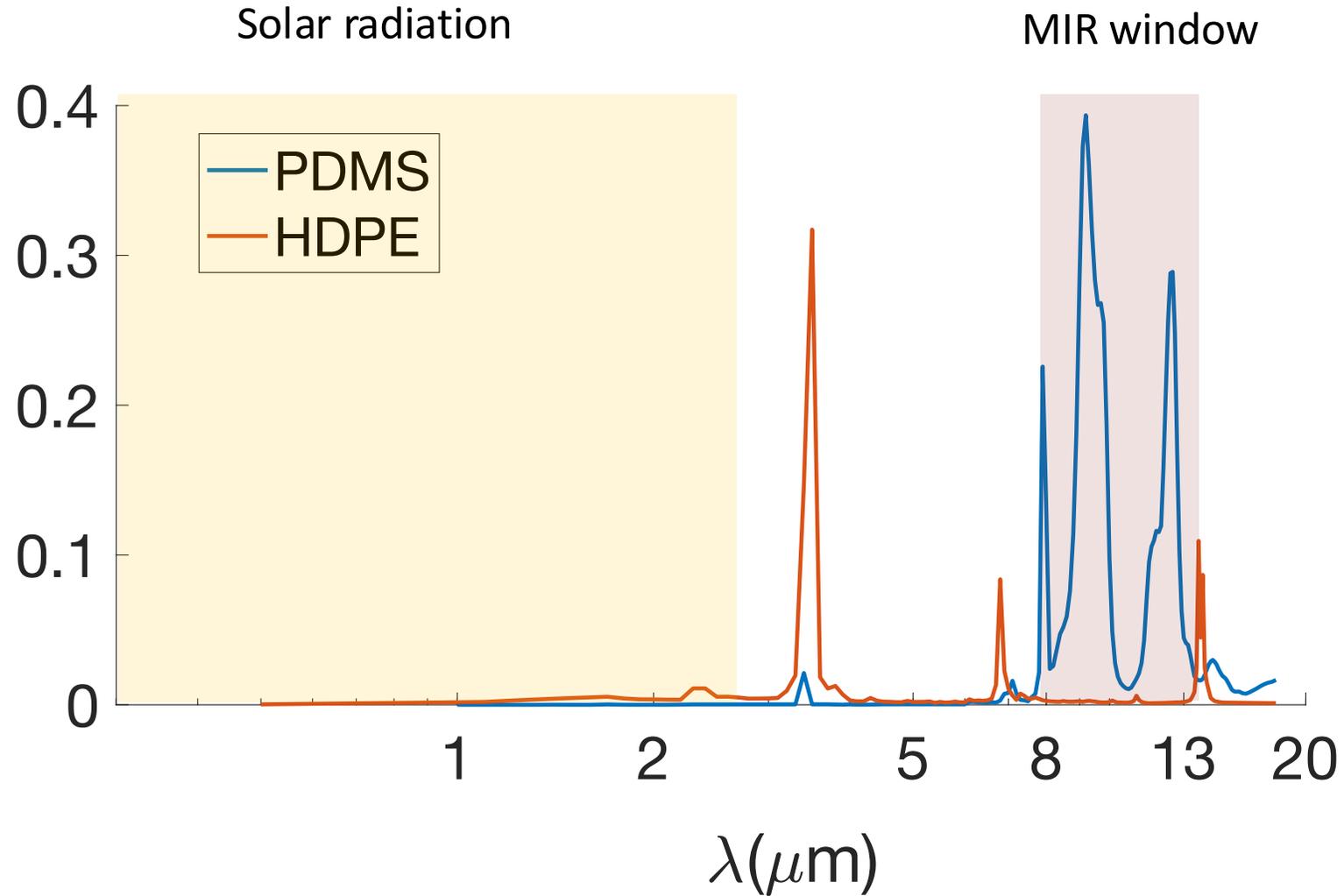
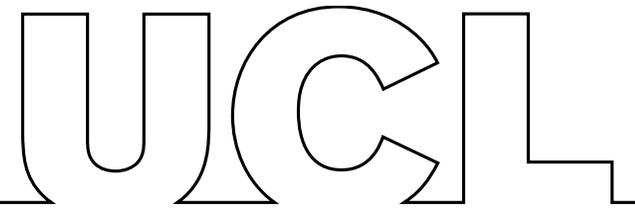


Desirable Characteristics
High cooling power
Low environmental impact (PFAS free, low VOC)
Mechanically durable (abrasion resistant, good tensile strength)
UV-resistant
Resist fouling (pollution, dust, chemicals in atmosphere)
Moisture resistance
Good adherence on most substrates (ceramics, glass, plastics, metals, concrete ...)
Easily Scalable
Lightweight
Low cost
Adapt to ambient conditions

PolyCool: 1st Generation Coating



PolyCool: Static Coating



PolyCool Formulation

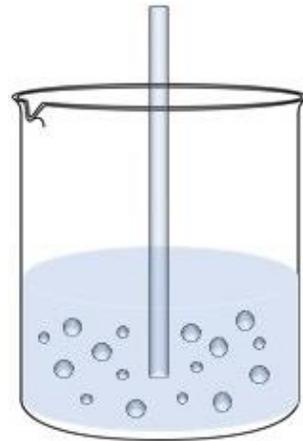


UCLA

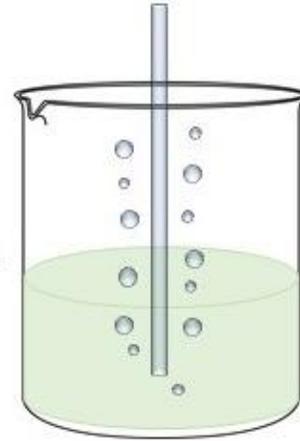
PDMS Particles

(a)

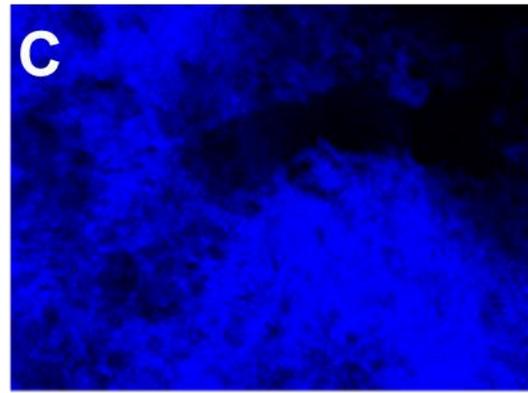
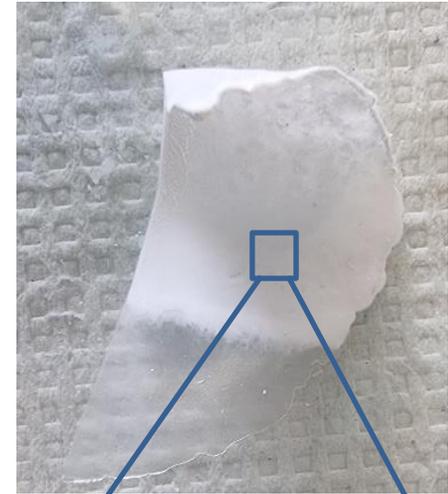
Polyethylene



Dip Coating



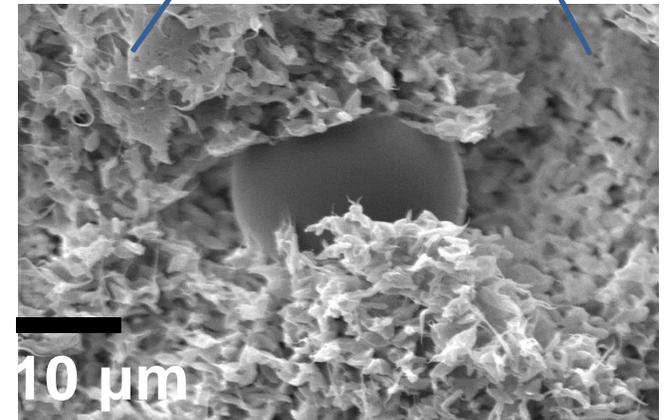
Solvent Exchange



25µm

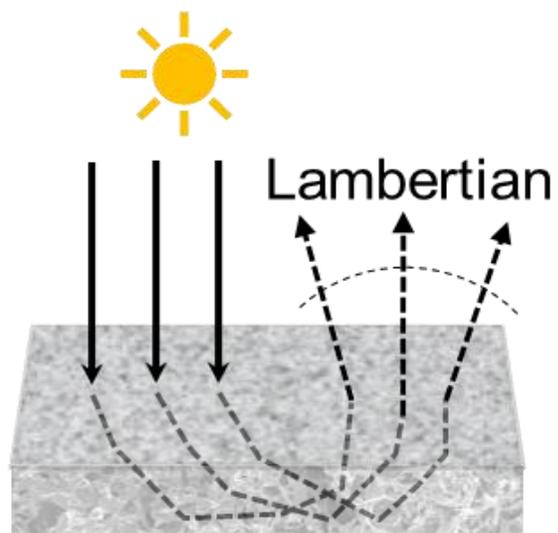
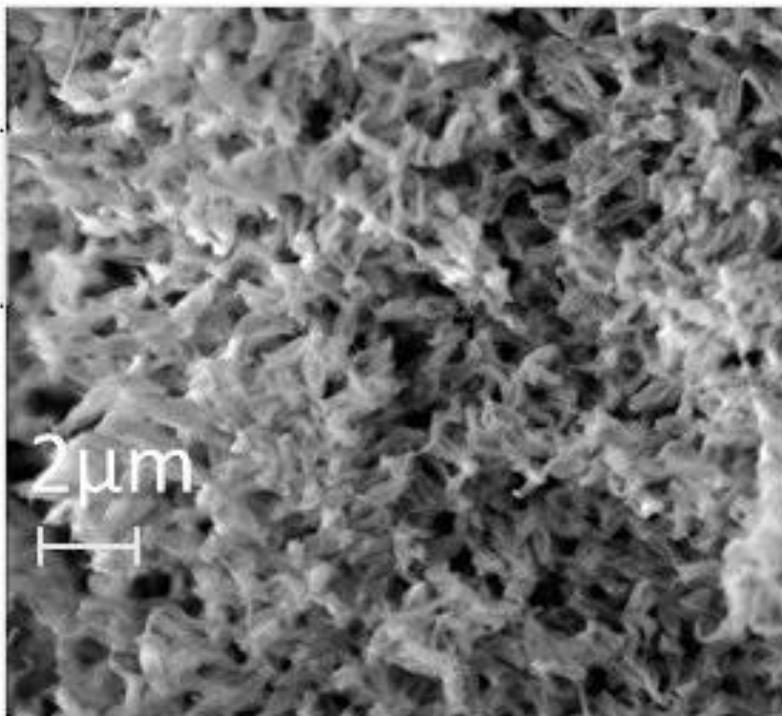


