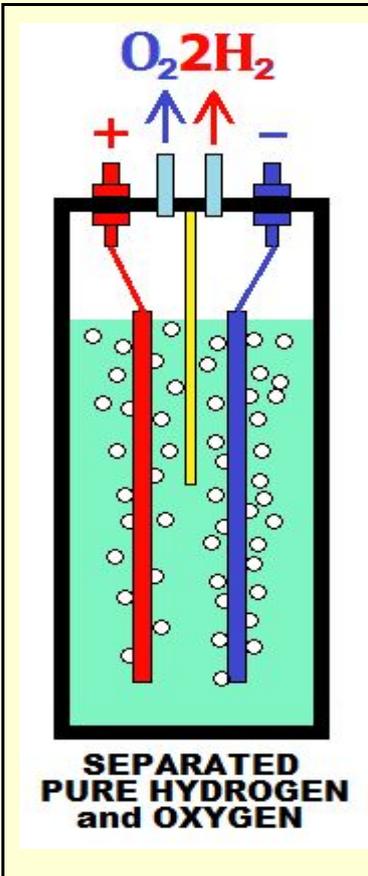




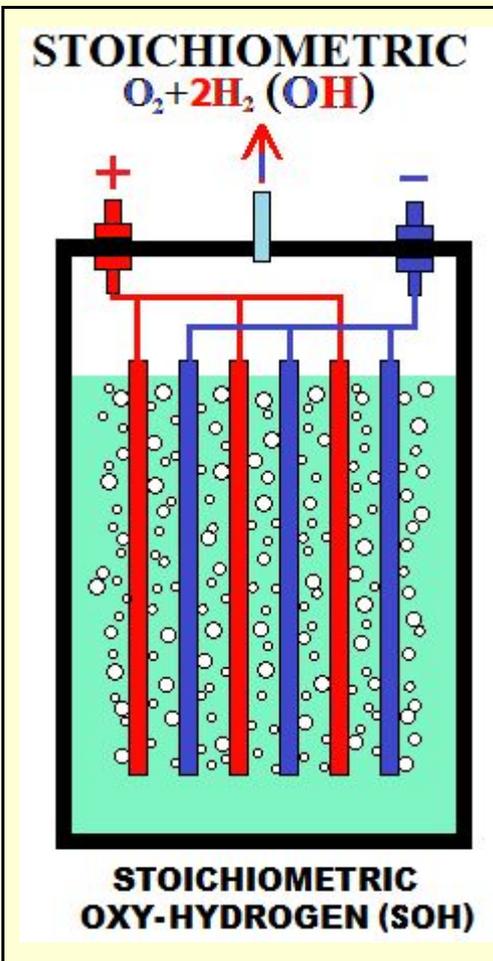
Water-Electrolysis Production of Hydrogen, Oxygen, SOH and MOH Gases



1. The simplest Water Electrolysis Cell. Two Stainless Steel (316L) Electrodes : Cathode (-) and Anode (+), immersed in 25% Water Solution of KOH (Potassium Hydroxide) and supplied with Power, which starts production of Oxygen (O₂) and Hydrogen (H₂), which gases could be separated by a simple polymer screen between the electrodes (the yellow line). Thanks to a special Electronic Device,



comprised of three Pulse-Modulators, the Current supplied is being modified into Pulses with various Frequency, Peak, Amperage, Voltage and Duration. Thus we have 1 millisecond power supply pulse, followed by 100 ms gas production without any power supply.

