

HYDROGEN ENERGY SYSTEMS

ADVANCING SUSTAINABLE POWER SOLUTIONS

Edited By
Krishan Arora
Himanshu Sharma
Suman Lata Tripathi
Sandesh S. Chougule

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Contents

List of Contributors	xvii
Preface	xxiii
1 A Comprehensive Analysis of Hydrogen Production Methods and Their Environmental Footprints on Earth	1
<i>Brijlal Mallik, Manish Kumar, Yawei Lu, Pravin Kumar and Dev Kumar Mondal</i>	
1.1 Introduction	2
1.1.1 Overview of Hydrogen Energy	6
1.1.2 Importance of Hydrogen Production Methods	7
1.2 Hydrogen Production Methods	9
1.2.1 Steam Methane Reforming	9
1.2.2 Partial Oxidation	9
1.2.3 Auto-Thermal Reforming	9
1.2.4 Coal Gasification	10
1.2.5 Electrolysis	10
1.2.5.1 Alkaline Electrolysis	10
1.2.5.2 PEM Electrolysis	10
1.2.5.3 Solid Oxide Electrolysis	10
1.2.6 Biomass Gasification	10
1.2.7 Photobiological Water Splitting	11
1.2.8 Photoelectrochemical Water Splitting	11
1.3 Environmental Footprints of Hydrogen Production Methods	11
1.3.1 GHG Emissions	11
1.3.1.1 Biomass Gasification	14
1.4 Comparative Analysis of Hydrogen Production Methods	18
1.5 Advances and Innovations in Hydrogen Production	19
1.6 Policy and Regulatory Frameworks	20
1.7 Summary and Conclusion	20
References	22

2	Environmental Impacts and Sustainability of Hydrogen Energy	25
	<i>Dev Kumar Mandal, Brijlal Mallik, Michael L. Johns, Shivangi Kashyap, Vivek Hamal and Krishnendu Ghosh</i>	
2.1	Introduction	26
2.1.1	Problem Statement	28
2.1.2	Research Objectives	28
2.2	Literature Review	29
2.2.1	Hydrogen Production Methods	29
2.2.2	Storage and Transportation Hydrogen	30
2.2.3	Challenges and Opportunities	31
2.3	Research Methodology	32
2.3.1	Data Collection	32
2.3.2	Data Analysis	39
2.3.3	Limitations	45
2.3.4	Ethical Considerations	45
2.4	Conclusion	46
	Bibliography	47
3	Hydrogen Energy in Developing Countries	49
	<i>Shrish Bajpai and Divya Sharma</i>	
3.1	Introduction	49
3.2	Hydrogen as a Fuel	51
3.2.1	Hydrogen as a Fuel of Mobility in Developing Countries	52
3.3	Major Sources of Production of Hydrogen Fuel	53
3.3.1	Steam Methane Reforming	53
3.3.2	Electrolysis	54
3.3.3	Coal Gasification	54
3.3.4	Partial Oxidation of Hydrocarbons	54
3.3.5	Biomass Gasification	55
3.3.6	Photobiological Water Splitting	55
3.3.7	Thermochemical Water Splitting	55
3.3.8	Methane Pyrolysis	55
3.3.9	Fermentation	56
3.3.10	Solar-Driven Processes	56
3.4	Hydrogen Energy in Developing Countries	56
3.5	Challenges of Hydrogen as Fuel in Developing Countries	62
3.5.1	High Production Costs	62
3.5.2	Energy Efficiency	62
3.5.3	Storage and Transportation	63
3.5.4	Infrastructure Development	63