25µm

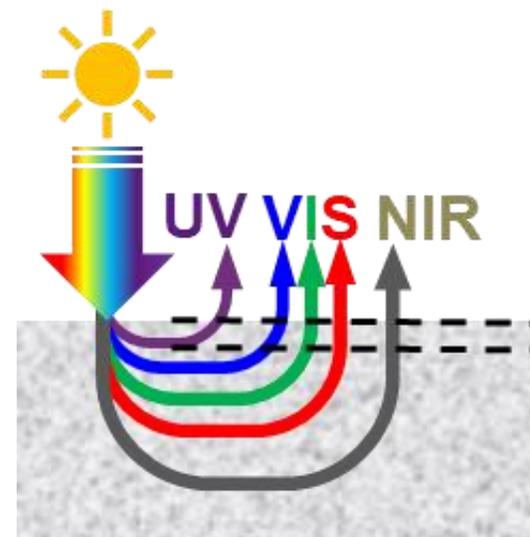


10 µm

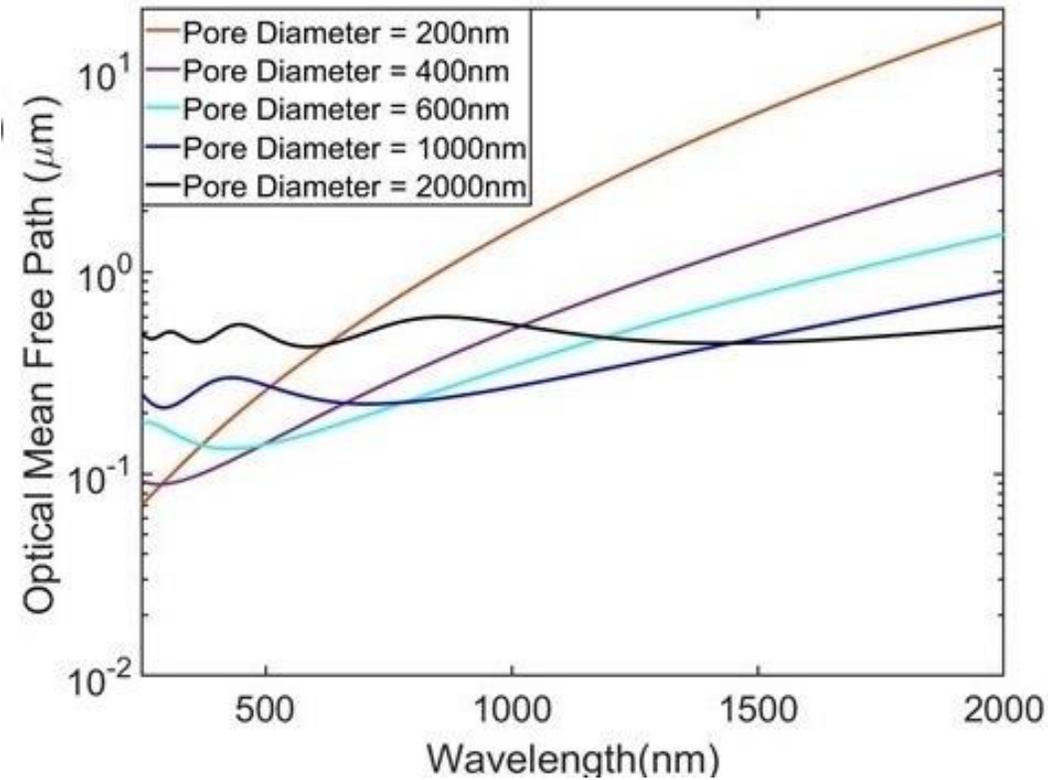
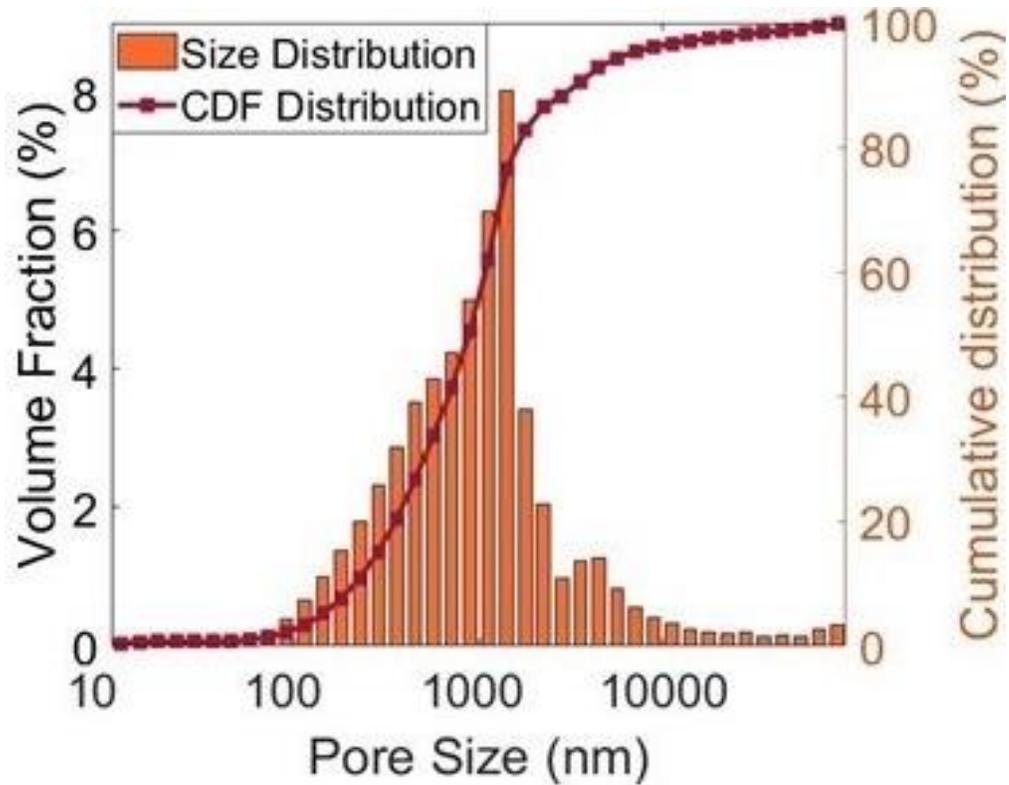
Why porous host?



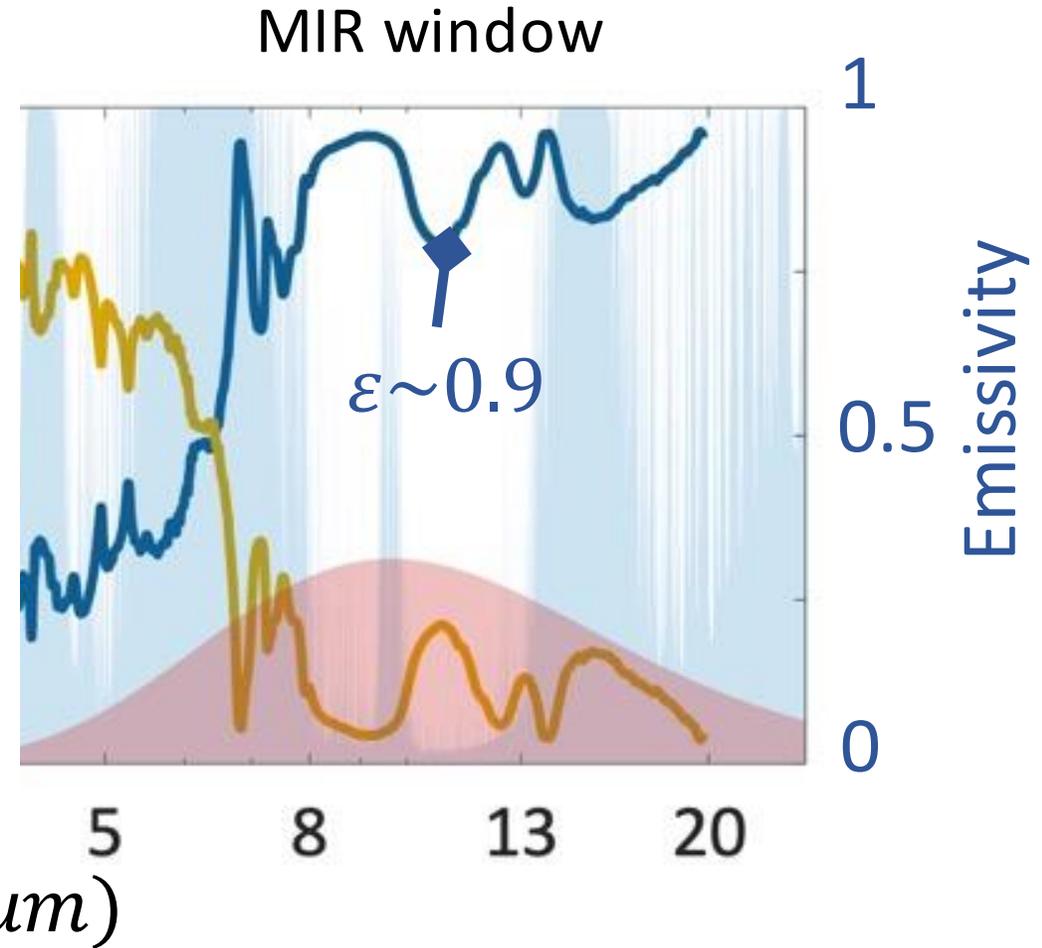
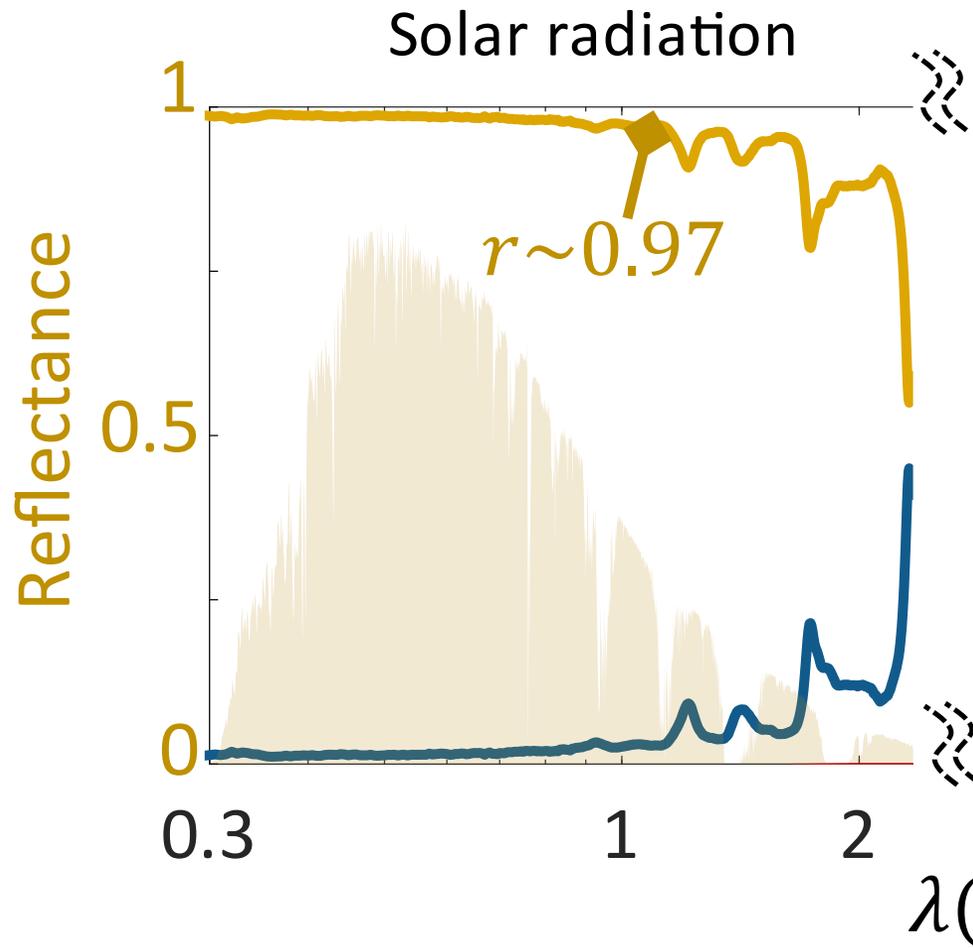
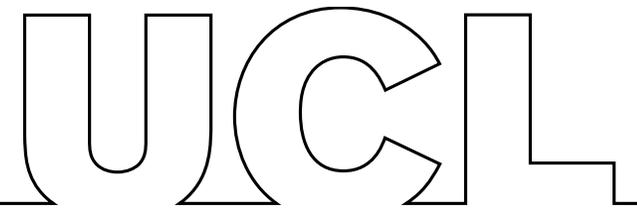
Light diffusion



