

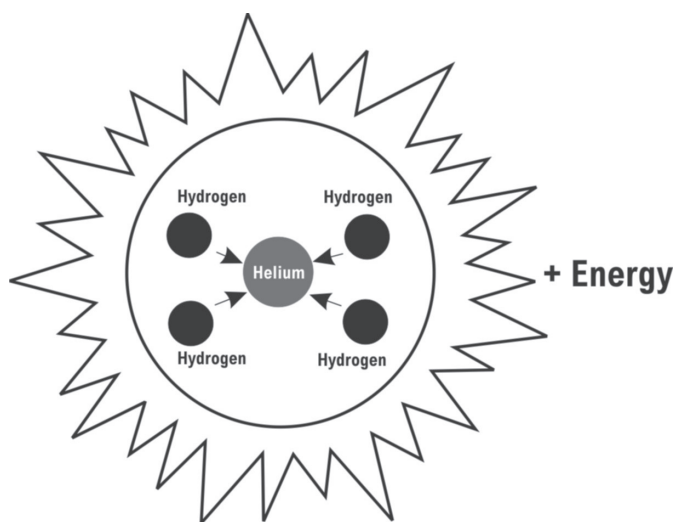


Hydrogen

WHAT IS HYDROGEN?

Hydrogen is the simplest element known to man. Each atom of hydrogen has only one proton and one electron. It is also the most plentiful gas in the universe. Stars are made primarily of hydrogen.

Our sun's energy comes from hydrogen. The sun is a giant ball of hydrogen and helium gases. Inside the sun, hydrogen atoms combine to form helium atoms. This process, called **fusion**, gives off radiant energy.



During a process called **FUSION**, four hydrogen atoms combine to form one helium atom, with a loss of matter. This matter is emitted as radiant energy.

This radiant energy sustains life on Earth. It gives us light and makes plants grow. It makes the wind blow and rain fall. It is stored in fossil fuels. Most of the energy we use today came from the sun.

Hydrogen as a gas (H_2) doesn't exist on Earth. It is always mixed with other elements. Combined with oxygen, it is water (H_2O). Combined with carbon, it makes different compounds such as methane (CH_4), coal, and petroleum. Hydrogen is also found in all growing things—biomass.

Hydrogen has the highest energy content of any common fuel by weight, but the lowest energy content by volume. It is the lightest element and a gas at normal temperature and pressure.

HYDROGEN CAN STORE ENERGY

Most of the energy we use comes from fossil fuels. Only seven percent comes from renewable energy



sources. They are usually cleaner and can be replenished in a short period of time.

Renewable energy sources—like solar and wind—can't produce energy all the time. The sun doesn't always shine. The wind doesn't always blow. Renewables don't always make energy when or where we need it. We can use many energy sources to produce hydrogen. Hydrogen can store the energy until it's needed and move it to where it's needed.

HYDROGEN AS ENERGY CARRIER

Every day, we use more energy, mostly coal, to make electricity. Electricity is a secondary source of energy. Secondary sources of energy—sometimes called **energy carriers**—store, move, and deliver energy to consumers. We convert energy to electricity because it is easier for us to move and use.

Electricity gives us light, heat, hot water, cold food, TVs, and computers. Life would be really hard if we had to burn the coal, split the atoms, or build our own dams. Energy carriers make life easier.

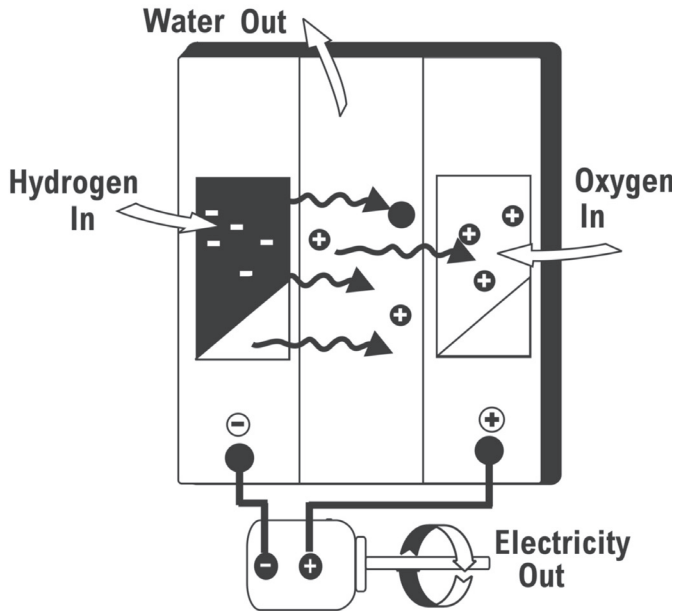
Hydrogen is an energy carrier for the future. It is a clean fuel that can be used in places where it's hard to use electricity. Sending electricity a long way costs four times as much as shipping hydrogen by pipeline.

HOW IS HYDROGEN MADE?

Since hydrogen doesn't exist on earth as a gas, we must make it. We make hydrogen by separating it from water, biomass, or natural gas—from domestic resources. Scientists have even discovered that some algae and bacteria give off hydrogen. It's expensive to make hydrogen right now, but new technologies are being developed.



Hydrogen Fuel Cell



Hydrogen can be produced at large central facilities or at small plants for local use. Every region of the country (and the world) has some resource that can be used to make hydrogen. Its flexibility is one of its main advantages.

USES OF HYDROGEN

Nine million tons of hydrogen are produced in the U.S. today, enough to power 20-30 million cars or 5-8 million homes. Most of this hydrogen is used by industry in refining, treating metals, and processing foods.

NASA is the primary user of hydrogen as an energy carrier; it has used hydrogen for years in the space program. Hydrogen fuel lifts the space shuttle into orbit. Hydrogen batteries—called **fuel cells**—power the shuttle’s electrical systems. The only by-product is pure water, which the crew uses as drinking water.

Hydrogen fuel cells (batteries) make electricity. They are very efficient, but expensive to build. Small fuel cells can power electric cars. Large fuel cells can provide electricity in remote areas.

HYDROGEN AS A FUEL

Because of the cost, hydrogen power plants won’t be built for a while. Hydrogen may soon be added to natural gas, though, to reduce pollution from existing plants.

Soon hydrogen will be added to gasoline to boost performance and reduce pollution. Adding just five percent hydrogen to gasoline can significantly lower emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_x), which contribute to ground-level ozone pollution.

An engine that burns pure hydrogen produces almost no pollution. It will probably be 10-20 years, though, before you can walk into your local car dealer and drive away in a hydrogen-powered car.

THE FUTURE OF HYDROGEN

Before hydrogen becomes a significant fuel in the U.S. energy picture, many new systems must be built. We will need systems to produce hydrogen efficiently and to store and move it safely. We will need many miles of new pipelines and economical fuel cells. And consumers will need the technology and the education to use it.

The goal of the U.S. Department of Energy’s Hydrogen Program is for hydrogen fuel to produce ten percent of our energy consumption by 2030. With advancements in hydrogen and fuel cell technologies, hydrogen has the potential to provide a large amount of clean, renewable energy in the future.

Hydrogen Life Cycle

