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Tribioelectric Technology used in Generators with Nanoelectricity

Yuehe Lin*

Department of Chemical Engineering, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, USA

Introduction

The creation of renewable and dependable energy sources for portable electronics and sensor networks is essential for their rapid development. Due to their short battery life, widespread use, and significant health and environmental risks, powering them solely with batteries has become increasingly impractical and unattractive. Nano-energy research, which focuses on the applications of nanomaterials and nanotechnology for harvesting energy for powering micro systems, is developing study topics as a result. These new technologies can harvest energy from the surrounding environment as sustainable power sources.

Description

Contact electrification and electrostatic induction-based triboelectric nanogenerators have recently emerged as a promising mechanical energy harvesting technology because of their unique advantages, which include high output power, high efficiency, low weight, inexpensive materials, and simple fabrication. After three years of research, the area power density and volume energy density of TENGs have reached each other. The highest efficiency of mechanical energy conversion is currently around 85 percent. Triboelectric nanogenerators were used as self-powered active sensors and for direct phone battery charging.

Even though the current TENG performance is extremely high, it is still necessary to continuously improve their output performance for a growing number of practical applications. This necessitates the rational design of materials and structures as well as their thorough optimization. TENGs, power management circuits, signal processing circuits, energy storage components, and/or load circuits are also required for the actual use of TENGs, just as they were for the development of CMOS integrated circuits and systems.

For assessing the overall performance of the system and comprehending the working mechanism, theoretical simulation is required. Finally, simulation is always an essential part of the device design process because conducting control experiments takes a lot of time and is inefficient. As a result, the entire research field relies on having a solid theoretical understanding of TENGs. This knowledge can assist in the selection of the ideal system-level topologies for integrated energy harvesting systems, the avoidance of designs that will significantly reduce output performance, and the selection of the appropriate TENG structure and materials.

The fundamental theoretical research on triboelectric nanogenerators will be summarized in this paper. Starting with the governing equation, we'll move on to the appropriate circuit model and simulation approach. The open-circuit voltage, short-circuit transferred charges, and intrinsic capacitance are the fundamental output characteristics of the four fundamental TENG modes. Additionally, the characteristics of capacitive and resistive loads are displayed. Finally, we will present various advanced TENG structures and optimization techniques for each fundamental TENG mode on the basis of the aforementioned fundamental facts.

Contact electrification and electrostatic induction are two methods by which TENGs function. Electrostatic induction is the most common method for converting mechanical energy into electricity, whereas contact electrification results in the formation of static polarized charges. Since a capacitor is the most fundamental electrostatic device, TENG will have intrinsic capacitive behavior. A random TENG's inherent capacitive behavior is investigated. The two materials in any triboelectric generator face each other. The distance between these two triboelectric layers can be altered by applying mechanical force. As a result of contact electrification, the two triboelectric layers' contact surfaces will have opposing static charges when they come into contact with one another.

We frequently encounter the triboelectric effect, which occurs when two distinct materials come into contact. Because of the potential for fires, dust explosions, dielectric breakdown, electronic damage, and other issues, it is frequently viewed negatively in industry. The development of early electrostatic generators like the "friction machine" and Van de Graaff generator was prompted by the electrostatic charges that combine when two triboelectric surfaces are separated.

Electrostatic induction is used in conjunction with riboelectric activity. For instance, triboelectrification results in the formation of static polarized charges on material surfaces that come into contact. On the other hand, electrostatic induction causes mechanical energy to be converted into electricity through an electrical potential change that is brought about by mechanically agitated separation.

The TENG has a number of other advantages in addition to its many working modes, such as its low cost, light weight, wide range of material availability, and high efficiency even at low operation frequencies. A TENG could theoretically be made from any material with a discrete charge affinity, giving rise to a wide variety of materials that are capable of exceptional performance at opposite ends of the triboelectric series.

Polytetrafluoroethylene and silicone are commonly used to produce net negative triboelectric charges, whereas nylon and metal produce net positive charges. While high-temperature TENGs are constructed of durable ceramic materials to withstand extreme operating conditions, the majority of current TENGs are polymer-based and flexible, making them easy to manufacture, cost-effective, and portable. Additionally, a TENG's power density.

In the field of energy harvesting and sensing, the emerging nanogenerator technology and the piezoelectric nanogenerator have been widely regarded as revolutions, resulting in approximately 195 patents. Bibliometrics, patent analysis, technology mining, techno-economic lifetime assessment, and technology road-mapping have all been used to investigate its trends, impacts, and commercialization strategies. The findings indicate that nanogenerator development is becoming more interdisciplinary, requiring

Address for Correspondence: *Yuehe Lin, Department of Chemical Engineering, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, USA, E-mail: yuehel33@gmail.com*

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efforts from computer science, information systems, and public policy in addition to materials science and nanotechnology. Since its establishment in 2012, the international conference on nanogenerators and piezotronics has been held every two years, with attendance rising from 50 in 2012.

In 2012, the creator of TENGs started the prestigious peer-reviewed journal Nano Energy to help develop energy solutions based on nanomaterials, one of which is the nanogenerator. In the nanogenerator industry, the TENG has emerged as a growth indicator due to its rapid advancement at the moment. From 8 TENG-related articles in 2012 to almost 400 in 2017, authors hail from more than 40 nations. Chinese domestic markets have seen the release of several commercial TENG-based products, including face masks and air filters [1-5], paving the way for widespread commercialization.

Conclusion

Since roughly 2,000 years ago, contact electrification has been recognized as a common occurrence. Physical contact between two materials, as well as tribology and interfacial charge transfer, produce CE, which is one of the most fundamental effects of electricity production. CE, on the other hand, is rarely used in modern industry and is frequently viewed as a negative influence to avoid because the electrostatic charges it generates have the potential to cause fire, dust explosions, increased friction, and energy losses. The development of triboelectric nanogenerators as a novel energy harvesting technology has altered the situation. By combining triboelectrification and electrostatic induction, TENGs may convert mechanical energy into electricity in our everyday lives.

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