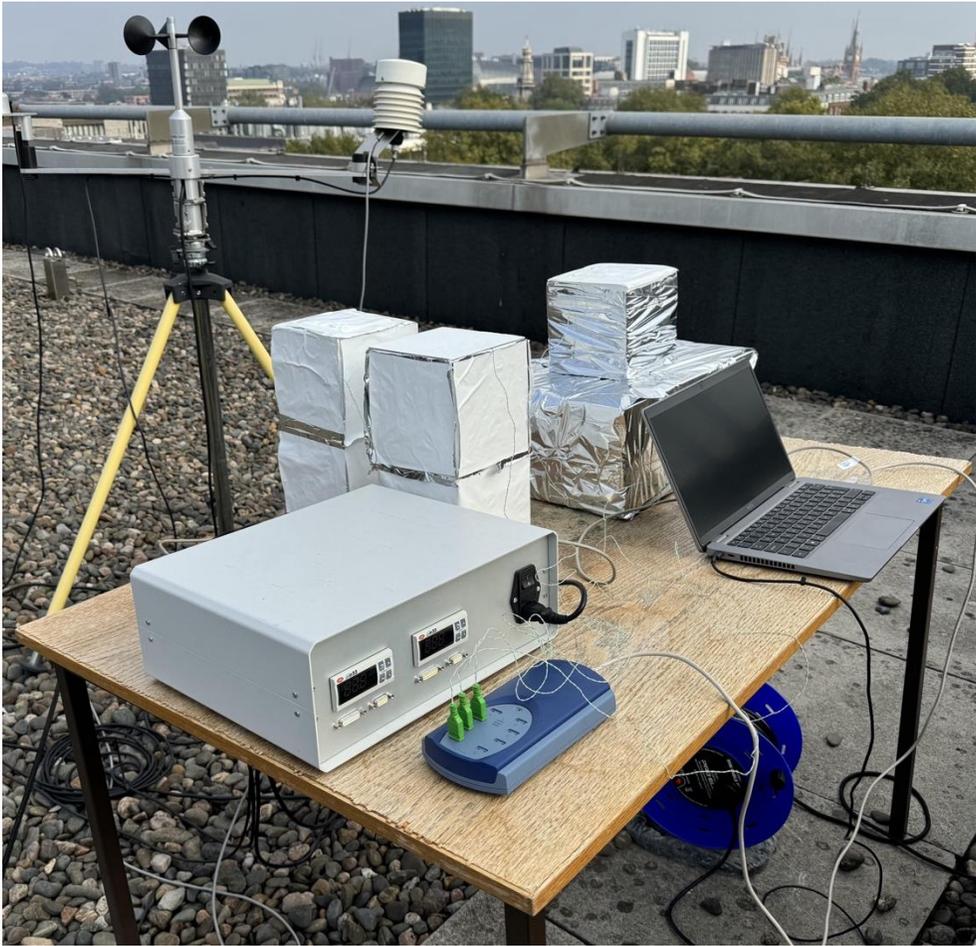
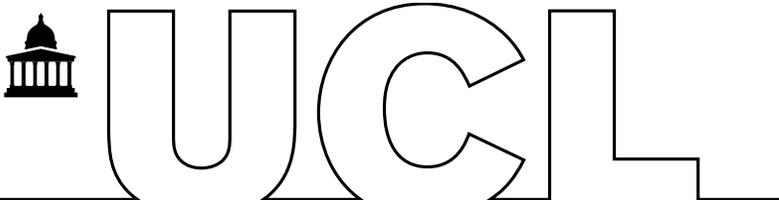
Porosity vs scattering



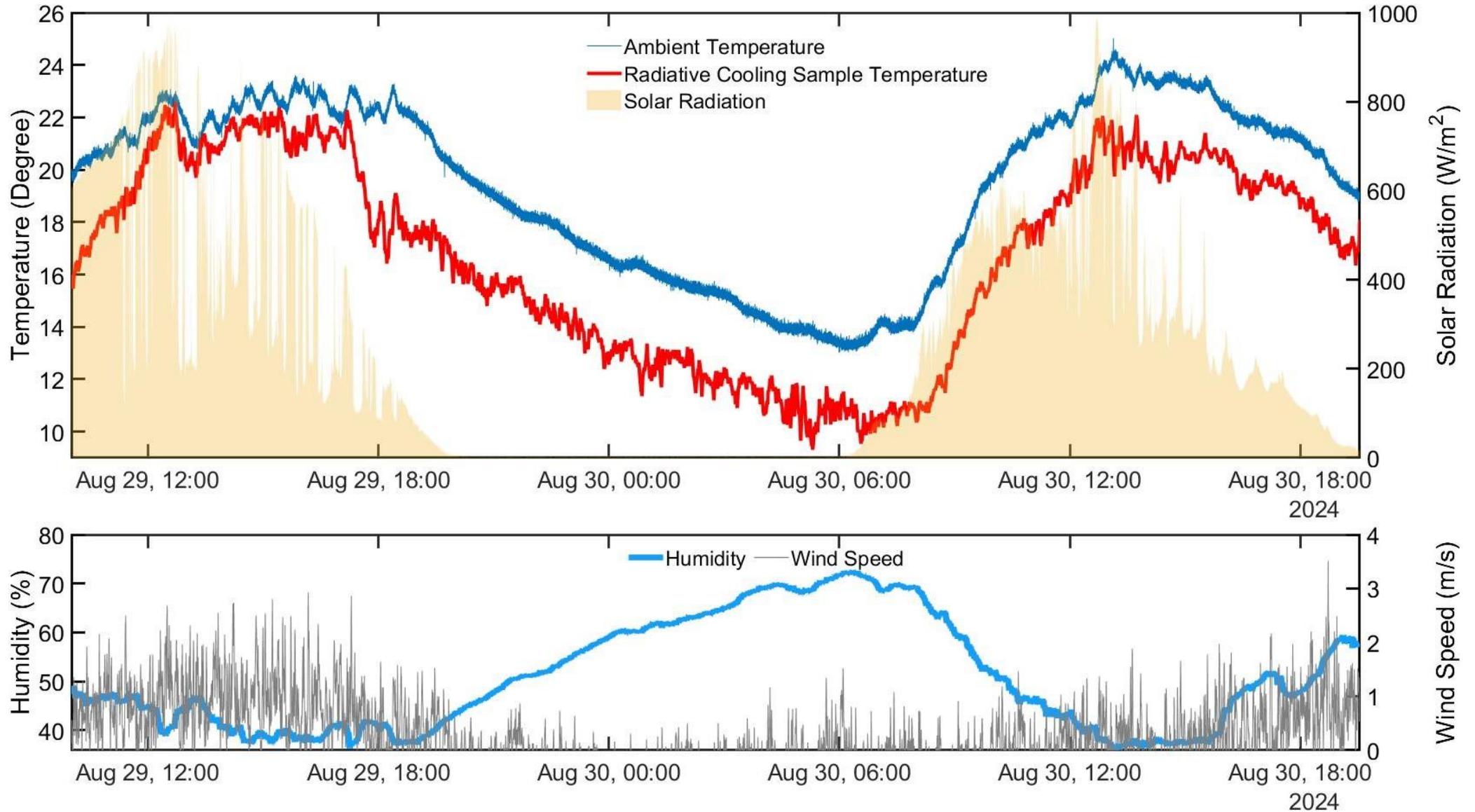
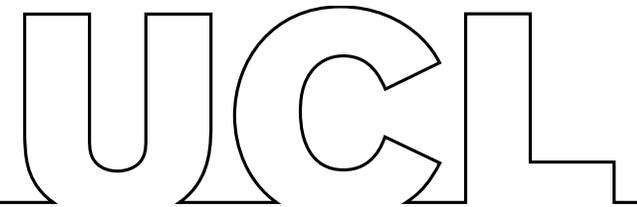
Optical Performance



