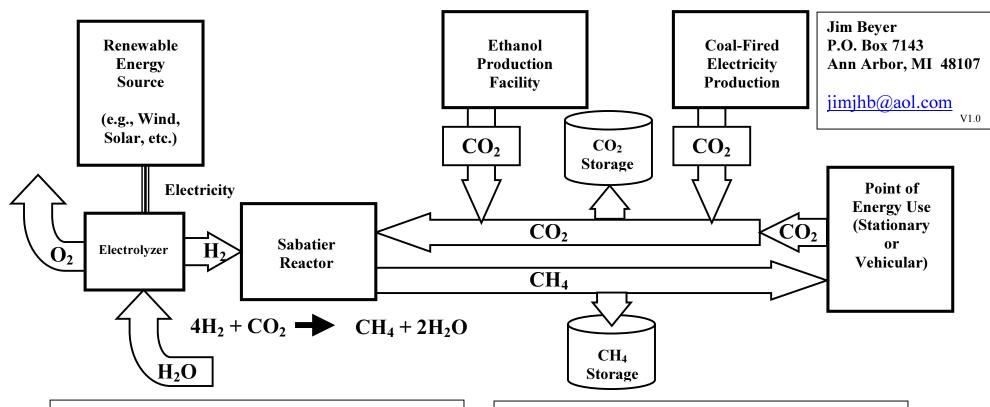
## The Methane/Carbon Dioxide Energy Cycle



- 6) Cost of CO<sub>2</sub>/CH<sub>4</sub> dual gas transfer is less than moving an amount of hydrogen of equal energy content singly.
- 7) Energy cost of methane conversion is recouped by reduced costs of fuel storage and transport.
- 8) Bulk storage of CO<sub>2</sub> and CH<sub>4</sub> already in place. Allows for use of renewable energy with daily, weekly, monthly or seasonal variation.
- 9) Leverages CO<sub>2</sub> retention and sequestering technologies.
- 10) System "monetizes" CO<sub>2</sub> (for its value as the optimal energy carrier) facilitating and motivating further CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction.

- 1) Uses only about half of the water at energy source compared with pure hydrogen fuel creation.
- Conventional Natural Gas Vehicle reduces CO<sub>2</sub> emission by 50% by using carbon atom "twice". Advanced vehicles can retain CO<sub>2</sub> for re-use.
- 3) Makes use of existing energy infrastructure.
- 4) No need for fuel cells or expensive hydrogen storage strategies.
- 5) Lowest cost method of transporting and storing renewable energy.

## An Alternative Implementation of the "Hydrogen Economy"