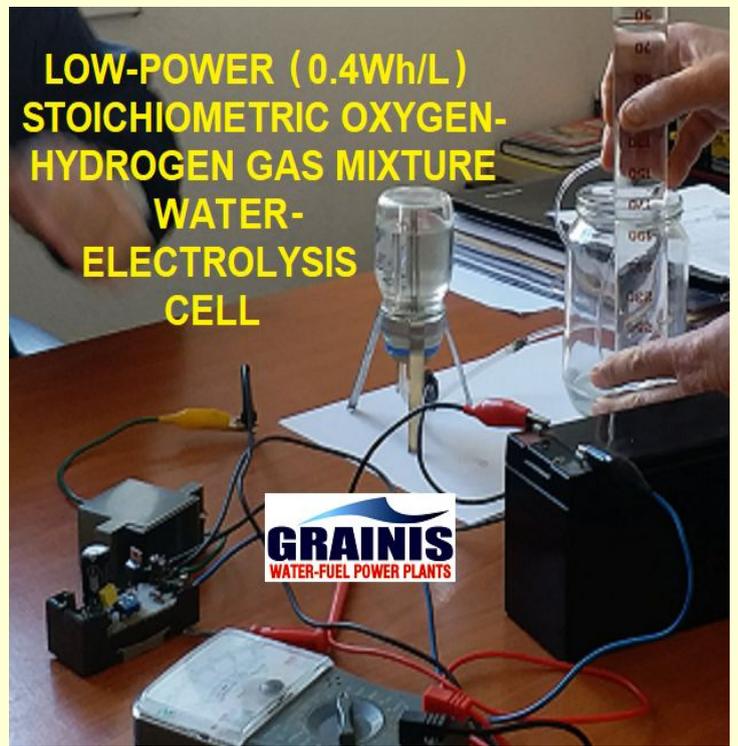
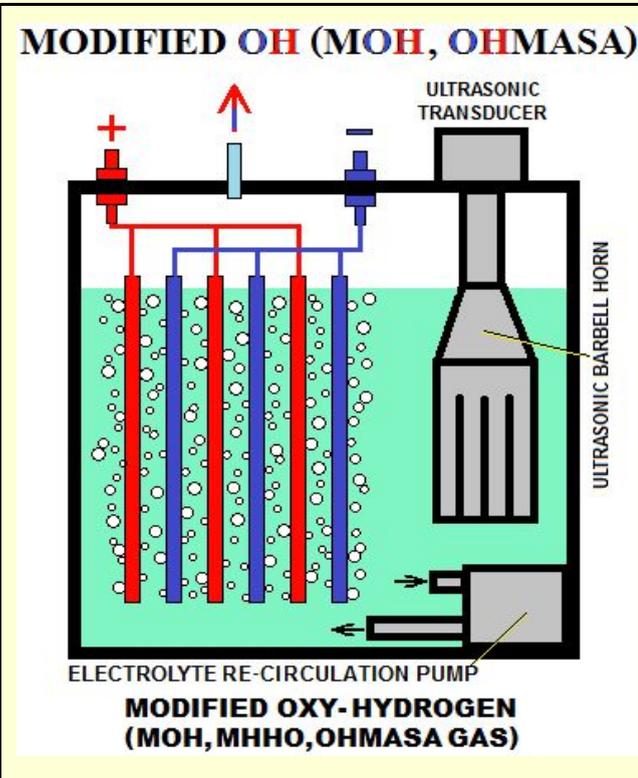


2. If we remove the screen between the Electrodes, both Gases produced will be mixed together in 2:1 Ratio (2H₂ + O₂), called Stoichiometric Ratio. For a greater production volume, we can multiply the electrodes to unlimited number.

Thus we produce the Stoichiometric Oxygen-Hydrogen (SOH) Gas Composition, or SOH Gas for short . Using the Electronic Modulator shown above, we cut the power supplied, into tiny Pulses. These Pulses generate in 1ms period a powerful Electromagnetic Concentrated Polarization of the Electrodes, which allows the SOH Gas to be produced without any power supply for a tiny, 100ms period. These on-off cycles repeat about 10 times in a second. Or we produce SOH Gas with extremely small quantity of electric energy, measured less than 0.4 Wh per liter SOH Gas, or 0.9kWh per kilogram SOH Gas, without violating any Physics' Laws. This rate is 10 times better than the best rates (4-5Wh/L SOH), published by all the SOH-Gas Generators' mass-producers around the globe.

Pure Hydrogen, contained in the SOH Gas, we produce by our Cell with a 12.3 kWh/kg rate, vs 50 kWh/kg regular.

The SOH's Flame shows Plasma properties, because it is electroconductive, ionized Gas, Its own flame temperature is only 140 deg.C, but it can heat some UHTC ceramics up to, and over their melting and boiling point (>6,000 deg.C), or triple times the Hydrogen's Flame temperature. This property could be used in various Thermal Engines and Generators.