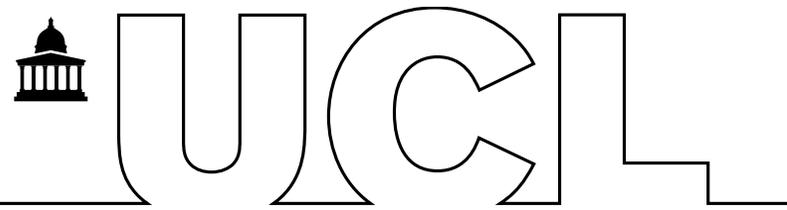
Outdoor tests - London



Outdoor tests – London (36h)



Next generation coatings – durable, durable and durable



- Water based for buildings
- Solvent based for vehicles
- Applied by spraying or brushing
- Durable – durable - durable



Abrasion resistance tests



Water repellency



Pilot studies



UCL

Madrid Oct 2024



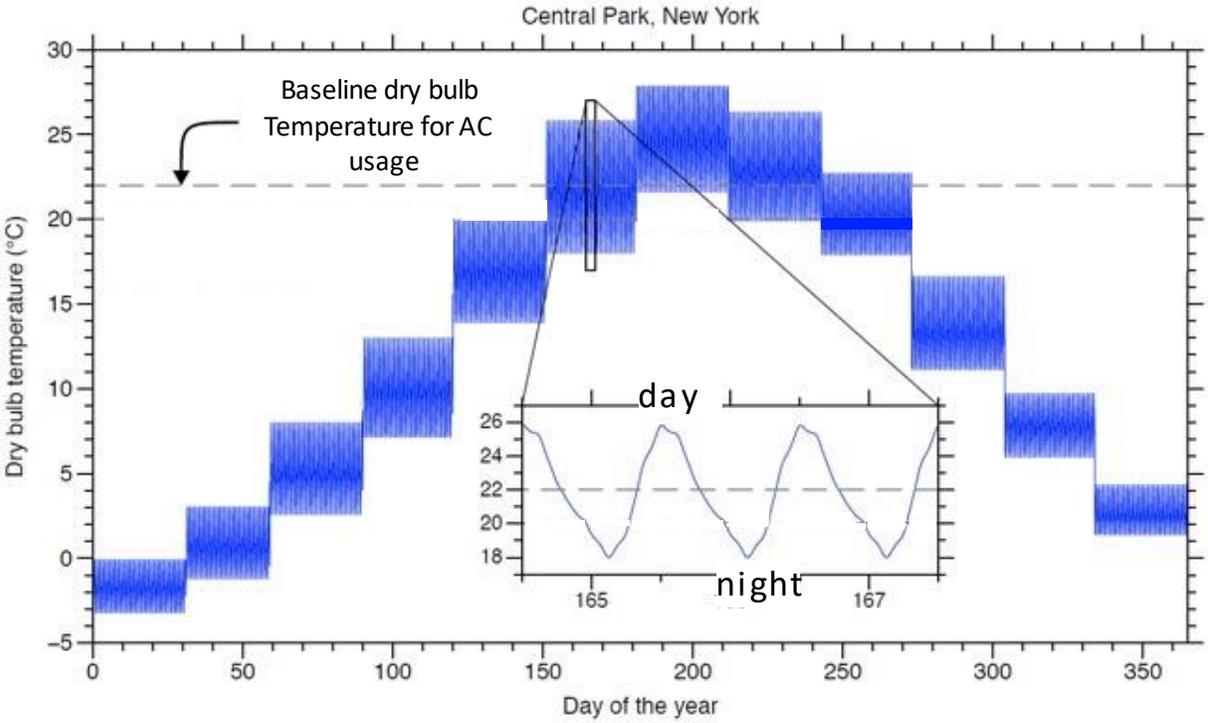
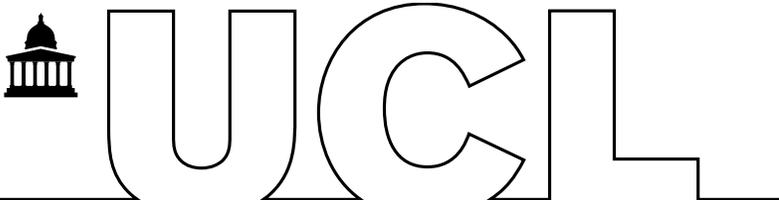
Property of Acciona

TFL Summer 2025

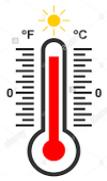


SINCERE: The second life of modern period architecture: Resilient and adaptive renovation towards net-zero carbon heritage buildings <https://sincere-project.eu/>

