

Energy Course - Level 2 - Transportation Infowar School

Energy Course Level 2 Transportation

Infowar School

By Shaun Almeida

This is a free publication from Infowar School created to raise awareness about the New World Order. Please share this book with everyone.



Published online by Infowarschool.com 2024 Version 2.1

HYDROGEN POWERED CARS	.4
CAN A REGULAR INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE CAR RUN ON HYDROGEN FUEL? YES.	.4
Is There Pollution From Hydrogen Cars?	.4
Is Hydrogen Safe?	.5
Producing Hydrogen on Demand	.5
What Is The Range Of The Fuel Tank?	.5
Refueling the Hydride Tanks	.6
Availability of the Hydride Fuel Tanks	.6
THE STERLING ENGINE	.6
HYDROGEN MIXED WITH DIESEL OR GASOLINE	.8

Hydrogen Powered Cars

The N.W.O. can't let anyone provide another solution to their problems or else their strategy won't work. Only the solutions that lead to the N.W.O. goals can be allowed. That is why you don't see certain beneficial technologies being used today.

We have cars that can operate without pollution but we are not using them because that would stop the N.W.O. from having an excuse to shut down human progress.

Can A Regular Internal Combustion Engine Car Run On Hydrogen Fuel? Yes.

BMW (and others) have converted one their cars to run on hydrogen by replacing gasoline. The hydrogen is injected into the cylinders and burnt just like the gasoline used to be. The BMW car was called the Hydrogen 7.

The BMW hydrogen car had 12 cylinders, 260-horsepower and could reach speeds of 110 miles per hour (170 km/h).

https://www.wired.com/2006/11/road-testing-bmws-hydrogen-7/
Road Testing BMW's Hydrogen 7
Wired Magazine
November 13, 2006.
At 110 mph along the highway on the outskirts of Berlin the sedan handles
much like the German luxury carmaker's flagship BMW 7 Series model, on which it is
based. When pushed, the 12-cylinder, 260-horsepower engine emits a high-pitched
whine like that of the diesel version of the 7 SeriesI accelerated from zero to 62.5
<u>mph with two adult passengers in less than 10 seconds.</u>

Is There Pollution From Hydrogen Cars?

CO2 is not produced by hydrogen burning in a car engine. Other types of pollution can be made. If the engine is not tuned properly it will produce some nitrogen oxides which are a source of pollution. The BMW Hydrogen 7 has found a way to avoid producing even these nitrogen oxides almost completely. The pollution from the BMW Hydrogen 7 was so low that it was even difficult to detect by emission testing. It is an extremely clean car.

https://www.motortrend.com/news/bmws-hydrogen-7-goes-allhydrogen-withmonofuel-version-317/

BMW's Hydrogen 7 goes all-hydrogen with mono-fuel version

MotorTrend

Rory Jurneckawriter Apr 2, 2008.

BMW states the Hydrogen 7 mono-fuel gives up nary an ounce of performance to its predecessor despite <u>near-zero emissions that are entirely devoid of C02</u>. In fact, the amount of emissions was claimed to be so small that the <u>modern testing</u> <u>equipment was hard pressed to pick up the few pollutants the engine produced.</u>

Is Hydrogen Safe?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yyiw9I3AVaU Who's Killing the Hydrogen Car? Bob Lazar talks about his Hydrogen Corvette Youtube.com Channel Name: Harry Braun Jan 31, 2019 In this video, Bob Lazar, who claims to have worked on alien technology at an Area 51 approx. talks about a wide range of tanica including the comparison to keep bydrogen

51 annex, talks about a wide range of topics including the conspiracy to keep hydrogen technology out of the hands of the public. Bob says his converted Corvette has a range of **400 miles running on nothing but hydrogen**.

Storing hydrogen in hydride tanks and releasing hydrogen on demand is a safe method for fueling a car.

Gasoline can explode when there is an accident. Hydrogen is safer when it is stored in a tank made from hydride. A tank of hydrogen stored in hydride can be shot with incendiary bullets or cut in half with a metal saw and it won't explode. They hydride will only burn slowly because the hydrogen is released slowly through a chemical reaction from that type of tank.

There are still important safety concerns with hydrogen or a hydride tank such as leakage. If a hydride tank is leaking hydrogen and the gas is collecting in a space and then is ignited there will be an explosion. You can smell and see gasoline but you can't see or smell hydrogen so a hydrogen detector is needed just like a carbon monoxide detector.

