

# Solar Extracted Hydrogen Fuel for Benefits of Society

Dawane S. R <sup>1</sup>, Rushikesh S. Kusnure<sup>2</sup>, Shriram M. Ingle<sup>3</sup>

Sr. Lecturer, Gramin Technical & Management Campus Vishnupuri, Nanded<sup>1</sup>

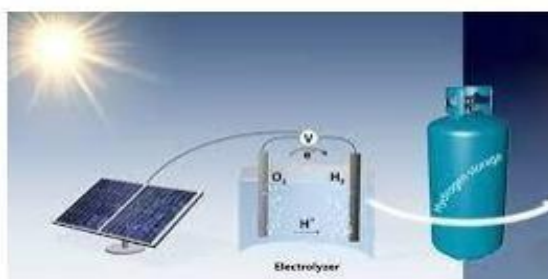
Gramin Technical & Management Campus Vishnupuri, Nanded<sup>2,3</sup>

**Abstract:** The aim of this project is to run the IC engine by using solar extracted (hydrogen and petrol) hybrid fuel. By using solar plate, wet HHO generator we increase efficiency and minimize the pollution. Many nations are now experiencing a large disparity between power demand and production. In 2020, developing countries such as India would face a 4.3 percent energy shortfall. There are several limitations and drawbacks connected with traditional (non-renewable) energy supplies (coal, natural gas). Conventional (non-renewable) energy sources cannot be renewed in our lifetimes, and their cost and availability are its most significant drawbacks. Non-renewable resources have the disadvantage of producing greenhouse gases and causing environmental damage as a by-product. Countries are currently focusing on renewable energy sources to fulfil the demand for power. Using HHO generator extract hydrogen and use as a fuel in IC engine. This project contain IC engine is run on hydrogen and petrol (hybrid fuel) and increases fuel economy and efficiency.

**Keywords:** Renewable Energy, Green Hydrogen, Solar-to-Hydrogen Efficiency, Sustainable Energy

## I. INTRODUCTION

Several innovative technologies are now available to help cut fuel consumption, pollutants, and increase brake thermal efficiency. The use of hydrogen in internal combustion engines, which may be found in water and air, is one of these technologies. The goal of this study is to see how utilizing hydroxy gas affects the performance of a gasoline engine. For optimal HHO gas productivity per input power, an HHO dry cell will be designed, built, and optimized. The important parameters that influence the rate of HHO generation were taken into account. A gasoline engine's performance will be compared with and without the HHO gas. With a rise in HHO, the engine brake efficiency should improve, the thermal efficiency should improve, the specific fuel consumption for the engine should drop, and the temperature of the exhaust should decrease. With an increase in HHO, HC and CO emissions should decrease. Decreasing supplies of fossil fuels and steadily rising concentrations of atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations and levels of atmospheric pollutants are some of major challenges to the modern society. The scientific community is addressing these problems by an attempt to replace fossil fuels with cleaner and renewable sources of energy. The research conducted so far indicates the biomass-based fuels to be the best option because they do not require changes in the existing technologies in use Hydrogen powered engine are those in which "HYDROGEN CELL" is used to produce a fraction of power for driving the engine. This results in decrease the fuel(petrol) thus increasing the mileage of the bikes. hydrogen gas kit is latest innovation to increase mileage and power of vehicle. HHO kit. Combustion of fossil fuels has caused serious problems to the environment and the geopolitical climate of the world. The main negative effects on the environment by Fossil fuel combustion are emissions of NO<sub>x</sub>, CO, CO<sub>2</sub>, and unburned hydrocarbons. The main negative effect of burning fossil fuel on the geopolitical climate is the lack in supply of these fuels and the effect pollution has on politics. Hydrogen is a clean fuel which on combustion produces water vapor as the only product. The use of hydrogen in IC engines not only help increase the efficiency of it but also it helps to reduce pollution and reduce the poisonous gases like carbon monoxide, nitrous oxide etc. The use of hydrogen helps to reduce their use and hence prevent the depletion of these precious natural resources. Through a process of electrolysis water that is in a sealed container under your hood is converting to HO gas. This gas is than introduce to airflow in the intake manifold using your engine vacuum. This gas is than mixed with the fuel providing better mileage.



