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Treating global warming and climate changes by hydrogen peroxide and sugar

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Introduction

Richard E Smalley in 2003 defind the Terawatt (TW) challenge as adapting our energy infrastructure to simultaneously address diminishing oil resources and rising levels of atmospheric CO2, Smalley best known for discovery of C60, for which he recieved the 1996 Nobel prize chemistry continued to address the challenges of anthropomorphic and nature global energy flows until he passed away in 2005.

Aim of the work

Increasing renewable energies into the energy supply mix by using hydrogen peroxide and sugar to get pure and clean energy for treating global warming phenomena

Discussion.

Using hydrogen peroxide in combination with other substances present in a safe form to realize maximum power benefits from the hydrogen peroxide the concept of passing hydrogen peroxide through a catalyst to rapidly decompose the substance to water and oxygen has been combined with the introduction of a burnable substance. this substance may be one of a very large variety of substances which can be oxidized in the environment of the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide Among the possibility substances which may be combined with the hydrogen peroxide are alcohol, sugar, coal dust, gasoline and other common fuels to stablize the hydrogen peroxide,it has been found that a substantial amount of water may be added to the

hydrogen peroxide the additional water is converted to steam in the process the decomposition of the hydrogen peroxide by itself doesn't create. the temperatures A 50 % aqueous solution of hydrogen peroxide passed through the manganese dioxide catalyst will raise the temperature of the device to approximately 395 degree F. However with addition of the burnable substance. The operating temperature of the device is in the range of 1000 degree to 2000 degree F. part on the fuel employed, its concentration. The optimum combination found to date limited maximum thermal out put and mixture stability is %40 hydrogen peroxide , %40 water and a round %20 burnable substance approaching the stoichiometric ratio of the material selected in the case of sugar %20 sugar by weight has been found highly satisfactory with %40 hydrogen peroxide and %40 water this may generally be prepared either reaching the combustion chamber by maxing an aqueous solution of %50 hydrogen peroxide with sugar to arrive at the foregoing percentages by weight of a higher percentage of hydrogen peroxide in the fuel mixture above about %42 is employed (%55 aqueous solution with burnable substance added) an insufficient margin of safety exists aqueous hydrogen peroxide in percentage of 63.5 % or greater are generally unstable at lesser percentages of hydrogen peroxide the thermal advantages are reduced the minimum necessary to support burning under ideal conditions has been found to be 19.7 % hydrogen peroxide %7 sugar and rest water, by weight. the utility of the method and apparatus defined here is substantial and varied as with the aforementioned land speed record vehicle the device may be used as a simple propulsion rocket.

Conclusion

Hydrogen peroxide and sugar is the best renewable liquid energy fuel for treating global warming phenomena because it is pure and clean energy and doesn't cause environmental side effects. but this research proposal needs more researches to promote resources of clean energy and also to treat climate changes