Storing hydrogen as liquid or compressed gas is more dangerous than storing it in hydride because if the tank is broken the liquid or gas hydrogen will be released and can explode.

Producing Hydrogen on Demand

Producing hydrogen on demand is another common method used in vehicles by using electricity and water. This method is very safe because there is never a large amount of hydrogen present and if there is a problem the production of the hydrogen stops so there is none left to cause an explosion.

What Is The Range Of The Fuel Tank?

Bob Lazar converted his corvette (sports car) to run on hydrogen. It uses four small hydride tanks that are the combined size of a regular large gasoline tank. There is enough fuel in the tank to drive 400 miles. That's enough fuel to drive from New York to Pittsburg with 85 miles left over. The range can be extended by producing hydrogen on demand from water by using electricity or by using a bigger tank.

Refueling the Hydride Tanks

Filling the hydride tanks is slow and the tanks used by Bob Lazar which have a range of 400 miles need 8 hours to fill. If you don't use all of your fuel in one day then the tanks will fill faster. Bob Lazar fills his tanks overnight at his home using hydrogen produced from water by using electricity that is generated from solar panels.

If you run out of hydrogen while driving the tanks can be swapped just like batteries with only two connections that are easy to make. One connection is for an electrical wire that sends and receives signals and another is a tube for the hydrogen to flow through. All you need is a wrench to make the connections just like a propane BBQ tank. You can even recharge the tanks with enough fuel to make it back home if you have enough time to wait depending on how far away you are. A two hour charge will give you a quarter tank which is enough for 100 miles. You could charge your car anytime there is electricity and water if you have a portable charging unit.

Availability of the Hydride Fuel Tanks

This is another example of the N.W.O. preventing us from having any solutions that will stop their plan.

One of the ingredients of the hydride storage tanks called lithium-6 deuteride is a controlled substance because it is used as a component in making nuclear bombs. This lithium-6 deuteride substance is not dangerous or explosive by itself but because it is used as a part of making nuclear weapons it is a restricted substance. So how did Bob Lazar get it for his fuel tanks?

You can produce lithium-6 deuteride for yourself and it is legal. You can legally produce it for a hobby and personal use. It is not simple to produce but it can be done which was proven by Bob Lazar.

The Sterling Engine

The sterling engine is an external combustion engine. It is different than the internal combustion engine cars that are in use today which burn gasoline inside their cylinders. The sterling engine uses heat from the outside of the engine to cause air inside the cylinder to expand and create motion. The sterling engine is cleaner and quieter than a regular car and is more fuel efficient. Some of the fuels used to power the sterling engine are gasoline, propane, jet fuel or diesel. It can run on hydrogen too. Using gasoline or diesel to power a sterling engine is far cleaner than using gas or diesel in a normal internal combustion engine. It is so clean and quiet that you don't need a muffler or a catalytic converter and it will still pass emission testing even in California where the standards are very high. The Sterling engine can be produced at a competitive cost to today's cars.

It can also produce electricity using other sources of heat like sunlight or waste heat from some type of industrial process.

Here are some quotes about the sterling engine from the video titled: "The Sterling Engine: A Wave of the Future 1992 NASA", that was produced by NASA.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KbnGlcQiL1c

The Sterling Engine: A Wave of the Future

youtube.com Channel Name: NASA STI Program January 1992

The sterling engine is recognized by the United States department of energy as a promising alternative to the internal combustion engine.

The engine burns any fuel, liquid, solid or gas and the heat powers the engine. Even solar and nuclear energy can be used. **Combustion is continuous and complete quiet and clean**.

The engine was **<u>studied by NASA Lewis Research Center</u>** in Cleveland, Ohio. According to a NASA feasibility study the technology to produce the sterling commercially exists today. It **<u>can be produced at a competitive cost</u>**.

A sterling engine was produced by Mechanical Technology Inc Latham, New York for NASA Lewis Research Center and the Department of Energy for evaluation by a NASA technology utilization program under real driving conditions. A <u>75 hp sterling</u> was placed in a van used at Langley air force base in Virginia for regular duty. They used unleaded gasoline, jet fuel, and diesel. After <u>1400 hours and 7000 miles</u> the van <u>functioned normally</u> and showed <u>improved fuel economy</u>. The <u>high torque</u> at low speeds allowed towing of heavy equipment.