Certainly! Let's explore the electrolysis process in greater detail.

### Electrolysis

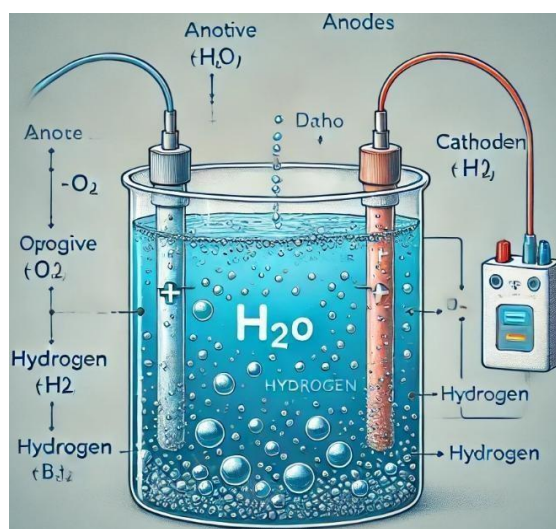
Electrolysis is a chemical process that separates water into its basic components: hydrogen and oxygen. It involves immersing two electrodes, known as the anode and cathode, into water containing an electrolyte, which improves conductivity. When an electric current is passed through the system, water molecules break apart into hydrogen ions ( $H^+$ ) and hydroxyl ions ( $OH^-$ ).

At the cathode, hydrogen ions gain electrons, resulting in the formation of hydrogen gas. Simultaneously, at the anode, hydroxyl ions lose electrons and produce oxygen gas. The two gases are collected separately for use in various applications. This method is particularly significant when powered by renewable energy, as it provides a clean and sustainable way to produce hydrogen, which can be used in fuel cells, energy storage, and industrial processes.

Would you like to learn about its efficiency or its role in the green energy transition?

The efficiency of electrolysis depends on several factors, including the energy source, the electrolyte used, and the design of the system. When powered by renewable energy, such as wind or solar, electrolysis becomes a green and sustainable method for producing hydrogen. This makes it an essential technology in the global push for cleaner energy alternatives. Hydrogen produced through electrolysis can be used in fuel cells, which generate electricity by combining hydrogen and oxygen. This electricity can power vehicles and homes without producing harmful emissions, making it a vital part of the green energy transition. Additionally, hydrogen serves as a means of storing excess energy generated by renewable sources, ensuring it can be used during times when energy demand is higher than supply.

However, challenges remain. Electrolysis is an energy-intensive process, and its cost is currently higher compared to conventional methods of hydrogen production like steam methane reforming. Advances in technology and scaling up production are needed to make it more economically viable. Despite these hurdles, electrolysis holds immense promise for decarbonizing industries and reducing our reliance on fossil fuels.



### Efficiency and Challenges

- **Energy Source:** The efficiency of electrolysis largely depends on the source of electricity. When renewable energy sources like solar or wind are used, the process is considered more sustainable.
- **Cost:** Electrolysis is energy-intensive and can be expensive compared to other hydrogen production methods like steam methane reforming.
- **Storage:** Storing and transporting hydrogen safely is another significant challenge.

## II. METHODOLOGY

In the proposed approach, we use solar energy for hho cell & extracts Hydroxyl gas from water this use as an additional source of fuel. This gas was mixed with air before feeding into the combustion chamber. Hydroxyl gas is also known as HHO, Brown's gas, Water gas and Green gas. HHO stands for Hydrogen-Hydrogen- Oxygen. As the name implies, the Hydroxyl gas consists with 2:1 particle of hydrogen and oxygen.

The basic idea of this HHO production process is to separate the hydrogen and oxygen atoms in a water molecule. Output of this HHO process gives a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen that gives the name as ox hydrogen. HHO can be generated through electrolyzing the water.