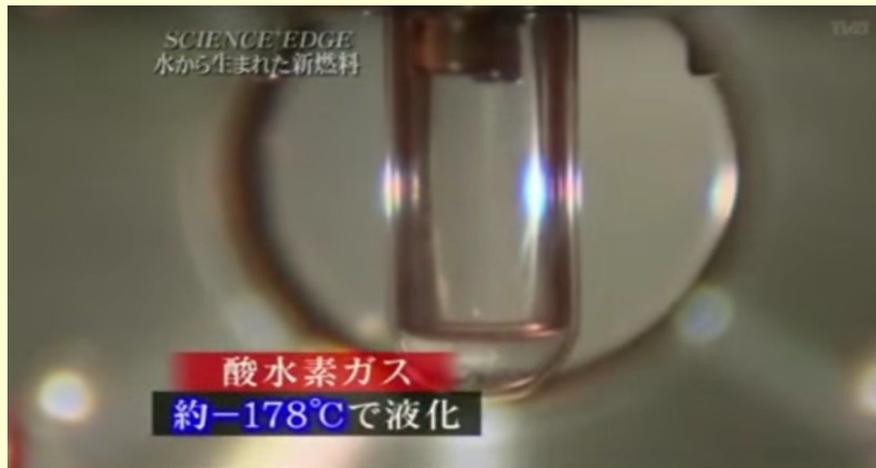


3. When we immerse a **Low-Frequency Ultrasonic Device** (Titanium Barbell Horn, or an Infrasonic Transducer/Oscillator) in the Cell's Electrolyte, we see its color becomes **white**. This is because of the gaseous **nano-bubbles**, generated by the infrasonic impact. If we try to **ignite** the gas produced by a **spark**, we'll fail. Although the **regular SOH** always **explode** when **ignited by a spark**. Those **signs** are the **first ones**, showing that we have produced a **different gas**, with **different properties** and **content**. We called that Gas "**Modified Oxygen-Hydrogen**" (MOH) Gas. We noticed these properties in 2008, In the same year, when **Dr. Ryushin Omasa** from Tokyo, Japan, patented this MOH gas as **Ohmasa Gas**.



If we go on experimenting, we'll see, that this gas :

- Can be **liquefied at 1bar/-178deg.C**, unlike the regular SOH, which **cannot be liquefied at all**.



This gas was liquefied at about -178°C

- Can be **pressurized over 700 bar**, unlike the regular SOH, which **explodes at 2bar** pressure.



this gas is stored for nearly 2 years

- Can be **filled in CNG, LPG and LNG tanks** and **stored there for years**, unlike the regular SOH. It shows **no permeation, diffusion and embrittlement** effects as the Pure Hydrogen - H₂ does



- Can be used as a **100% single fuel** in simple **Gasoline IC Engines** :



Ohmasa Gas can drive Internal Combustion Engines

No need of atmospheric air, because oxygen is presented in the gas. So no NOx or else harmful gases could be created as a reaction of the hydrogen and nitrogen, carbon, sulphur, etc. in the air.



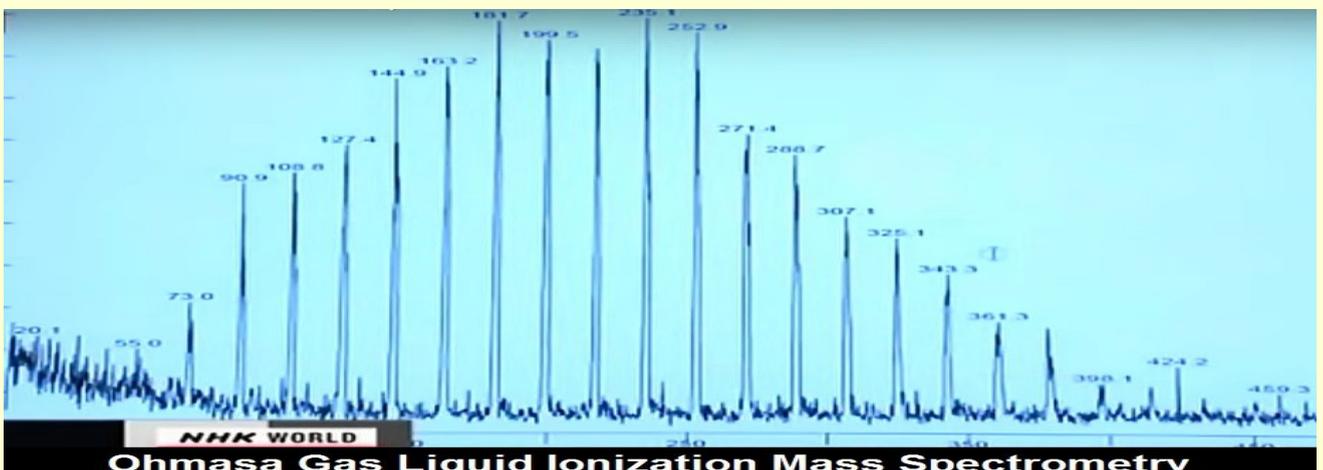
The only waste is clean water vapor, which could be condensed and recycled

The **Ultrasono-Modified Oxygen-Hydrogen (MOH) Gas**, patented in 2008 and 2011 by Dr. Ryushin Omasa (on the pictures above), from Tokyo, Japan, and promoted as **Ohmasa Gas**, is an **outstanding discovery**, which could change the planet.