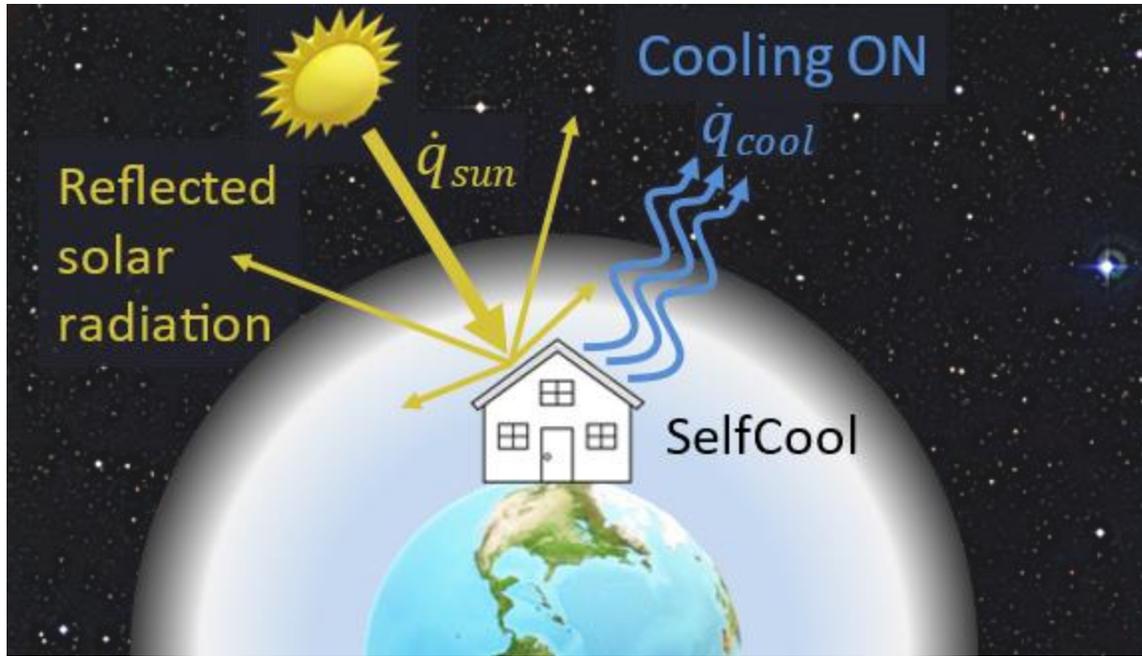
The need for tunable solutions



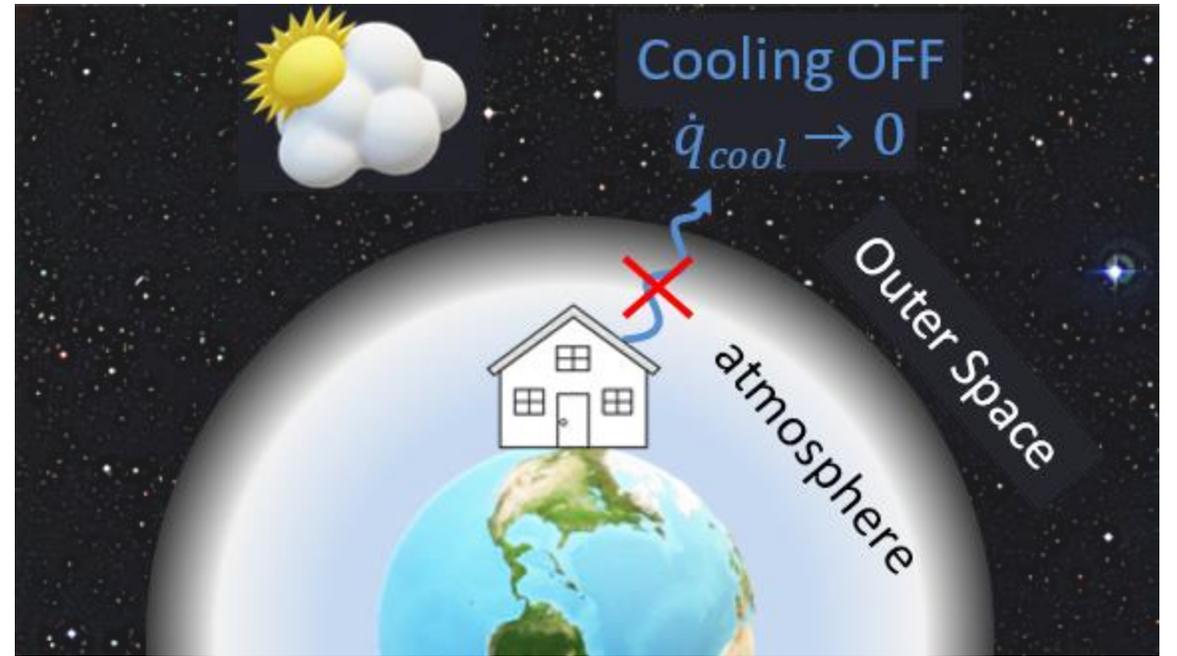
Emissivity control



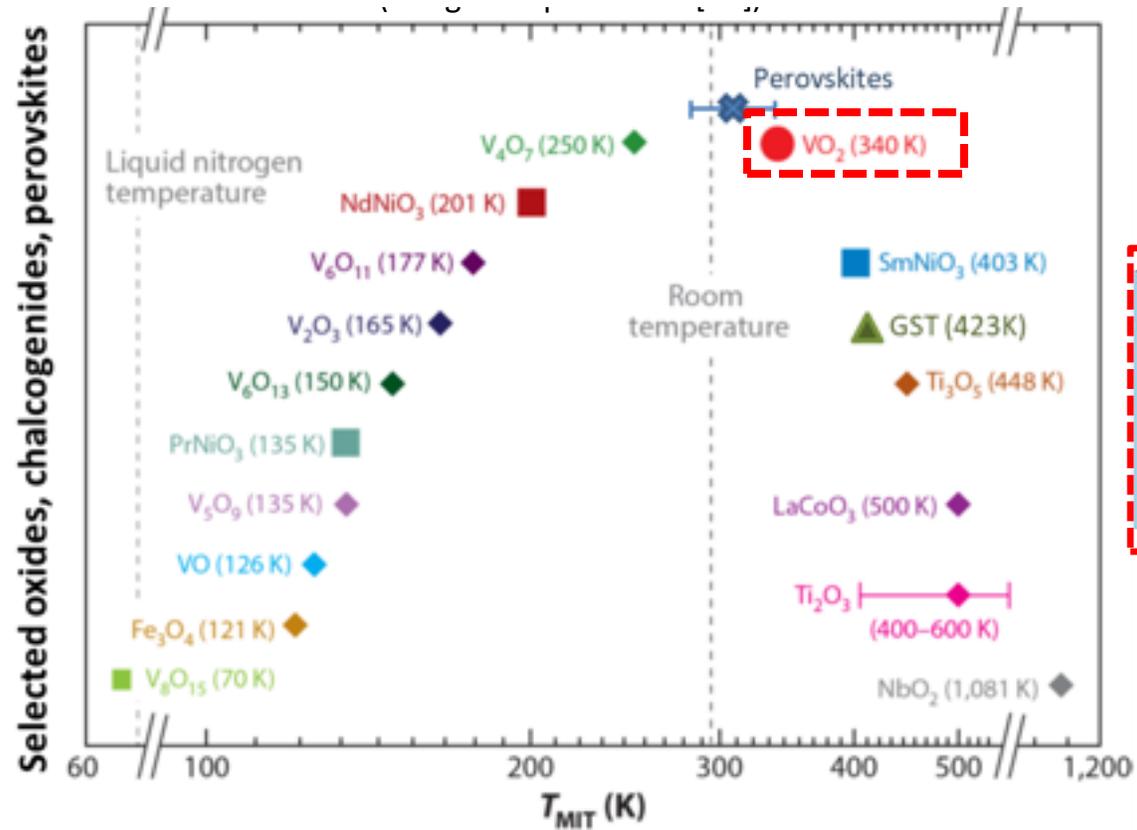
Summer



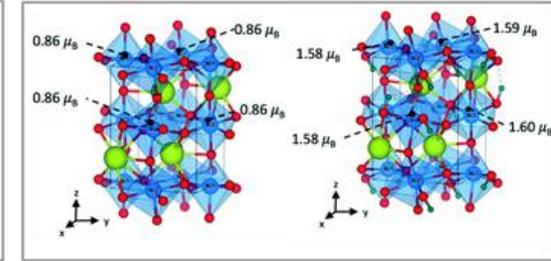
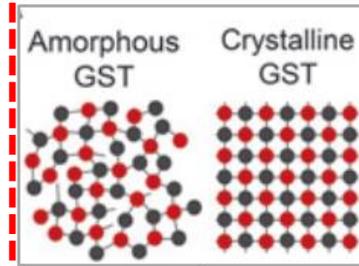
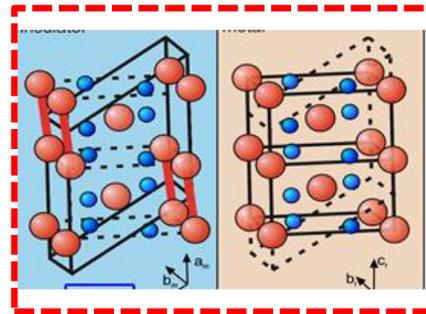
Winter



Phase change, thermochromic materials

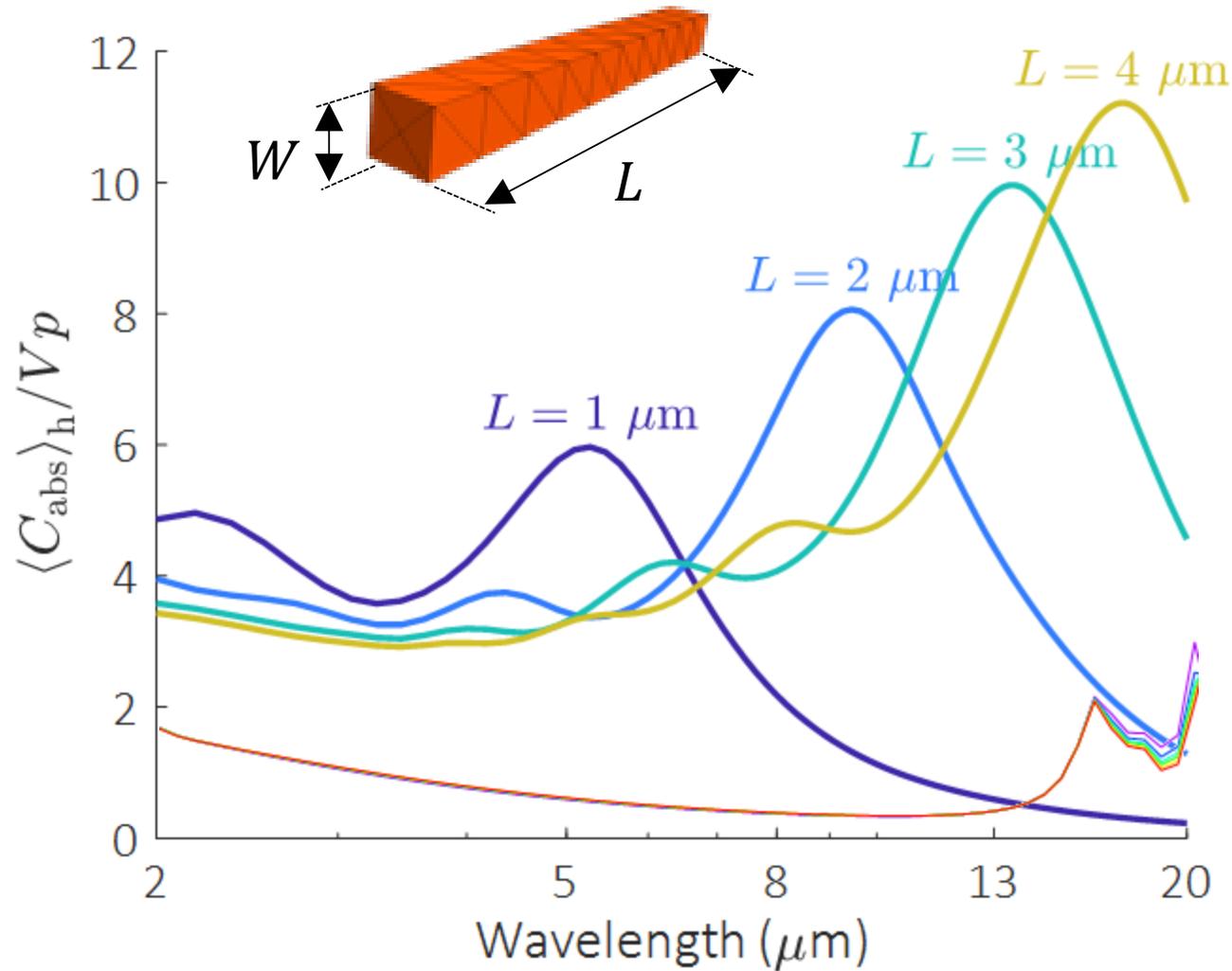
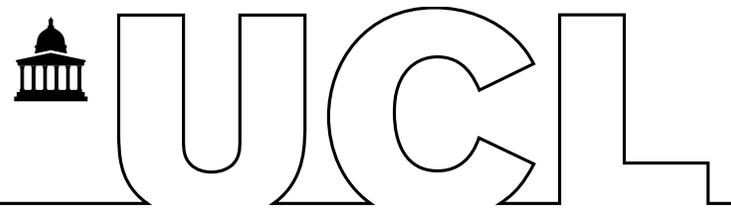


VO_2

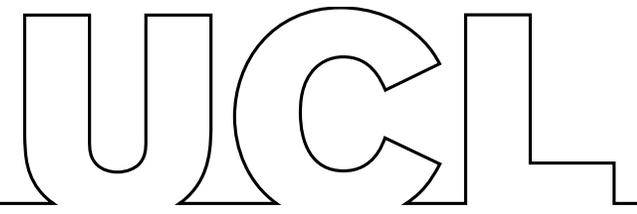


*Z. Yang, C. Ko, and S. Ramanathan, "Oxide electronics utilizing ultrafast metal-insulator transitions," *Annu. Rev. Mater. Res.* **41**, 337–367 (2011).

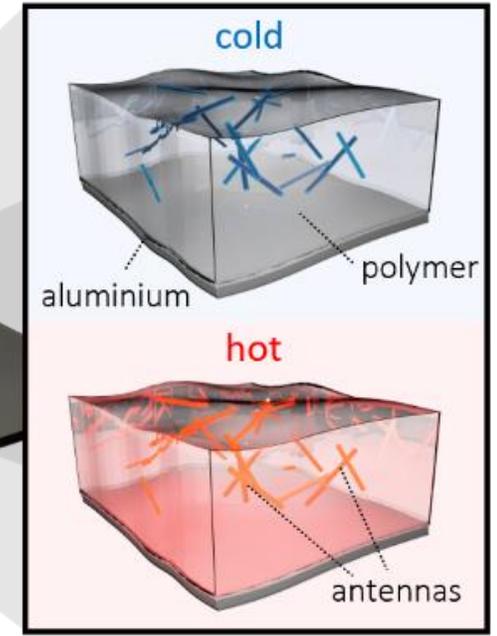
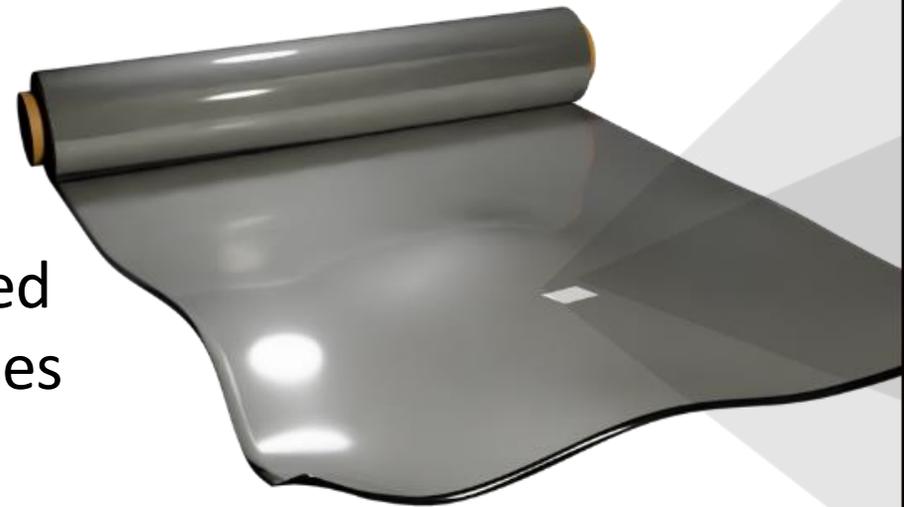
IR antennas - tuneability



IR antenna composite foil for self-adaptive thermoregulation



- Composite foil (PE polymer host + VO_2 _a thermal antennas)
- Substrate free, lightweight and flexible
- Very small amount of VO_2 synthesized with industrially compatible processes (hydrothermal)
- Scalable manufacturing with compression molding, roll-to-roll, injection molding



F. V Ramirez-Cuevas, K. L. Gurunatha, L. Lingxi, U. Zulfiqar, S. Sathasivam, M.K Tiwari, I. P. Parkin, and I. Papakonstantinou, "Infrared Thermochromic antenna composite for self-adaptive thermoregulation," *Nat. Comms*, , 15, 9109 (2024).