3.5.5	Safety Concerns	63
3.5.6	Production Methods and Emissions	63
3.5.7	Technological Barriers	64
3.5.8	Economic and Policy Challenges	64
3.5.9	Environmental Concerns	64
3.5.10	Market and Demand Uncertainty	64
3.6	Storage of Hydrogen	65
3.6.1	Compressed Hydrogen Gas	65
3.6.2	Liquid Hydrogen	65
3.6.3	Metal Hydrides	66
3.6.4	Chemical Hydrogen Storage	66
3.6.5	Adsorption-Based Storage	67
3.6.6	Underground Storage	67
3.6.7	Key Considerations for Hydrogen Storage	67
3.6.8	Applications	68
3.7	Conclusion	68
	Acknowledgements	68
	References	69
4	Advancing Hydrogen Power: A Comprehensive Review of Its Role in India's Future Development	77
	<i>Jeya Daisy I., Anitha Subburaj, M. Ishwarya Niranjana, Sri Vidhya K. and Vaishnavi S.</i>	
4.1	Introduction	78
4.2	Power Generation and Energy Storage Solutions—Role of Hydrogen	79
4.2.1	Global Perspective	80
4.2.2	India's Perspective	81
4.3	Hydrogen in Power Generation	82
4.3.1	Global Adoption Europe	82
4.3.2	India's Initiatives	84
4.4	Hydrogen in Energy Storage Applications	85
4.4.1	World Leaders in Hydrogen Storage	86
4.4.2	India's Hydrogen Storage Potential	86
4.4.3	Applications Beyond Grid Stabilization	87
4.4.4	Challenges and Opportunities for India	88
4.4.5	Future Outlook	88
4.5	Policy Frameworks	89
4.5.1	India's Green Hydrogen Mission	89
4.5.2	Global Policies	90
4.5.3	Comparative Analysis	92

4.6	Environmental Impact	94
4.6.1	Environmental Advantages of Hydrogen	94
4.6.2	India's Environmental Challenges and Opportunities	95
4.6.3	Challenges of India's Transition to Green Hydrogen	95
4.6.4	Path Forward for India	96
4.7	Opportunities	96
4.8	Conclusion	97
	References	98
5	The Role of Hydrogen in Achieving Net Zero Emissions	101
	<i>Sarat Kumar Sahoo, Durgadevi Samantara, Nipon Ketjoy and Suman Lata Tripathi</i>	
5.1	Introduction	102
5.1.1	Hydrogen's Unique Role in Decarbonization	102
5.1.2	Power Generation	102
5.1.3	Transportation	104
5.1.4	Industry	105
5.1.5	Heating and Cooling	107
5.2	Green Hydrogen Production and Innovation	108
5.2.1	Green Hydrogen Production	108
5.2.2	Carbon Capture and Steam Methane Reforming Integration of Carbon Capture in Blue Hydrogen Production	110
5.2.3	Emerging Technologies	111
5.3	Overcoming Challenges in Hydrogen	112
5.4	Policies, Initiatives, and Success Stories	115
5.5	Hydrogen's Future in Achieving Net Zero	116
5.5.1	Global Hydrogen Trade	117
5.6	Conclusion	118
	References	119
6	Design and Development of Braking Systems in Fuel Cell Electric Vehicles	123
	<i>Abhishek Kumar and Harpreet Singh Bedi</i>	
6.1	Introduction	124
6.2	Literature Review	125
6.3	Proposed Model	126
6.4	Challenges in Braking System	131
6.4.1	Thermal Management Challenges	131
6.4.2	System Redundancy	131
6.4.3	Weight and Energy Efficiency	132

6.5	Comparisons of EVs and FCEVs	132
6.6	Conclusions	134
	References	134
7	Advancements in Six-Stroke Engine Technology	137
	<i>Ranjit Kumar Bindal, Prashant Kumar, Manish, Charanjot Singh and Sahil Bhardwaj</i>	
7.1	Introduction	138
7.2	Literature Review	139
	7.2.1 Early Developments of the Six-Stroke Engine	139
	7.2.2 Working Principles of Six-Stroke Engines	140
	7.2.3 Performance and Efficiency Gains	140
	7.2.4 Practical Considerations and Challenges	140
	7.2.5 Comparison with Four-Stroke Engines	141
7.3	Methodology	144
	7.3.1 MATLAB Simulation	144
	7.3.2 Simulation Setup	144
	7.3.3 Performance Modeling	144
	7.3.4 Emissions Modeling	145
	7.3.5 Comparative Analysis	145
7.4	Results and Evaluation	145
	7.4.1 Thermal Efficiency	145
	7.4.2 Fuel Consumption	146
	7.4.3 Power Output	146
	7.4.4 Trends	148
7.5	Challenges and Limitations	148
	7.5.1 Increased Mechanical Complexity	148
	7.5.2 Higher Initial Costs	148
	7.5.3 Optimization and Calibration	149
	7.5.4 Reliability and Durability	149
	7.5.5 Regulatory Compliance	149
	7.5.6 Limited Adoption and Infrastructure	149
	7.5.7 Limited Research and Data	149
	7.5.8 Wear and Tear on Engine Components	149
7.6	Future Outcomes	149
	7.6.1 Fuel Compatibility of Six-Stroke Engine	150
	7.6.1.1 Hydrogen	150
	7.6.1.2 Biofuels (Ethanol, Biodiesel)	151
	7.6.1.3 Natural Gas	151
	7.6.1.4 Synthetic Fuels (Synfuels)	152