A pickup truck was fitted with a 75 hp sterling engine. It was tested for 1000 hours over a one year period on <u>19,000 miles of open highway, city streets, rough</u> rural roads, and normal traffic in a variety of environments.

The environments were: **moderate northern climate** at Langley AFB and Nebraska. At England AFB Florida in **hot moist sea air**. In **hot a dry environment** in Texas.

The truck was driven from Texas to Washington dc. A distance of 1600 miles at an average speed of 50 miles per hour (80kph) and **produced more miles per gallon than the internal combustion engine**.

The Exhaust emissions for carbon monoxide, hydro carbons, and nitrogen oxides **meet California standards without catalytic converter or muffler**. The **exhaust is cool and clean**. The **oil remained clean** after the end of the test and did not need to be changed. Only one spark plug was needed.

The sterling engine can be used to produce clean energy from the sun or any other heat source. Here is an article that shows how the technology can be used.

https://www.sciencealert.com/this-is-the-world-s-most-efficient-solarelectricity-system-swedish-researchers-claim This Is The World's Most Efficient Solar Electricity System, Swedish Researchers Claim

sciencealert.com BEC CREW 15 MAY 2015 A Swedish technology company has installed a new solar electricity generation system in South Africa's sun-soaked Kalahari desert, saying it's not only the most efficient system of its kind in the world, but it **doubles the efficiency of standard solar panels**.

Swedish-based company, Ripasso Energy, licensed the technology from the military, and together with their colossal parabolic mirror dishes, the system requires **just 2 hectares to produce a megawatt of energy**.

This video shows more about the sterling engine.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Be3FckQoDws Are Stirling Engines the Future of Renewable Energy Storage? youtube.com Undecided with Matt Ferrell Mar 16, 2021

Are Sterling Engines the Future of Renewable Energy Storage? Thanks to the rise of intermittent renewable energy sources, we've seen increased demand for new energy storage technologies, like batteries, pumped storage hydropower, and flywheels. But what if I told you that this little toy, a 200-year-old invention, combined with thermal energy storage might be a promising solution? Let's explore the Sterling Engine and the future of renewable energy storage.

Hydrogen Mixed With Diesel or Gasoline

Hydrogen can be combined with cars and trucks that we are using today to make then much cleaner and durable. There is a technology that allows hydrogen to be produced on demand in your car or truck and then it is injected into the engine with the gas or diesel to be burned. By mixing the hydrogen with the regular fuel, pollution is reduced and miles per gallon are increased. The vehicle also makes more power and runs more quietly. The hydrogen also cleans the engine as it runs. After a certain amount of time all the carbon deposits inside the engine are removed and the parts are clean as if they were new again. This extends the life of the engine and the time between breakdowns.

Here is an example of one company that produces equipment for adding hydrogen to your car or truck.

https://centralvalleyhho.com <u>Central Valley HHO</u>

This is their Youtube channel https://www.youtube.com/user/ssfuturescott/videos

These are the benefits of adding hydrogen to your car or truck.

https://centralvalleyhho.com/benefits-1 <u>Central Valley HHO</u> 2021 1. Central Valley HHO, Inc. Guarantees a minimum of 10% fuel savings. Average 25% fuel savings in California.

2. Return on Investment (ROI): Average a 9-month ROI based on our third-party verified data.

3. Increased life span between Oil Drain Intervals (ODI), Up to 45%

4. Reduced Maintenance Cost (Fewer breakdowns due to reduced carbon build up.)

5. (EGR) (Exhaust Gas Regulator) Life expectancy boosted by up to 50%

6. EGT (Exhaust Gas Temperature) is decreased roughly 150-200 F, Prolongs the life of the engine and turbo.

7. An increase of 8-12% Horsepower and Torque.

8. Engine runs smoother and more quietly.

9. Fewer breakdowns equates to your company's trucks on the road longer, Results in more revenue.

10. Emissions reduction 40-95% Credited to completing the burn within the cylinder.

11. Decreased "Regeneration" cycle process and overall number of "Regeneration's."

12. DPF (Diesel Particulate Filter) less particulate matter in DPF Clean less often with diminished buildup. Reduced back pressure minimizes costly breakdowns, Maintenance overhead, and potential lost revenue.

13. DEF (Diesel Exhaust Fluid) direct relation to the amount of fuel saved. (25% fuel savings = 25% DEF savings).