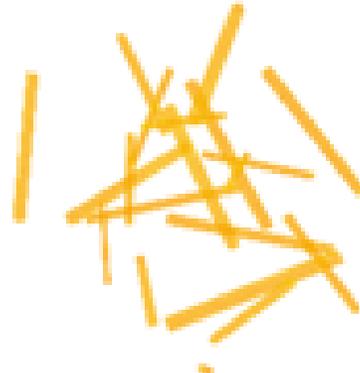
Self-adaptive Composite fabrication



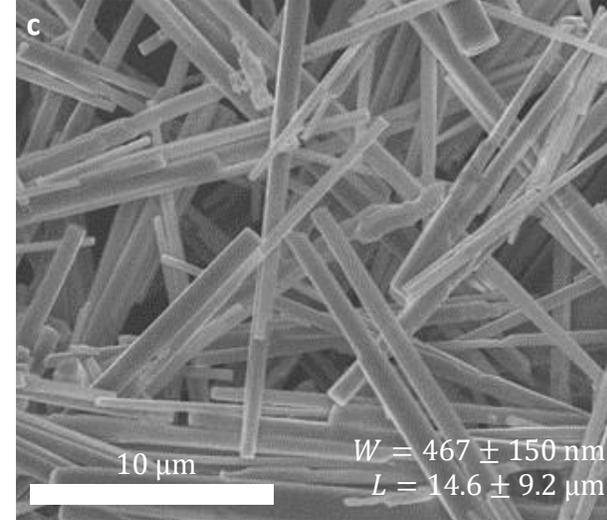
Hydrothermal synthesis



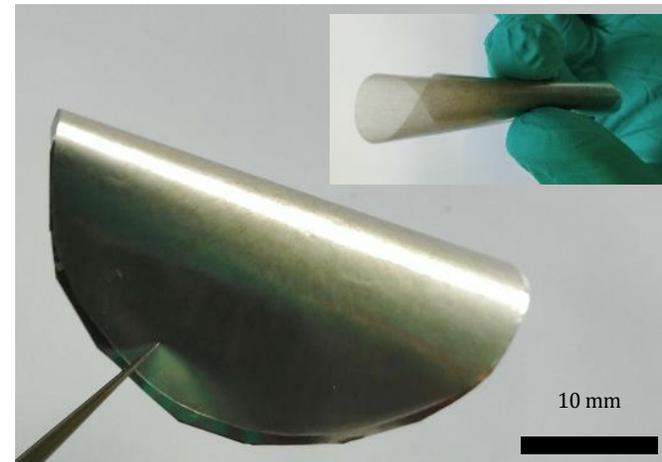
Thermochromic antennas



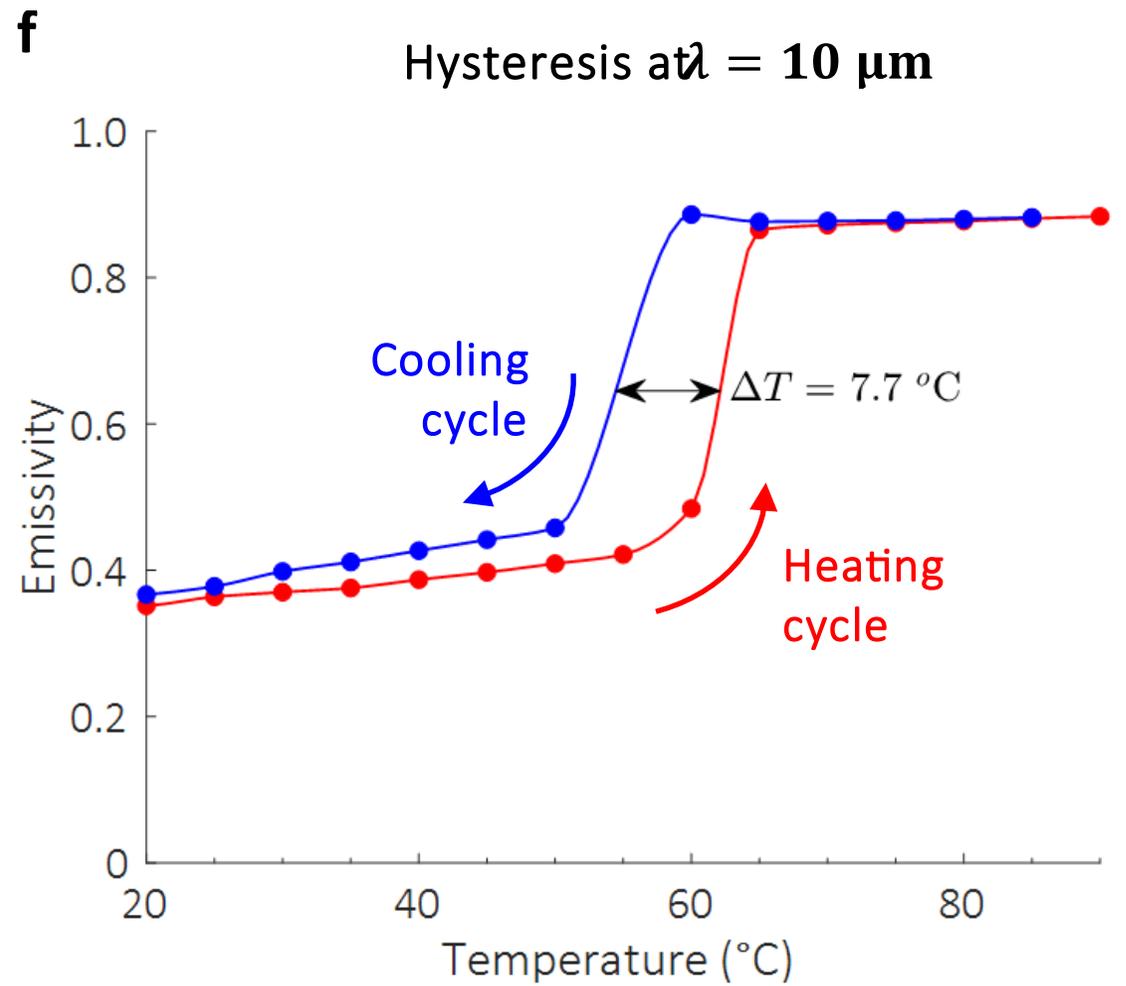
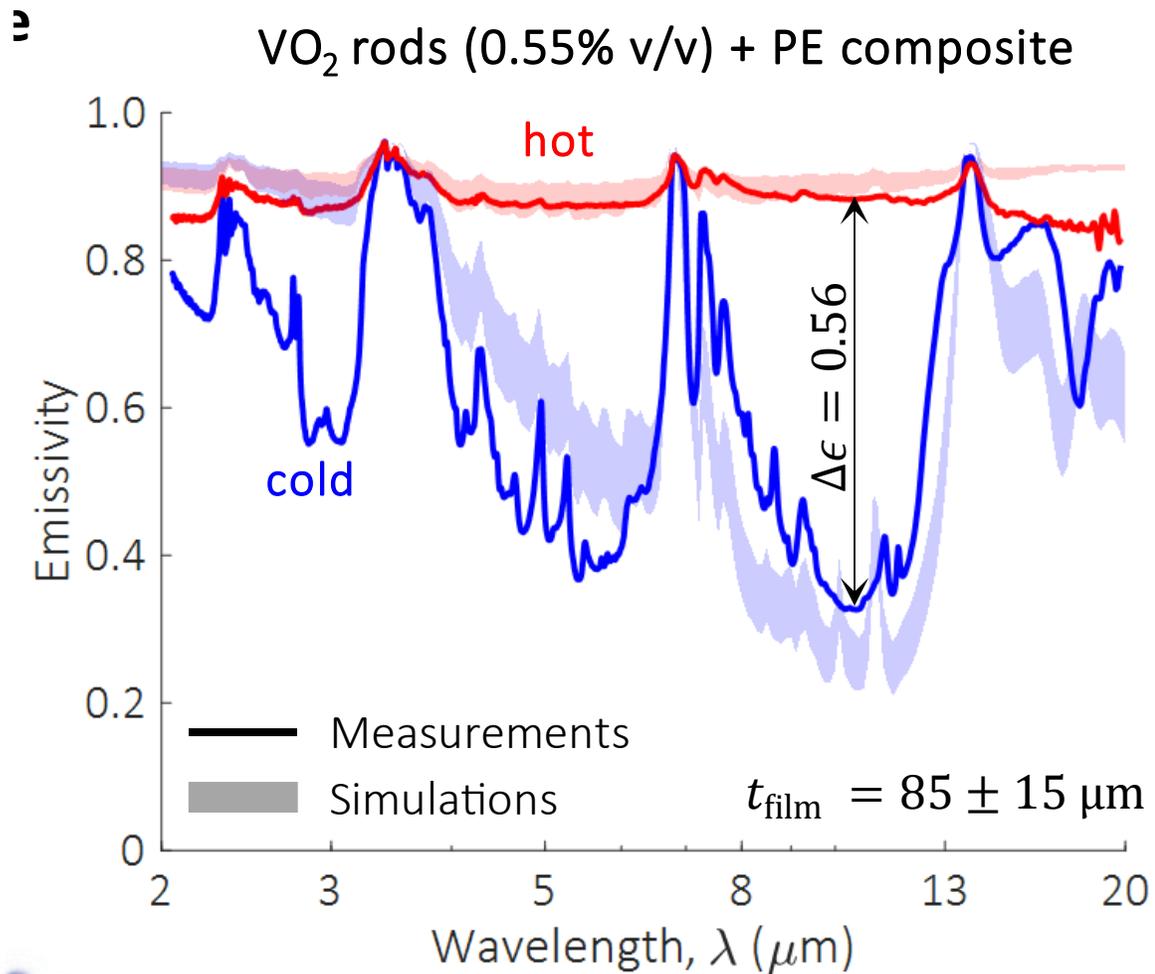
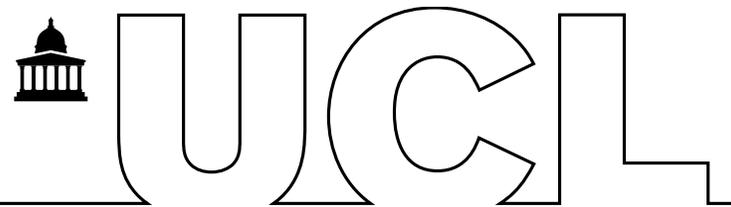
Compression molding