7.6.1.5	Ammonia	152
7.6.1.6	Electric Power (Hybridization)	152
7.7	Potential Applications	153
7.8	Porsche's New Patent for Six-Stroke Engine	153
7.9	Conclusion	155
	References	155
8	Barriers to Hydrogen Energy Adoption in India	159
	<i>Mohanraj K. S., Sivasankari S., A. Arun Negemiya, Dhivya Priya E. L. and V. Vaithiyanathan</i>	
8.1	Introduction	160
8.2	Lack of Hydrogen Infrastructure: A Barrier to Hydrogen Energy Adoption	162
8.3	High Production Costs of Hydrogen: The Bar to Its Wide Utilization	164
8.3.1	Hydrogen Production Cost, 2023	164
8.4	Technological Barriers to Hydrogen Energy Penetration	165
8.4.1	Production Challenges	166
8.4.2	Storage Bottlenecks	166
8.4.3	Transportation and Distribution Issues	167
8.4.4	End-Use Applications	167
8.4.5	Compatibility of Materials	167
8.4.6	Safety Problems	168
8.5	Limited Renewable Energy Availability: A Constraint on Green Hydrogen Production	168
8.5.1	Geographical Dependence	168
8.5.2	Competing Demands	169
8.5.3	Grid Infrastructure Constraints	169
8.5.4	Nature of Renewables	170
8.5.5	Cyclical Changes	170
8.5.6	Technological Momentum	170
8.6	Regulatory and Structural Challenges	171
8.6.1	Standards & Certification	171
8.6.2	Storage & Permitting	171
8.6.3	Transport & Refueling	171
8.6.4	Safety & Financing	172
8.6.5	Policy and Regulatory Frameworks	172
8.7	Public Awareness and Acceptance: Roadmap for Successful Introduction of Hydrogen Energy	173

8.7.1	Public Education	173
8.7.2	Overcoming Safety Fears	173
8.7.3	Hydrogen Applications Demonstration	174
8.7.4	Transparency and Communication	175
8.7.5	Interaction with Media	175
8.7.6	Economic Advantage	175
8.7.7	Public Engagement for the Long Term	176
8.8	Skilled Workforce Shortage in the Hydrogen Energy Industry	176
8.8.1	Targeted Education and Training Programs	176
8.8.2	Reskilling and Upskilling the Existing Workforce	177
8.8.3	Promotion of STEM Education	177
8.8.4	Recruitment from Other Industries	177
8.8.5	Diversity and Inclusion Initiatives	177
8.8.6	Continuing Education and Professional Development	178
8.8.7	Government Support and Incentives	178
8.9	Closing of Funding and Investments for Hydrogen Energy	178
8.9.1	Issues Regarding Funding and Investment	179
8.9.2	Attracting Investments Strategies	179
8.9.3	New Funding Mechanisms	180
8.9.4	Venture Capital and Angel Investors	180
8.9.5	Strategic Partnerships with Industry	180
8.9.6	Strengthening Regulation Frameworks	180
8.9.7	Transparency and Information Sharing	181
8.10	Explore the Intricacies of the Hydrogen Supply Chain	181
8.10.1	Diversification in Production	181
8.10.2	Transportation Challenges	182
8.10.3	Infrastructure Investment	182
8.10.4	Technology	182
8.10.5	Regulatory Framework	182
8.10.6	Supply Chain Optimization	183
8.10.7	International Cooperation	183
8.11	Challenges to Hydrogen Transport and Storage	184
8.12	Hydrogen Integration into Current Energy Systems	185
8.13	Hydrogen Contesting Priorities of Renewables	186
	Conclusion	188
	Future Work	189
	References	190

