

# Catch wave power in floating nets

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**Zhong Lin Wang proposes a radically different way to harvest renewable energy from the ocean using nanogenerator networks.**



*Josh Humbert/NGC*

Waves contain enough energy to meet the world's power needs. Nature provides three sources of energy for free: sunlight, air and gravity. Solar and wind power are increasingly exploited, gravity less so. Hydraulic power plants harvest energy from flowing rivers. Tidal energy can be gathered along some inlets and coasts. But few places are suitable for dams or barrages, which can also damage the environment.

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By contrast, oceans cover about 70% of Earth's surface. Wave energy is

plentiful day and night, whatever the weather. Capturing it requires little land and raises few safety or security concerns. Yet hardly any of this 'blue energy' is being generated. Today's wave farms produce no more than 1–10 megawatts at any one time, enough to power a town. No commercial wave farms currently exist.

The reason is mainly technological. Today's wave-energy collectors are based on big, heavy electromagnetic generators that are made up of propellers, magnets and metal coils<sup>1</sup>. Constructing towers on the ocean floor to support electromagnets or fixing them to the sea bed is expensive and technically difficult. Surface floats can be tethered to pumps on the sea floor to drive a generator on the shore, but cannot be used in deep water or the open ocean. More fundamentally, waves involve slow flows and oscillations in random directions — conditions under which electromagnetic generators function poorly.

We need radically different ways to capture wave power. I believe that we should draw inspiration from emerging technologies that harness energy from human movements, which, like waves, are relatively slow.

My research group is developing such devices. These range from medical sensors driven by heartbeats to mats that generate electricity for lighting, health care and security<sup>2, 3</sup>. They draw on the static charges that build up when some materials are rubbed together — such as when a plastic comb is dragged across wool. We have found that collecting electricity from friction is more efficient and cheaper than from alternatives such as piezoelectric materials, which create a current when they are pressed.

I believe that scaling up and multiplying similar, motion-based devices could transform the collection of wave energy within a decade. My blue-energy dream is at an early stage; I offer this vision knowing that many technical hurdles have to be overcome. These include: improving the efficiency and durability of generator materials and designs; connecting them into large networks that work in the open ocean; and collecting the electricity and transporting it to land.

### **Energy nets**

When materials that conduct electricity poorly — paper, glass and plastics — are rubbed together, they create static electrical charges on

their surfaces. This ‘triboelectricity’ can be drawn off using electrodes. Moving two strips of dielectric material (that can hold opposing charges on their surfaces) together or apart causes a pulse of current to flow.

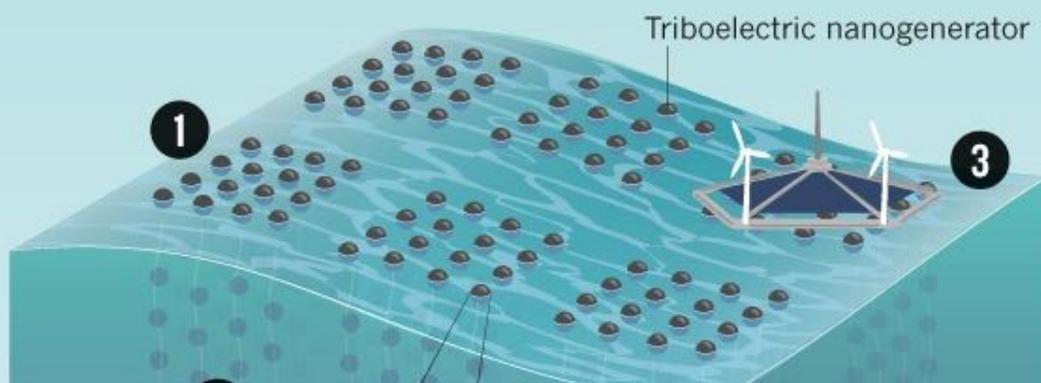
We have used this principle since 2011 to make ‘triboelectric nanogenerators’, millimetres to metres in size, for a range of uses from lighting to mobile-phone charging. They are as efficient as electromagnetic generators, converting 50% of the mechanical energy from motions into electricity<sup>2</sup>. Piezoelectric methods convert only around 10%.