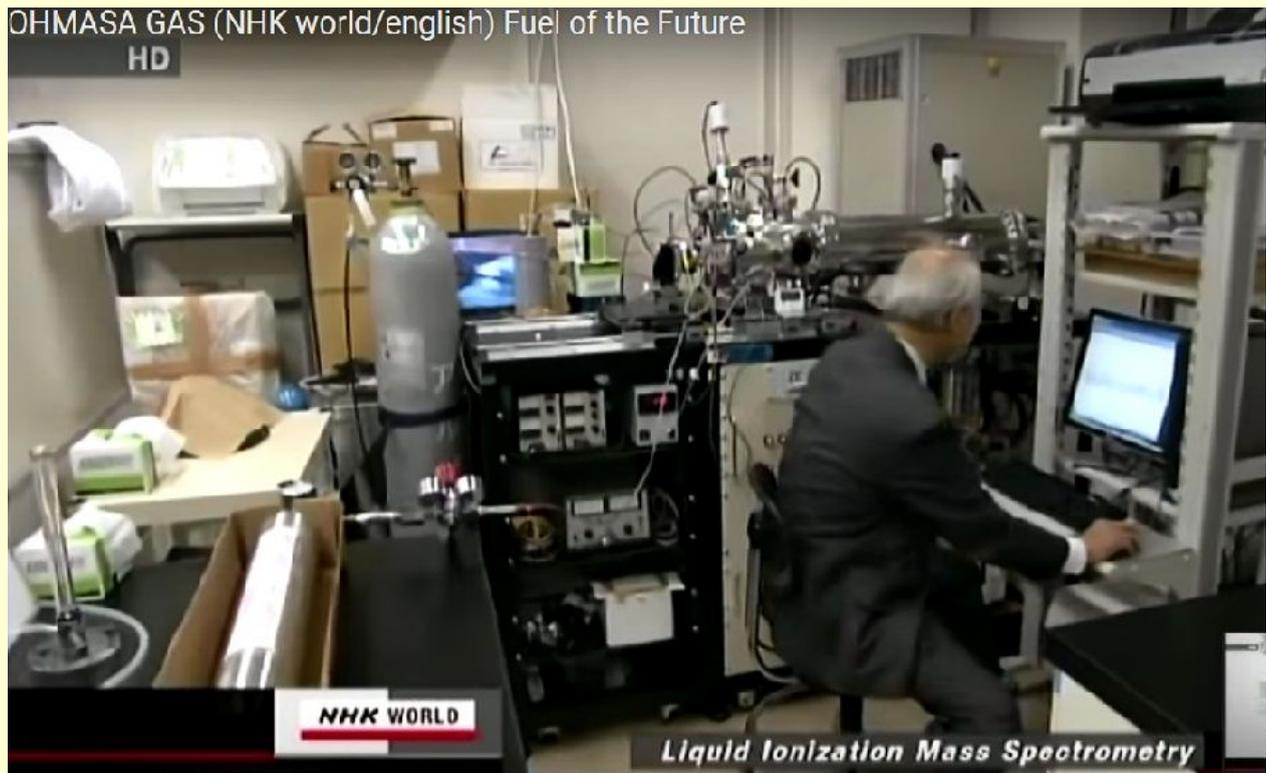
Patent : <http://www.patentsencyclopedia.com/app/20110139630#ixzz3LOxSiPwy>