9	Predicting Public Opinion on Hydrogen Energy: A Sentiment Analysis of Social Media Posts	193
	<i>Gaurav Kumar, Krishan Arora and Sachin Kumar</i>	
9.1	Introduction	194
9.2	Related Work	195
	9.2.1 Forecasting Social Media Datasets	197
	9.2.2 Analysis of Social Comments	198
9.3	Proposed Work	198
9.4	Results and Discussion	199
9.5	Conclusions and the Future	201
	References	202
10	Hydrogen Fuel Cells: Technology and Applications	203
	<i>D. Santhanamary Sasireka, T. A. Revathy, S. Shahil Kirupavathy, Abdul Razak Mohamed Sikkander and Suman Lata Tripathi</i>	
10.1	Introduction	204
10.2	Principle of Operation	205
	10.2.1 Comparison of Fuel Cells with Batteries and Internal Combustion Engines	206
	10.2.2 Thermodynamics of Fuel Cells	207
	10.2.3 Kinetics of Fuel Cell Processes	208
	10.2.4 Performance Evaluation of Fuel Cells	209
10.3	Fuel Cell Types	210
	10.3.1 High-Temperature Fuel Cells	210
	10.3.1.1 Molten Carbonate Fuel Cells	210
	10.3.1.2 Solid Oxide Fuel Cells	211
	10.3.2 Low-Temperature Fuel Cells	212
	10.3.2.1 Alkaline Fuel Cells	213
	10.3.2.2 Phosphoric Acid Fuel Cells	213
	10.3.2.3 PEM Fuel Cells	214
	10.3.2.4 Direct Methanol Fuel Cells	215
10.4	Applications of Hydrogen Fuel Cells	215
	10.4.1 Automotive Industry	215
	10.4.2 Aerospace	215
	10.4.3 Stationary Power Generation	216
	10.4.4 Portable Electronics	216
10.5	Critical Challenges and Constraints	217
	10.5.1 Hydrogen Production and Storage	218
	10.5.2 Infrastructure Development	218

10.5.3	Cost and Efficiency	218
10.5.4	Durability and Lifespan	218
10.5.5	Public Awareness and Policy Support	218
10.6	Technological Developments	219
10.6.1	Material Innovations, Catalysts, and Improvement in Efficiencies	219
10.6.2	Advanced Catalyst Materials	219
10.6.3	Enhanced Membranes and Electrolytes	219
10.6.4	Hydrogen Storage Innovations	219
10.6.5	Fuel Cell Stack Design and Efficiency Improvements	220
10.7	Research Trends in Hydrogen Fuel Cells	220
10.7.1	Emerging Qualitative Research Trends	220
10.7.1.1	Literature Review	220
10.7.1.2	Industry Experts and Industry Perspectives	221
10.7.1.3	Case Study Analyses	221
10.7.2	Improvements in Quantitative Research	221
10.7.2.1	Experimental Investigations	221
10.7.2.2	Computational Modeling and Simulations	221
10.7.2.3	Data-Driven Statistical Analyses	222
10.7.3	How to Design Mixed-Methods Designs	222
10.7.3.1	Integrative Research Strategies	222
10.7.3.2	Cross-Disciplinary Triangulation	222
10.8	Future Directions in Hydrogen Fuel Cell Research	223
10.8.1	Advances in Catalysts	223
10.8.2	Green Hydrogen Production	223
10.8.3	Expansion of Hydrogen Infrastructure	223
10.8.4	Interfacing with Renewable Energy Systems	223
10.8.5	Fuel Cell Design Innovations	223
10.9	New Data Collection and Analysis Techniques	224
10.9.1	Stakeholders' Surveys	224
10.9.2	Computational and Artificial Intelligence-Based Simulation Tools	224
10.9.3	Predictive Statistical Modeling	224
10.10	Market Growth and Adoption	224
10.11	Future Outlook	225
10.11.1	Short Term (2025–2030)	225
10.11.2	Medium Term (2030–2040)	226