In this process the water molecules dissociate using two electrodes. The efficiency of the electrolysis process increases with the purified water i.e., water with less impurities. Rainwater, spring water and tap water has a considerable amount of impurities.

These impurities may cause to clog up the electrodes as well. To overcome this dilemma, distilled water i.e., water without impurities was used in the electrolysis process.

The stoichiometric equation of this process can be expressed as,

Electrolysis:  $2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2$  Combustion:  $2\text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  These cells create electrical energy by converting chemical energy into electricity.

When dry fuel cells were created, they boosted many advantages over wet cell fuel cells. The dry fuel cell can work under harsh conditions unlike wet fuel cells.

Hence, as the diagram shown above, the power for the electrolysis operation to take place is provided by the 12V 10A battery; with the setup of a dry cell, the hydrogen gas is generated by the process of electrolysis which flows through the hose pipe to the bubbler tank. Silica gel chamber is attached to the bubbler tank using a hose pipe, silica gel absorbs all the oxygen content present in the bubbler tank and pure hydrogen is available to drive the engines with the mixture of fuel. Pure oxygen is obtained at the outlet and the hydrogen gas lead to the setup of the engine. The oxygen that is being obtained will be left to the atmosphere as exhaust gas which does not harm the environment. Here the hydrogen generated is not stored which is an advantage because storage of hydrogen is very harmful and dangerous. Hence it is a project which mainly deals with problems regarding environmental harmful gases releasing from the exhaust pipe, it deals with problems with respect to the performance of IC engine and mainly focuses on bringing up alternative source of fuel.

#### Advantages

Solar-extracted hydrogen fuel offers numerous advantages that benefit society: can greatly

1. **Environmental Sustainability:** Hydrogen produced using solar energy is a clean and renewable source of fuel. It eliminates greenhouse gas emissions, contributing to a reduction in air pollution and combating climate change.
2. **Energy Independence:** By harnessing solar energy for hydrogen production, countries can reduce their reliance on fossil fuels and imported energy, promoting energy security.
3. **Versatility:** Hydrogen can be used in various applications, including transportation, industrial processes, and power generation. It serves as a flexible energy carrier.
4. **Efficiency:** Solar-driven hydrogen production methods, such as electrolysis, are highly efficient and utilize abundant solar energy, ensuring a sustainable energy cycle.
5. **Economic Growth:** Investing in solar hydrogen technology can create jobs in renewable energy sectors and stimulate economic development.
6. **Decarbonizing Heavy Industries:** Hydrogen can replace fossil fuels in industries like steel manufacturing and chemical production, significantly reducing carbon emissions.
7. **Scalable Solutions:** Solar hydrogen production can be scaled to meet the energy demands of small communities or large urban areas, making it highly adaptable.
8. **Improved Public Health:** Reduced reliance on fossil fuels decreases air pollution, leading to better health outcomes and lower healthcare costs for society.
9. **Energy Storage:** Hydrogen acts as an efficient energy storage medium, enabling better utilization of intermittent solar energy.
10. **Reduction in Waste:** Solar hydrogen production methods can integrate with waste management systems, converting organic waste into renewable hydrogen.
11. **Distributed Energy Networks:** Hydrogen enables decentralized energy systems, reducing transmission losses and improving energy access in remote areas.
12. **Promoting Technological Innovation:** Advancements in solar hydrogen technology encourage ongoing research and innovation, driving progress across various fields.

