

**250 SQUARE FEET
ROOFTOP SOLAR**

**24M HOMES
WOULD SUPPLY ALL THE
WORLD'S**

**ELECTRICITY NEEDS
AND WOULD**

COST LESS

**THAN THE
WAR IN IRAQ**

"According to British Petroleum's Alternative Energy page on their website (BP.com)... "An area 200 miles square covered with solar panels could provide all the electricity the world needs "".. That means that if 250 sq. ft. of solar panels were installed on 22,302,600 American homes at a cost of \$25,000 each, the US could supply all of the world's electricity needs for a cost of \$557,565,000,000, essentially what we have spent for the Iraq war. So, if we had invested all the money spent on the war in solar panels installed for free to 24 million American homes, and we converted all our cars to electric, the entire planet would never need another drop of oil."

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MIT NEWS... July 31, 2008

'Major discovery' from MIT primed to unleash solar revolution.



Scientists mimic essence of plants' energy storage system

In a revolutionary leap that could transform solar power from a marginal, boutique alternative into a mainstream energy source, MIT researchers have overcome a major barrier to large scale solar power: storing energy for use when the sun doesn't shine. Until now, solar power has been a daytime-only energy source, because storing extra solar energy for later use is prohibitively expensive and grossly inefficient. With today's announcement, MIT researchers have hit upon a simple, inexpensive, highly efficient process for storing solar energy. Requiring nothing but abundant, non-toxic natural materials, this discovery could unlock the most potent, carbon-free energy source of all: the sun.

(Synopsis: This will allow homes and businesses to store their excess solar or wind output as hydrogen for free off-hours use, on-site!)

"This is the nirvana of what we've been talking about for years," said MIT's Daniel Nocera, the Henry Dreyfus Professor of Energy at MIT and senior author of a paper describing the work in the July 31 issue of **Science**. "Solar power has always been a limited, far-off solution. Now we can seriously think about solar power as unlimited and soon." Inspired by the photosynthesis performed by plants, Nocera and Matthew Kanan, a postdoctoral fellow in Nocera's lab, have developed an unprecedented process that will allow the sun's energy to be used to split water into hydrogen and oxygen gases. Later, the oxygen and hydrogen may be recombined inside a fuel cell, creating carbon-free electricity to power your house or your electric car, day or night.