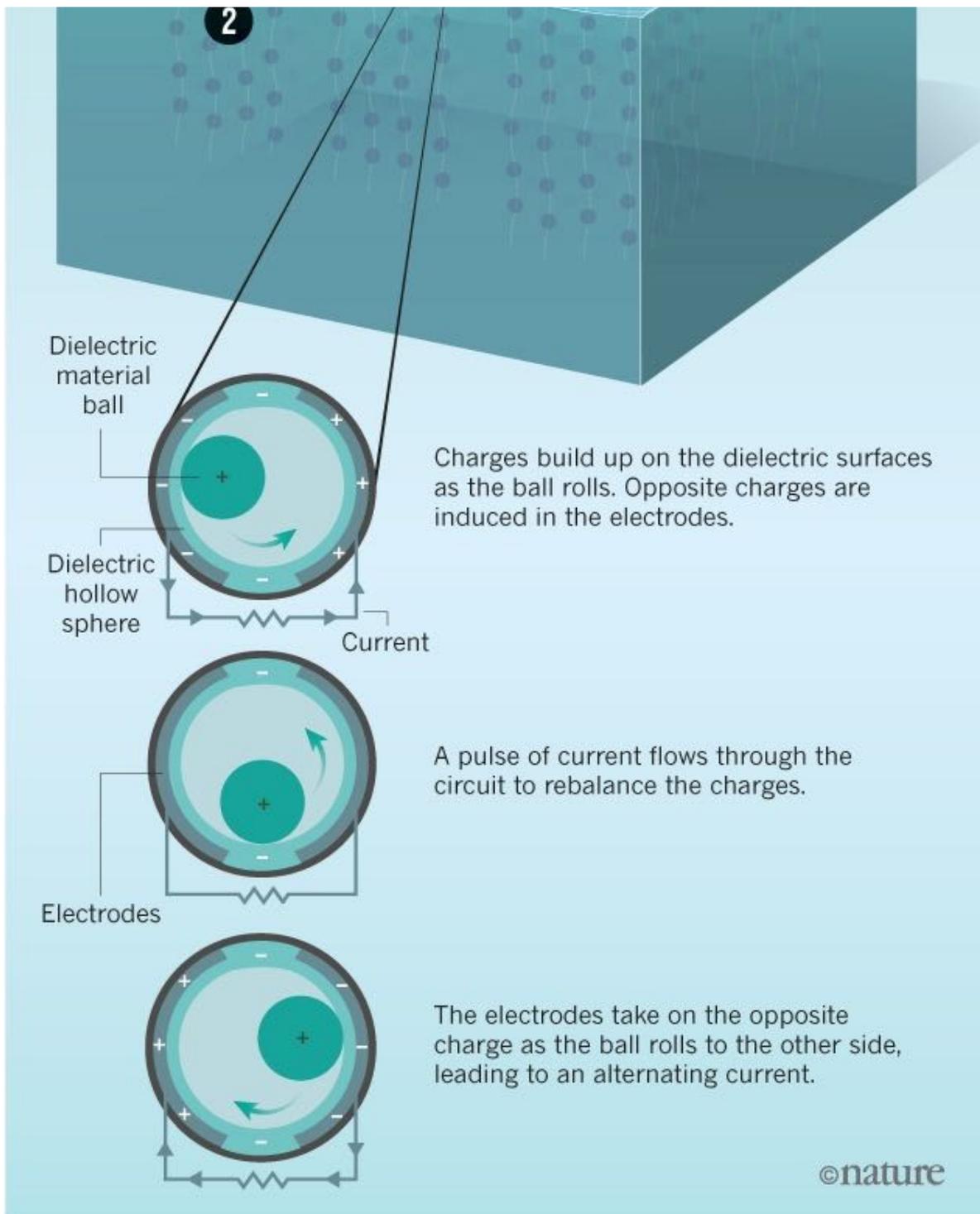
To capture wave energy, the nanogenerators need to be incorporated into watertight floats. We have made spherical ones, about the size of an orange<sup>4</sup>. A ball made of one type of dielectric material rolls inside a sphere of another type to build up charges as it moves (see ‘Blue-energy dream’). It is partially filled with air to ensure it floats.