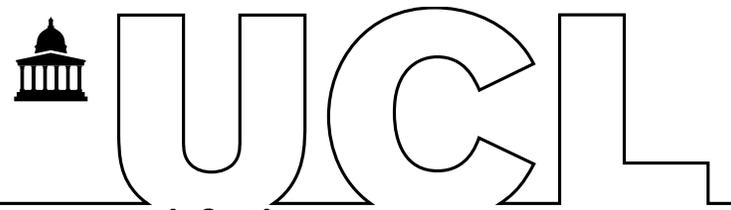
K. L. Gurunatha, S. Sathasivam, J. Li, M. Portnoi, I. P. Parkin, and I. Papakonstantinou, "Combined Effect of Temperature Induced Strain and Oxygen Vacancy on Metal-Insulator Transition of VO₂ Colloidal Particles," *Adv. Funct. Mater.* **30**, 2005311 (2020).



Self-Adaptive Emissivity – Experimental evidence



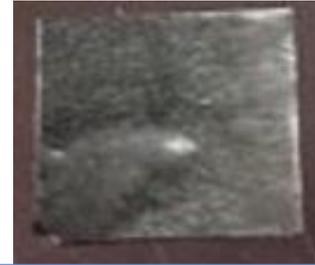
Self-Adaptive Emissivity – MIR images



Carbon soot



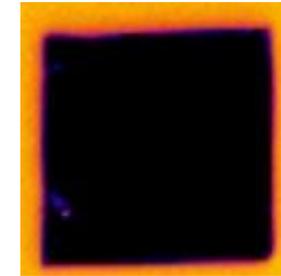
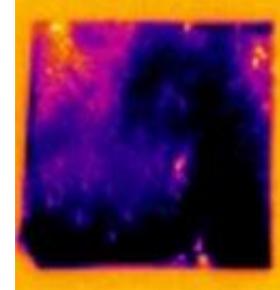
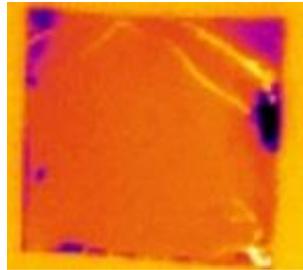
Thermochromic NAs



Al foil



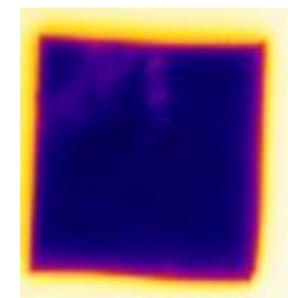
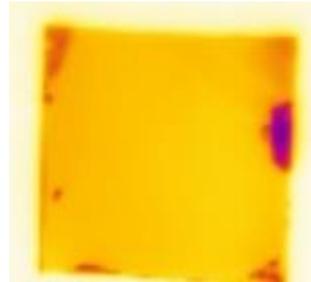
Real T: 30 deg



Apparent T



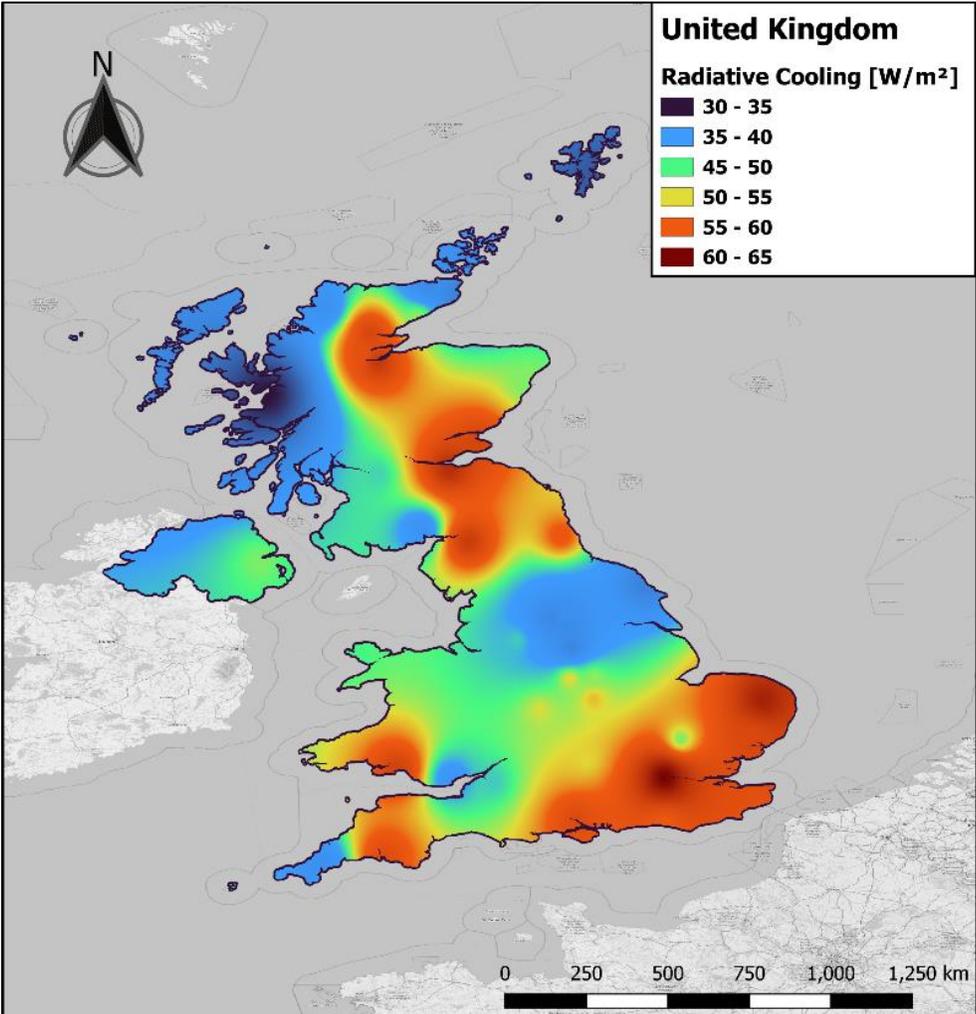
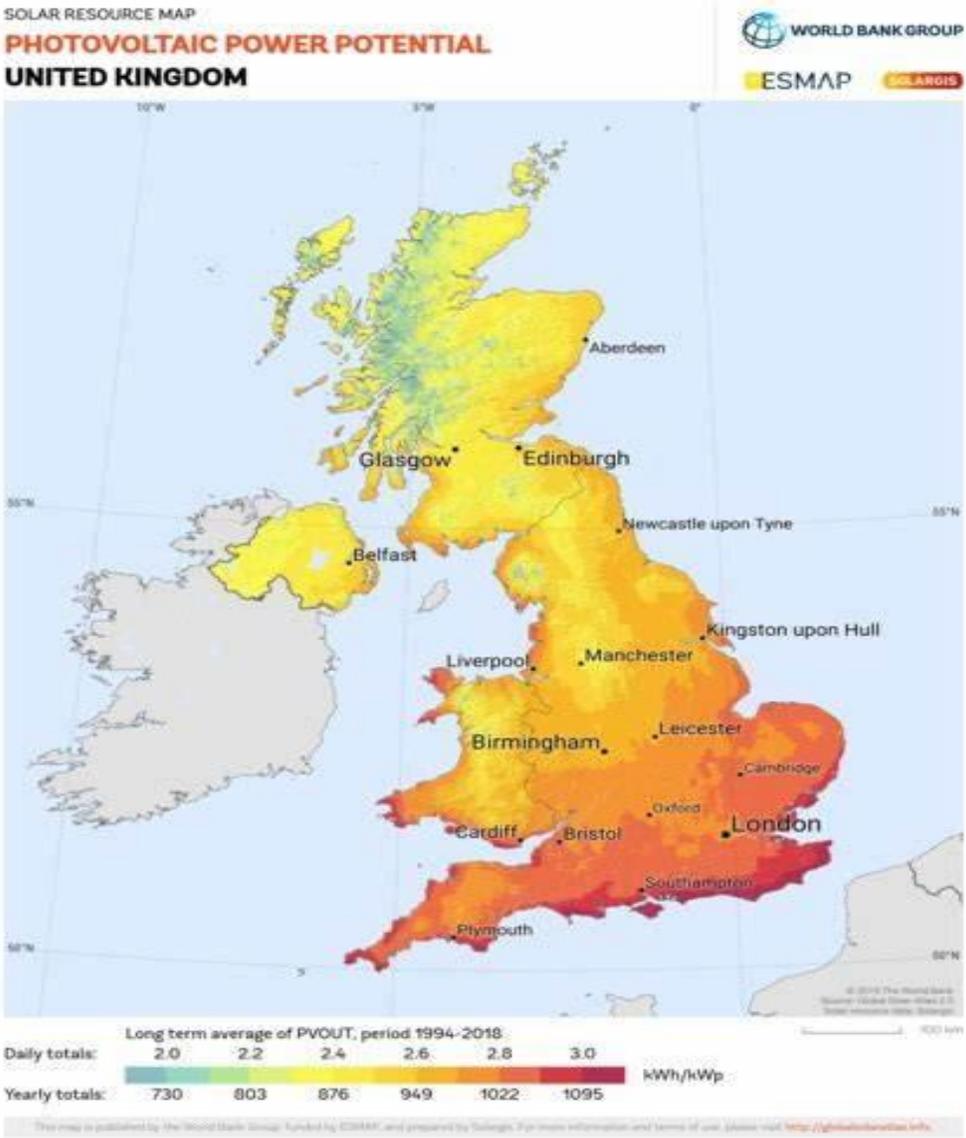
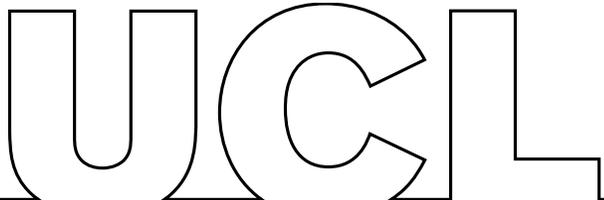
Real T: 90 deg