Video : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NUPE0Z9V82E>

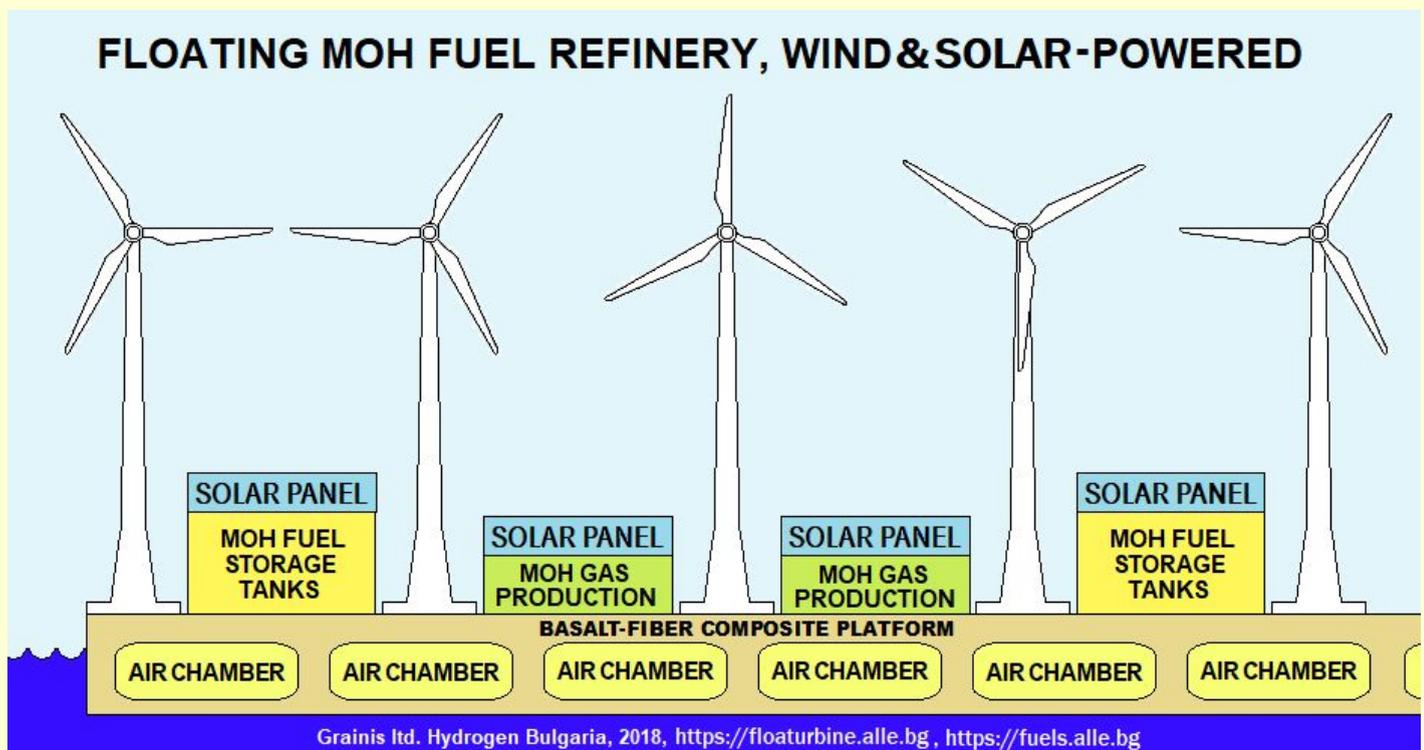
Our Contribution to the MOH/Ohmasa technology development is our **Off-Grid Low-Power Water-Electrolysis Cell**. MOH is the ideal 100% clean and renewable fuel, and the perfect - safe, dense and cheap Pure-Hydrogen Storage. One m³ of liquid MOH contains 2.5 times more kgs of H₂ than 1m³ of liquid H₂ alone. The MOH's unique properties are based on its **unique chemical content**. Unlike the regular SOH, it contains also **OH-** and **H+** ions, plus trace quantities of **Deuterium** and **Tritium**.



Analyses procedures took place in the Labs of the **Tokyo University**.