## BLUE-ENERGY DREAM

Motion sensors sealed in floats generate static electricity as they roll in the waves. Linking hundreds or thousands of these triboelectric nanogenerators into a network using cables could produce enough renewable energy to power a town or purify saline water.

- 1 Charge builds up from friction between moving parts in each spherical float, which is around the size of an orange (not to scale).
- 2 Dangling strands of floats increase the amount of energy generated from a volume of water.
- 3 Wind turbines and solar panels could add power, which could be used on a platform or transferred to power plants or the electricity grid on land.





Claire Welsh/Nature

The nanogenerators are straightforward to manufacture. They use cheap, conventional materials, such as polytetrafluoroethylene, rubber, polydimethylsiloxane, silicon, fluorinated ethylene propylene, Kapton (a polyimide film) and metal foils (aluminium, copper or steel). Such materials should last for ten years in a sealed unit in the ocean, after which they'd need to be retrieved and recycled to avoid adding to marine

pollution.

Power is generated according to how fast the nanogenerator moves with the waves<sup>4</sup>. The direction does not matter. If agitated two or three times per second, each unit produces a little power — around 1–10 milliwatts. Many devices can be linked with conducting cables to generate more. So far, we have demonstrated that the concept works by connecting 400 nanogenerators over 4 square metres. And we are working to develop the concept further.

Even on a small scale, I believe that networks of triboelectric nanogenerators could contribute useful quantities of power to local generating plants or the electricity grid. In theory, 1,000 devices spaced at 10-centimetre intervals in a cubic metre would power a lightbulb. A square kilometre could generate enough electricity for a town<sup>5</sup>. The world's energy consumption today could be met by covering an ocean area the size of the US state of Georgia with a 3D nanogenerator network of devices spaced every 10 centimetres and stretching 10 metres deep beneath the surface.

The electricity produced would need to be conveyed to land through cables or used locally on a floating platform. The power might be used to split water molecules to produce hydrogen fuel, or to purify saline water or remove pollutants. It could power lights or navigation systems. Solar panels and wind turbines could be installed alongside the nanogenerator network in a combined renewable power plant (see 'Blue-energy dream').

### **Technical challenges**

There are obstacles to implementing this technology on a wide scale. I believe that most can be overcome.

The main limitation is likely to be the durability of the nanogenerators. The organic materials used in their manufacture degrade in salty water and sunlight. The devices stop working if water enters the spheres, so new waterproofing materials, such as highly adhesive substances used for underwater cables, might be needed to fill cracks and joints. The cabling also needs to be robust enough to withstand storms.

The locations and sizes of blue-energy nets would need to be carefully

considered to minimize disruption to the public, marine life and shipping. Putting them in the deep ocean away from shipping lanes and coasts would stop them interfering with people's livelihoods and leisure. But it would be difficult to transport the power to land from such remote sites. The nets might need to be fixed to islands or underwater mountains to avoid being washed or blown away, and they must not trap fish or other marine life.

Just how feasible large networks of nanogenerators will prove in practice remains to be seen. Will they compete with existing power plants and solar and wind technologies, which have been developed over decades? Because the output of solar and wind farms fluctuates between day and night or in different weather, I argue that we will need many ways to generate energy in the future. Developing countries will also have to meet their growing energy needs. Blue energy is affordable and constant, and could be a valuable part of the mix.

### **Realizing the dream**

Developing nanogenerators will involve research by industrial and academic labs across many disciplines. Materials scientists will be required to design robust materials, including ones that generate charge efficiently. Mechanical engineers will have to model and optimize the behaviour of the networks in the ocean, while electrical engineers must discover the best ways to manage and transport power. Environmental scientists and marine biologists will need to assess the environmental impact of the networks. Establishing a research institute dedicated to blue energy would speed up the development of this clean, sustainable technology.

The first phase of technological development will need government support of between US\$50 million and \$100 million. Private investors and major energy companies could help to fund the demonstration and testing stages. Small pilot networks will have to be developed, perhaps as distributed power sources for islands, small generating plants or villages. Commercial opportunities abound, from the supply of materials and technologies for power management, to endpoints such as pollutant removal or water splitting. With sufficient investment and technological support, I hope blue-energy networks<sup>6</sup> could one day become cheaper than solar panels or wind turbines.

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