10.11.3	Long Term (2040–2050)	226
10.12	Conclusions	227
	References	228
11	Hydrogen Transport and Distribution	231
	<i>Devanshi Srivastava, Adarsh Kumar Arya and Tousif Mzili</i>	
11.1	Introduction	231
11.2	Infrastructure Based on Hydrogen for Mobility	233
11.3	Distribution and Transportation of Hydrogen	235
11.3.1	Compressed Gas Containers	236
11.3.2	Containers for Liquids Kept at Cryogenic Temperatures	236
11.3.3	Pipelines	237
11.3.4	Blending with NG	237
11.4	The Economics of Hydrogen	238
11.5	Resolving Issues with Station Operation through Enhanced Reliability	239
11.5.1	Reliability as a Fundamental Challenge in Research	239
11.5.2	Reliability Engineering for Hydrogen Infrastructure	239
11.6	Hydrogen Station Operation	240
11.6.1	Distribution and Use of Hydrogen Stations	240
11.6.2	Operating Expenses for Hydrogen Stations	241
11.6.3	Safety of Hydrogen Stations	241
11.6.4	Reliability of Hydrogen Stations	242
11.7	Future Scope of Hydrogen Transportation and Distribution	243
11.8	Conclusion	245
	References	246
12	Hydrogen Production from Renewable Sources	251
	<i>Nibedita Nath, Subhendu Chakroborty, Monica Mehrotra, Rintu Kumar and Sulabh Sachan</i>	
12.1	Introduction	252
12.2	Hydrogen	253
12.3	Renewable Sources for Production of H ₂	253
12.4	H ₂ Production from Renewable Sources	256
12.5	H ₂ Economy	263
12.6	H ₂ Storage	264
12.7	H ₂ as a Future Energy Source	265
12.8	Conclusion and Future Scope	266
	References	267

13 Hydrogen in Transportation	275
<i>Mohammad Danish, Mohd Sadat, Syed Aqeel Ahmad and Mehmet Ali Silgu</i>	
13.1 Introduction	276
13.2 Literature Review	276
13.3 Conclusions	294
13.4 Acknowledgement	295
References	295
14 The Science of Hydrogen Properties and Production	299
<i>M. Divya Bharathi, J. Arumugam, M. Jayachandiran and A. Dhayal Raj</i>	
14.1 Introduction	300
14.2 Energy Cost in Hydrogen Synthesis <i>via</i> Electrolysis	302
14.3 Physical and Chemical Properties of Hydrogen	302
14.4 Hydrogen Production Technologies	304
14.4.1 Hydrogen Generation Using Fossil Fuels	305
14.4.1.1 Steam Reforming	305
14.4.1.2 Partial Oxidation	306
14.4.1.3 Autothermal Reforming	308
14.4.1.4 Thermal Cracking	309
14.4.2 Sustainable Biomass Sources	309
14.4.2.1 Biomass Gasification	311
14.4.3 Hydrogen Production through H ₂ O Splitting	312
14.4.4 Biological Methods of Hydrogen Production	314
14.4.4.1 Direct Biophotolysis	317
14.4.4.2 Indirect Biophotolysis	318
14.4.4.3 Photofermentation	319
14.4.4.4 Dark Fermentation	320
14.5 Conclusions	321
References	321
15 Hydrogen Production Processes from Renewable Energy Resources	329
<i>D. Anitha Jennifer, S. Shahil Kirupavathy, T. A. Revathy, Abdul Razak Mohamed Sikkander and Suman Lata Tripathi</i>	
15.1 Introduction	330
15.2 Hydrogen Production Methods	331
15.2.1 Hydrogen from Water	331
15.2.1.1 Electrolysis	331
15.2.1.2 Thermolysis	334

15.2.1.3	Photoelectrolysis	335
15.2.1.4	Biophotolysis	335
15.2.2	Hydrogen from Biomass	335
15.2.2.1	Biological Processes	337
15.2.2.2	Thermochemical Processes	338
15.2.2.3	Biomass Gasification	339
15.2.2.4	Hydrothermal Liquefaction	340
15.3	Renewable Energy Sources to Hydrogen	341
15.3.1	Solar Energy to Hydrogen	341
15.3.2	Wind Energy to Hydrogen	343
15.3.3	Geothermal Energy to Hydrogen	345
15.3.4	Oceanic Energy to Hydrogen	346
15.4	Comparative Analysis: Water Versus Biomass	347
15.5	Challenges and Perspectives	349
15.6	Conclusion	350
	References	351
	About the Editors	355
	Index	357

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Preface

The growing global demand for clean and sustainable energy has placed hydrogen at the forefront of next-generation power solutions. As the world transitions from fossil fuels to renewable energy, hydrogen has emerged as a versatile and promising energy carrier with the potential to decarbonize various sectors, including transportation, industry, and power generation. This book, *Hydrogen Energy Systems: Advancing Sustainable Power Solutions*, provides a comprehensive exploration of the fundamental principles, technologies, and applications of hydrogen energy. It is designed to serve as a valuable resource for researchers, engineers, policymakers, and students who are keen to understand the role of hydrogen in the global energy landscape.