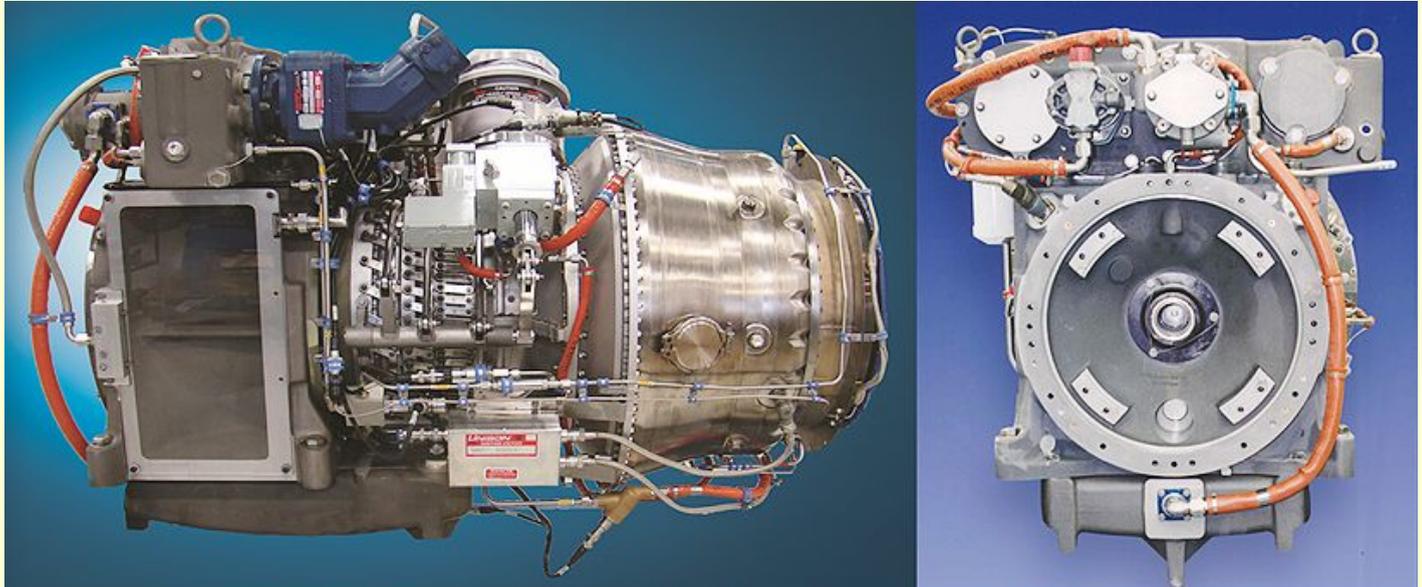
MOH's point of **liquefaction** (-178°C) is only 16°C close to that of the **Liquid Natural Gas - LNG** (-162°C). Sp it can be filled and stored for years in various **LNG** tanks, for example, the **Hexagon-Lincoln** ones, or else. **Liquid MOH** is a **perfect Energy** and **Pure-Hydrogen Storage**. MOH can be produced by **Solar or Wind Power Plants**, then **stored** in **CNG** or **LNG** tanks for **unlimited** term. Large **Floating** Wind- and Solar- Powered **MOH Refineries** could be built for example on floating barges **in the middle of the sea**, in windy and sunny zones, producing **MOH Fuel non-stop, 24/7**.



Compressed MOH could be also pumped in **Gas Pipelines** and various **Gas Infrastructure**. The **biggest problem** for the **Hydrogen-Electric (FCEV) Cars** world's expansion for example - the lack of **Hydrogen-Fueling Stations**, could be solved by introducing much cheaper and compact, **Container-Sized Off-Grid MOH Gas Generation & Fueling Stations**, which could be mass-produced and distributed along the main roads around the globe in unlimited quantities and in short terms.

These **Containerized MOH Gas Fuel Stations** will be much cheaper (~\$300,000) than the existing Hydrogen Fueling Stations (~\$ 2,000,000), and will produce and store non-stop compressed and liquefied MOH and 700-bar compressed Pure Hydrogen, out of plain water, at an **extremely low cost**.

Due to its **extreme thermal expansion**, (1L Liquid MOH = 1,868 L Gas), MOH can be used also as a fuel for various Gas Turbines.



VERICOR GAS TURBINE TF-40, 4,000 hp

L1.3m x H1m x W0.89m, 400 kg

<http://www.vericor.com/products/marine-propulsion/tf-series-gas-turbines/>



MOH-Fueled Small and **Micro-Turbines** with ultra-high rpm (like this compact **500,000rpm** gas turbine on the picture above), could make a **real revolution** in driving **gas-electric Bikes and Cars, Drones, Planes, Robots**, etc. Machinery.

MOH could be excellent fuel for **Airplane Turbofan Engines, Supersonic and Hypersonic RamJet, ScramJet, Reaction Rocket Engines**, etc. **Aerospace** applications.

It can be used as a **Hydrogen Storage for Fuel Cells** and as a **liquid fuel for MOH-Seebeck Gas-Electric Engine-Generators** : <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/moh-seebeck-gas-electric-car-engine-emil/>

Grainis Ltd. Hydrogen Bulgaria,

<https://fuels.alle.bg>

Sofia,

12.08.2018