13. **Supporting Global Decarbonization Goals:** Solar hydrogen plays a crucial role in helping nations achieve net-zero emissions and meet international climate agreements like the Paris Accord.
14. **Resilience Against Climate Change:** Solar hydrogen systems, when distributed, are less vulnerable to disruptions caused by extreme weather events, making energy infrastructure more robust.
15. **Marine and Aviation Applications:** Hydrogen can be used as a clean fuel alternative for shipping and aviation, sectors that are otherwise difficult to decarbonize.
16. **Lower Long-Term Energy Costs:** As solar technology advances and economies of scale are achieved, the cost of producing hydrogen will decrease, making it economically competitive.
17. **Educational Opportunities:** Growth in the solar hydrogen sector leads to enhanced education and skill development in renewable energy technologies.
18. **Global Collaboration:** Hydrogen production fosters international partnerships and technology sharing, uniting nations in the pursuit of sustainable energy.
19. **Water Desalination Synergy:** Hydrogen production can be paired with solar-powered desalination plants, providing clean water in addition to clean energy.
20. **Fueling Public Transit:** Hydrogen fuel cells can power buses, trains, and even fleets of taxis, making urban transportation cleaner and quieter.
21. **Enhanced Energy Trade:** Countries with abundant solar resources can export hydrogen fuel, opening up new markets and strengthening international relations.
22. **Boosting Rural Development:** Solar hydrogen systems can provide energy access in rural and underdeveloped areas, fostering community growth and economic empowerment.

### Disadvantages

1. **High Initial Costs:** Setting up solar hydrogen production systems requires significant investment in solar panels, electrolysis equipment, and infrastructure.
2. **Energy Conversion Efficiency:** The process of converting solar energy into hydrogen and then using hydrogen for energy involves losses at each step, reducing overall efficiency.
3. **Water Requirement:** Electrolysis for hydrogen production requires substantial amounts of water, which can be challenging in regions facing water scarcity.
4. **Storage and Transport Challenges:** Hydrogen is a highly flammable gas and requires specialized storage and transportation solutions, increasing costs and risks.
5. **Material Limitations:** Current technologies rely on rare and expensive materials, such as platinum for catalysts, which may hinder scalability.
6. **Intermittent Solar Energy:** Solar hydrogen production is dependent on sunlight availability, which can limit operations in regions with inconsistent solar energy or during nighttime.
7. **Infrastructure Deficiency:** A lack of existing hydrogen infrastructure, including fueling stations and pipelines, can slow adoption.
8. **Energy Return on Investment (EROI):** The energy required to produce hydrogen can be higher than the energy it delivers, especially if the process is not optimized.
9. **Land Usage:** Solar panels and hydrogen plants require significant land, potentially competing with agricultural or conservation needs.
10. **Safety Concerns:** Hydrogen's highly flammable nature poses risks during production, storage, and use, necessitating stringent safety measures.

### Application

Solar-extracted hydrogen fuel has a wide range of applications that significantly benefit society by addressing environmental, economic, and energy challenges. Here are some key areas where it is making an impact:

1. **Transportation:** Hydrogen fuel cells power vehicles such as cars, buses, trains, and even ships, offering a zero-emission alternative to fossil fuels. This reduces air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions, contributing to cleaner cities and healthier communities.
2. **Electricity Generation:** Hydrogen can be used in fuel cells to produce electricity for homes, businesses, and industries. It provides a reliable and sustainable energy source, especially when combined with renewable energy systems like solar and wind.
3. **Industrial Applications:** Hydrogen is a critical component in industries such as steelmaking, ammonia production for fertilizers, and chemical manufacturing. Using green hydrogen in these processes helps decarbonize traditionally high-emission sectors.
4. **Energy Storage:** Hydrogen acts as an efficient energy storage medium, capturing surplus solar energy during peak production times and releasing it when demand is high or sunlight is unavailable. This ensures a stable and reliable energy supply.