The chapters within this book cover key aspects of hydrogen energy systems, including production methods, storage solutions, fuel cell technologies, and integration with renewable energy sources. Additionally, the environmental, economic, and policy dimensions of hydrogen energy are discussed to provide a holistic perspective on its potential and challenges.

Our objective in compiling this book is to bridge the knowledge gap between theoretical research and practical implementation. By presenting the latest advancements in hydrogen energy, we aim to equip readers with the insights necessary to contribute to the development of sustainable and efficient hydrogen-based energy solutions.

We extend our gratitude to the researchers, industry professionals, and institutions that continue to advance the field of hydrogen energy. Their contributions and innovations are paving the way for a cleaner and more sustainable future. We hope this book serves as a valuable guide for all those invested in the evolution of hydrogen energy systems.

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Hydrogen Energy in Developing Countries

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Abstract

The demand of hydrogen as a fuel is growing rapidly, and it rises as a versatile energy carrier. Hydrogen can be produced through nonrenewable and renewable sources. Developing countries has fast population growth and steady industrialization, which means that energy demand will grow swiftly in transport, electricity, industry, and cooling. Due to the climate change, fossil fuels are less preferred choice to meet the demand. Importantly, the transportation industry will transition to hydrogen and other green fuels. However, most hydrogen is now produced from fossil fuels, but new technologies can generate the hydrogen through the clean energy. Given the versatility in nature, hydrogen can play a great role in making the developing economies to carbon zero. The present chapter throws the light on the major development of the hydrogen energy in the developing counties with the challenges and opportunities of the associated hydrogen economy.

Keywords: Developing countries, hydrogen, renewable energy, hydrogen energy, hydrogen storage, transportation

3.1 Introduction

There is a significant rise in the different portable battery-operated electronics devices and power-driven consumer appliances in daily life [1]. These devices and appliances need the energy for proper functioning. One of the most notable trends in society is the persistent increase in the need

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for electrical energy [2]. To date, leading sources of energy are the conventional fossil fuels, which include coal, oil, and natural gas [3]. As in 2022, it has been assumed that 60% of the electricity is generated by the fossil fuels only [4]. The harmful impacts caused by the fossil fuels cannot be ignored, which let many devastating impacts (greenhouse gas, severe extreme weather events, increased global temperature, negative impact at the ecosystem, etc.) on the environment [5]. Moreover, these resources have dwindling stocks of energy, and fossil fuels are not evenly distributed across the world map. In response to the mentioned issues, the utilization of renewable energy sources is gradually becoming more widespread [6]. Renewable energy, which is also known as green energy [7], generates energy from natural processes and is continuously replenished. Solar power, wind energy, biomass, geothermal, and hydropower are the major sources of renewable energy [8]. However, for technological or geographic reasons, renewable energy sources fall short of the desired manifestation in human existence. In an effort to find new ways to extract maximum energy from energy resources or to adapt current methods, hydrogen is carrier considered as a good potential energy. This is because of the desire to find new ways or to change existing ways [9].

On earth, hydrogen is the chemical element that is both the lightest (first chemical element in the periodic table) and the most abundant [10]. It is a fuel that produces no emissions or that does not cause any emissions, and it may be easily produced by home sources. Hydrogen, in its capacity as energy carrier, has emerged as promising alternative for energy storage in multiple forms (gaseous, liquid, or together with hydrides of the metal), with renewability, cleanliness, massive distribution, high conversion, higher heating value, high gravimetric energy density, low ignition temperature, zero emissions (no or zero waste produced), high energy conversion efficiencies, and simplicity of transformation to several kinds of energy as seen by the recent trend in innovation in energy storage technology [11–15]. Another benefit of hydrogen is its capacity to be developed on the current natural gas infrastructure for buildings [16].

In this regard, hydrogen is considered as the most environmentally friendly and promising energy source. Originally suggested during the 1970s, first world energy crisis was a hydrogen economy [17]. This long-term approach takes safety and energy independence into account. The interest to use hydrogen as fuel has coined in the last couple of decades under the Energy Policy Act 1992 [18]. Hydrogen has high energy density than gasoline (fossil fuel) and two to three times more efficient [19, 20]. Because of its high level of reactivity, hydrogen almost always results in