

What Happens to Greenhouse Gases When Oxide Gas is Dispersed to the Open-Air Via YSZ Ceramics:

1. The oxide radical dissolves preferentially into the ambient water of the atmosphere, where there is a minimum of 1% humidity and forms doublet hydroxyl: $2OH^*$. It is not an O^{1D} ozone atom, because it has less energy, and reverts to the OH^- ion in three hours.
2. The $2OH^*$ react ubiquitously with all of the atmosphere's gases, simply based on their presences. 98% is CO_2 and 1-2% reacts with all of the other gases. Weather causes the changed gases (CO_2 to HCO_3^- , and breakdown products to fall to the ground harmlessly). This sink is 15GT in size for the CO_2 /yr.
3. For every Tonne of released O^* 2.125 T of OH^* are created. Thus 0.98 of this can be apportioned to CO_2 and 0.02 to the SGHG's based upon well known atmospheric percentages.
4. Each 60cm tube of YSZ ceramic is known to release 3T of oxide per year and can easily be metered. This results in 6.375T of CO_2 , and 247.5 T CO_2e being removed/tube/yr (based on a large example basket of SGHG's which can be provided). 6 Tubes need only $1M^2$.
5. This approach holistically treats the actual 63.2 GT problem of GHG's that humanity is grappling with, and, like the fully characterized fossil record demonstrated "oxidation/oxygenation" events of the past, the consequences of the treatment are cooling, increased mineral and increased biodiversity, and decreased weather extremes.
6. Hydroxyl in nature is fully peer-reviewed and characterized as the main scrubber in the air and in the oceans, created by photolysis. This technique fully respects the natural system, and it also like nature, leaves no unwanted residues.

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