5. **Decentralized Energy Systems:** Solar hydrogen enables off-grid energy solutions, providing power to remote and underserved areas. This promotes energy equity and supports rural development.
6. **Aviation and Shipping:** Hydrogen is being explored as a sustainable fuel for aviation and maritime industries, which are among the hardest sectors to decarbonize. It offers a promising pathway to reduce emissions in these global transportation networks.
7. **Portable Power:** Hydrogen fuel cells are used in portable electronic devices and backup power systems, offering a clean and efficient energy source for various applications.
8. **Public Health Benefits:** By reducing air pollution from fossil fuel combustion, hydrogen contributes to improved public health, lowering the incidence of respiratory and cardiovascular diseases caused by poor air quality.
9. **Military Equipment:** Hydrogen is increasingly being used in military applications, such as fuel cells for drones and portable power systems, offering silent operation and reduced emissions for tactical advantage.
10. **Hydrogen-Powered Aviation:** Beyond commercial airliners, hydrogen could power unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) or smaller planes, reducing emissions in aviation and extending flight times for UAVs.
11. **Desalination Plants:** Solar hydrogen production can be integrated with desalination processes, providing both renewable energy and freshwater for regions facing water shortages.
12. **Disaster Relief and Emergency Services:** Portable hydrogen fuel cell systems can provide electricity during natural disasters or emergencies when grid power is unavailable.
13. **Urban Energy Solutions:** Hydrogen fuel cells can be installed in urban buildings to supplement renewable energy sources and reduce dependency on traditional electricity grids.
14. **Mining Operations:** Hydrogen is being explored as a fuel for heavy machinery used in mining, reducing emissions and noise pollution in these operations.
15. **Cargo Transportation:** Hydrogen-powered trucks can revolutionize logistics by reducing carbon emissions in long-haul and freight transportation.
16. **Artificial Intelligence Systems:** Hydrogen fuel cells can provide sustainable power for data centers running AI systems and massive cloud computing infrastructures.
17. **Chemical Manufacturing:** Hydrogen is integral to producing specialty chemicals and biofuels, expanding its role in sustainable industrial practices.
18. **Robotics and Automation:** Hydrogen can power autonomous robots and vehicles used in manufacturing, healthcare, and agriculture, providing a clean energy source for these technologies.
19. **Aquaponics and Greenhouses:** Hydrogen-based systems can help regulate environmental conditions for efficient food production in controlled farming setups.
20. **Shipping Ports:** Hydrogen can be used to decarbonize port operations by powering cranes, forklifts, and auxiliary vessels, contributing to greener maritime logistics.
21. **Hydrogen Villages:** Entire communities are being developed that rely on hydrogen for all their energy needs, from heating to transportation, demonstrating a sustainable energy model.
22. **Hydrogen-Powered Trains:** Hydrogen trains are gaining traction, especially in regions where electrification of rail networks is not feasible.
23. **Remote Healthcare Facilities:** Hydrogen fuel cells provide reliable power for hospitals and clinics in remote areas, ensuring uninterrupted operation of life-saving equipment.
24. **Underwater Exploration:** Hydrogen fuel cells are being used in submersibles and underwater drones to power extended missions without emitting harmful gases.
25. **Hydrogen Fuel Stations:** Establishing hydrogen refueling stations creates an infrastructure that enables widespread adoption of hydrogen-powered vehicles.
26. **Hybrid Energy Systems:** Hydrogen can be combined with other renewable energy sources, like wind and solar, to create hybrid systems for enhanced energy efficiency.

### III. CONCLUSION

Solar-extracted hydrogen fuel represents a groundbreaking solution to many of the world's pressing challenges—environmental, economic, and social. Its production leverages the abundant energy of the sun to create a clean, versatile, and renewable energy source that minimizes greenhouse gas emissions and reduces reliance on finite fossil fuels. By integrating hydrogen into transportation, industry, and energy storage systems, societies can pave the way for a sustainable and resilient future.

This transformative energy source not only contributes to combating climate change but also fosters energy equity by bringing power to underserved communities through decentralized systems. The economic opportunities associated with hydrogen—such as job creation, innovation, and infrastructure development—further underline its potential to drive global progress.

The journey toward widespread adoption of solar-extracted hydrogen fuel is marked by challenges like cost and infrastructure, but these hurdles are rapidly being addressed through technological advancements, supportive policies, and international collaboration. As nations, industries, and individuals invest in this promising energy solution, the vision of a cleaner, healthier, and more equitable world becomes increasingly achievable.

In essence, solar hydrogen embodies the intersection of science, sustainability, and societal well-being. Its wide-ranging applications and future possibilities highlight its role as a key enabler in humanity's pursuit of a brighter tomorrow. If you'd like to explore further or learn about specific real-world initiatives, let me know.

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