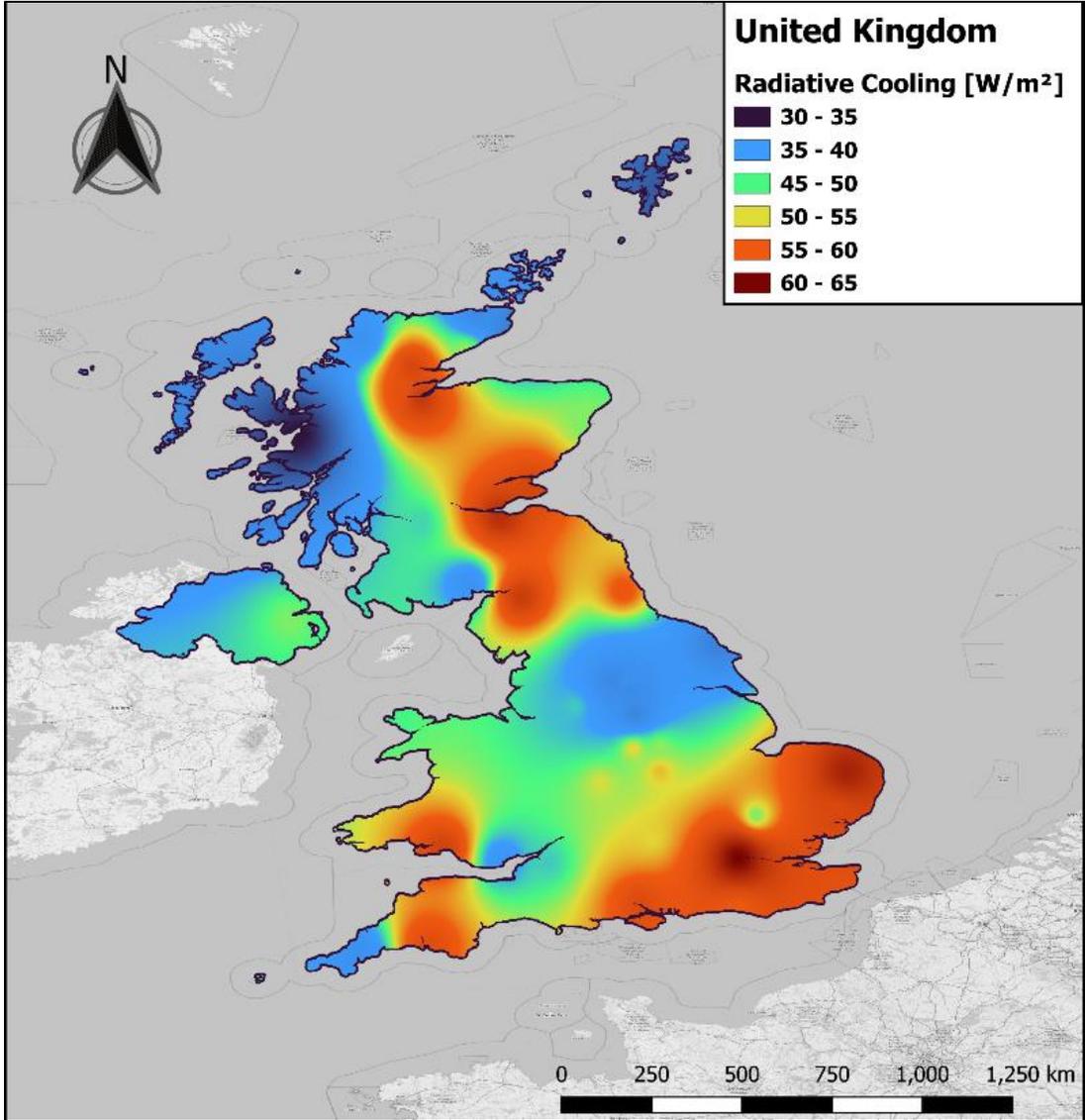
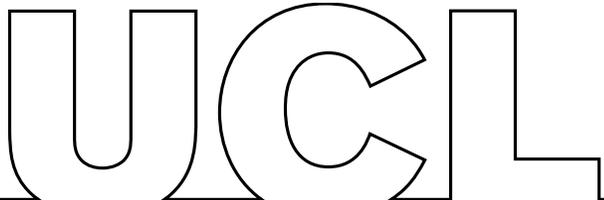
Apparent T



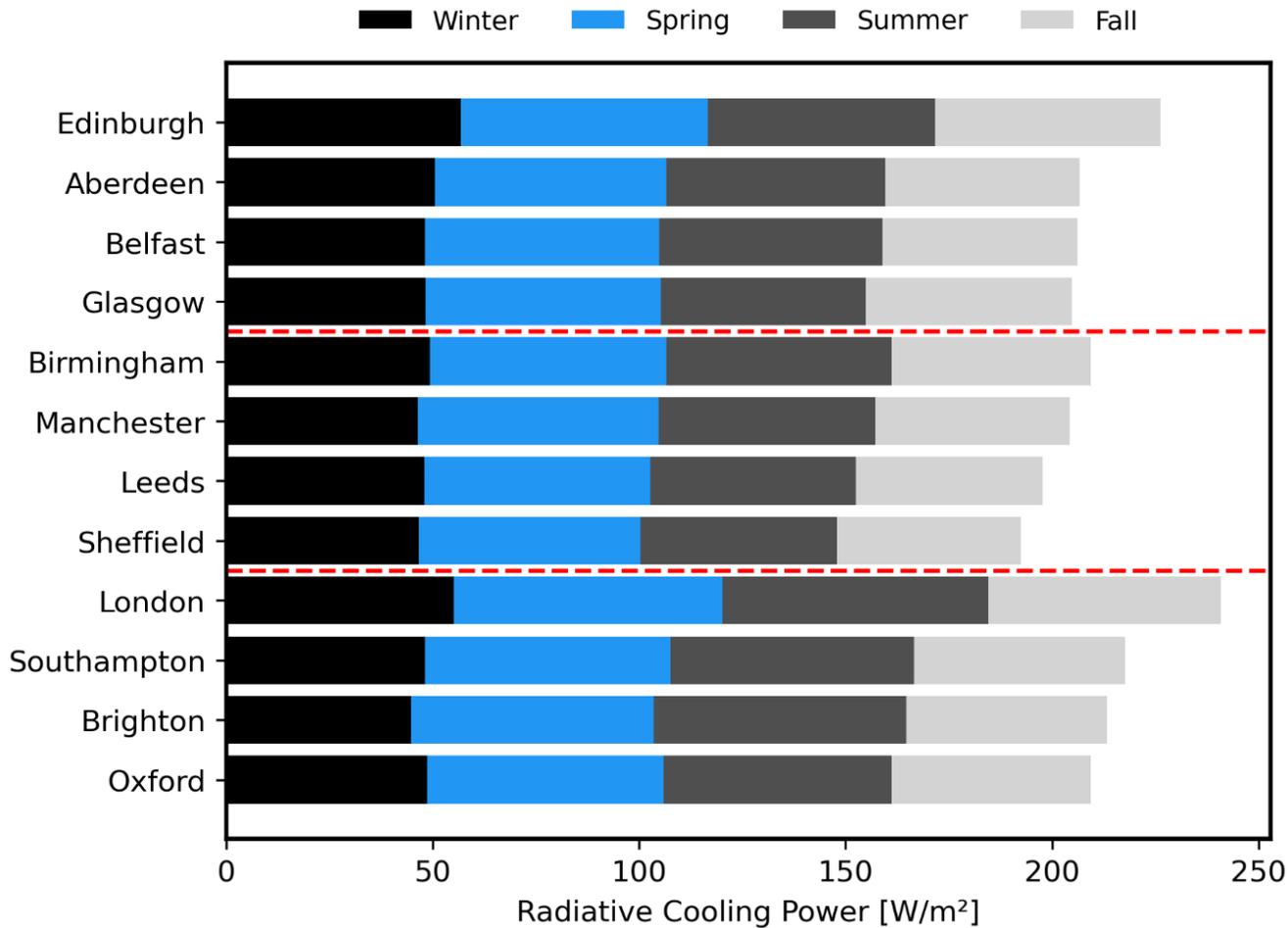
Solar Maps - Rad Cool Maps



Radiative Cooling Maps (UK)

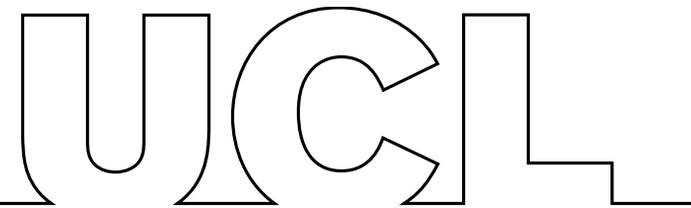


Radiative Cooling Potential UK



- North: Consistent cooling (47-60 W/m²), Edinburgh peaks at 56 W/m² in winter.
- South: Highest cooling in spring/summer, London reaches 65 W/m² in spring.
- Midland: Lowest cooling.
- Best Seasons: Spring most favorable, followed by summer, fall lowest potential.

Thank you for your attention!



With special thanks to
Francisco Ramirez-Cuevas
K. L. Gurunatha,
Lingxi Li
Usama Zulfiqar
Zhijie Xu
Mark Portnoi
Sumit Parvate
Ahmad Alduweesh
Jiayu Song
Sanjayam Sathasivam
Prof Manish Tiwari
Prof Ivan. P. Parkin



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