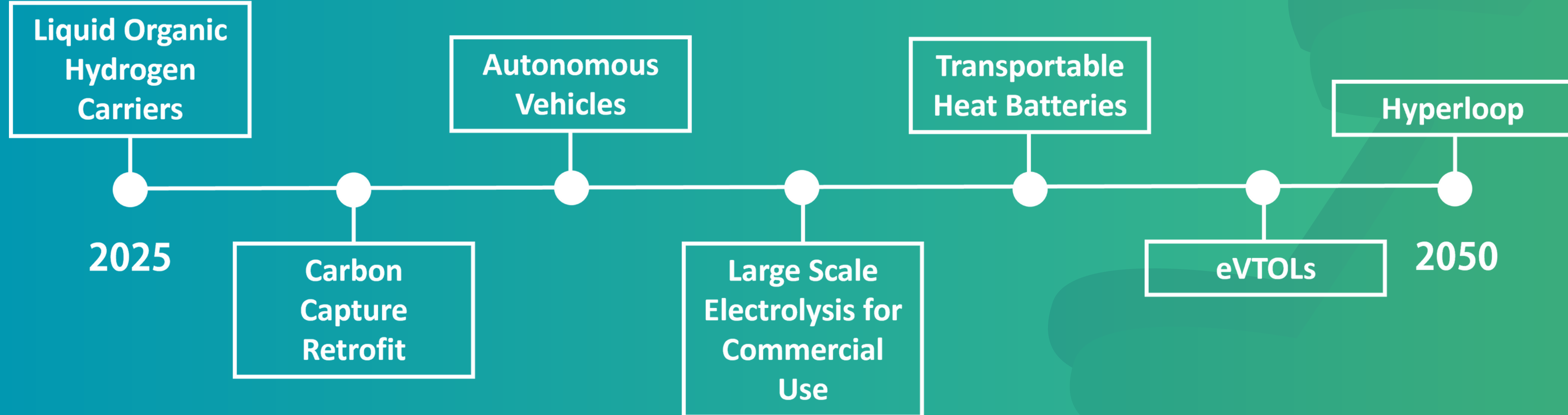


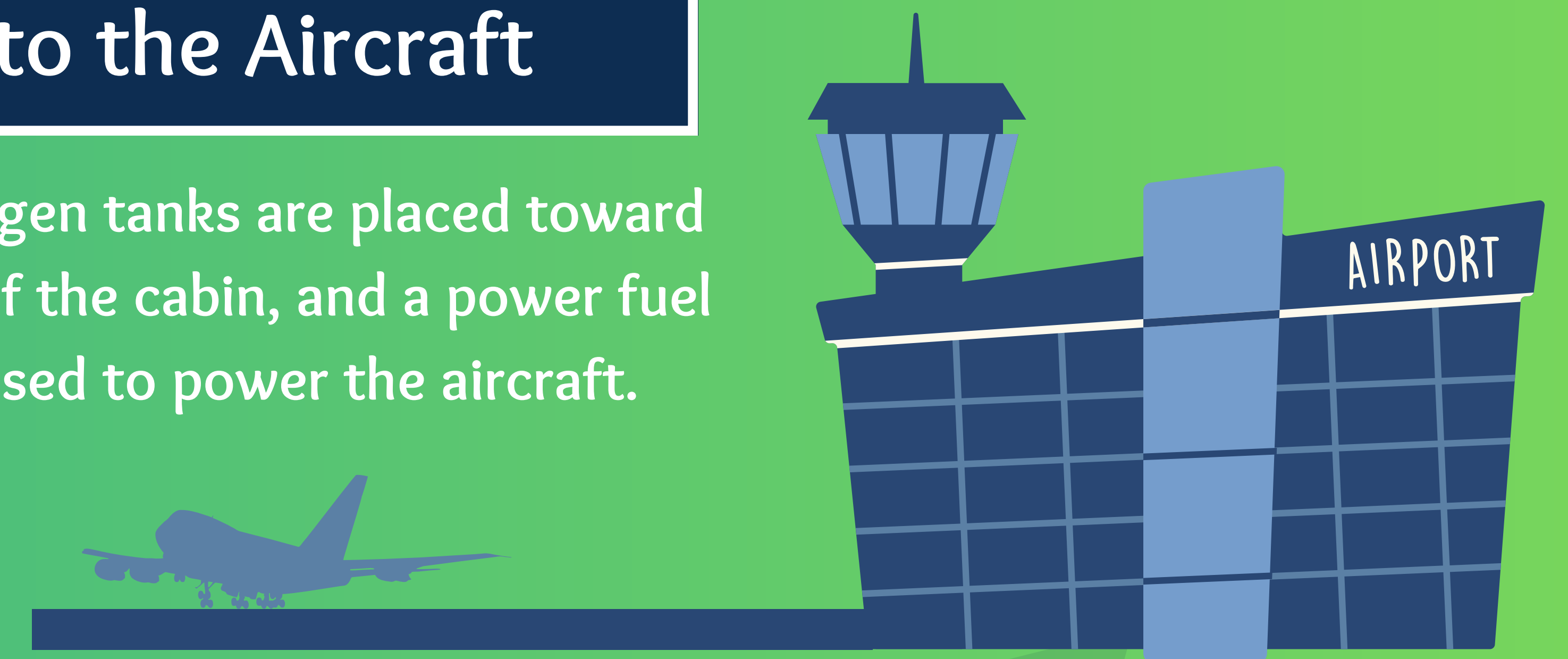
## Readiness



The proposed timeline provides an estimation of the readiness levels of different technologies to achieve net zero carbon emissions.

## Into the Aircraft

The hydrogen tanks are placed toward the back of the cabin, and a power fuel cell is used to power the aircraft.



Both the liquid & gaseous hydrogen tanks are transported to the airport to be used on the hydrogen-powered aircrafts.

# High on Hydrogen!

## Safety

The tendency of gaseous hydrogen to rapidly disperse into the atmosphere in the event of a leak makes it safer than other traditional fuels that are much heavier by comparison. Liquid hydrogen must be kept at extremely low temperatures to avoid phase change into a gas.



## Generation

Green and Blue Hydrogen fuel is produced via Electrolysis and Biomass Gasification depending on geographical location. Both are substantially cleaner than the polluting gray hydrogen produced today.



## Storage

Hydrogenated LOHC+ are transported to the dehydrogenation/liquefaction facility to create gaseous and liquid hydrogen for short and long-range flights, respectively, and then to the airport, by either eVTOLs, fully autonomous or electric trucks. Hyperloop technology is proposed for longer distances.



## Transportation

Hydrogen gas is extracted from the LOHC+ and put into pressurized tanks which are transported to the airport. The unloaded LOHC- is recovered to be reused.

