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Welcome to EPOQUE Rebuild under the Production Environment

[EPODOC: SS 16] process and hydrocarbons

Results in EPODOC 38,438

[SS 17] 16 and enhancing

Results in EPODOC 178

[SS 18] 17 and recover

Results in EPODOC 5

[SS 19] 18 and heat

Results in EPODOC 0

[SS 20] 18 and pressure

Results in EPODOC 0

[SS 21] 17 and pressure

[SS 22] 21 and heat

Results in EPODOC 5

[SS 23] ..v

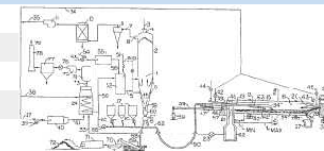
[EPODOC: SS 23] ..li X-X

1/5 © EPODOC / EPO	
PN	- US2016250581 A1 20160901
PR	- US201615148569 20160506; US201514852150 20150911; US201462081609P 20141119; US201562162924P 20150518
AP	- US201615148569 20160506
DT	- **
CT	- R141 (A1) US5411721 A 19950502 [] (DOSHI KISHORE J [US], et al); US2010287981 A1 20101118 [] (CHEN YUDONG [US], et al); US5401300 A 19950328 [] (LOKHANDWALA KAAEID A [US], et al); US9387430 B2 20160712 [] (HO JASON G S [US], et al)
CCI	- B01D53/047 ; B01D53/229 ; C10L3/103 ; C10L3/104 ; C01B32/50
CQI	- C01B31/20
CCA	- Y02C10/08 ; Y02C10/10 ; Y02C20/20 ; B01D2256/245 ; B01D2257/304 ; B01D2257/504 ; C10L2290/542 ; C10L2290/548 ; Y02P20/152
PA	- APACHE CORP [US]
TI	- METHODS AND SYSTEMS OF ENHANCED CARBON DIOXIDE RECOVERY
AB	- Methods and systems of enhanced carbon dioxide recovery from an inlet gas stream are provided, by introducing the gas stream to one or more membrane-based separation units to produce a permeate byproduct gas stream having increased concentration of carbon dioxide compared to the inlet gas stream and then introducing the permeate byproduct gas stream to one or more pressure swing adsorption units or trains to enhance recovery of hydrocarbons , such as methane, lost in the byproduct stream and to produce a substantially pure carbon dioxide stream, while minimizing process compression and eliminating process heat for process regeneration. The methods introduced herein are for enhancing product recovery by enhancing carbon dioxide recovery from gas streams with pressures greater than atmospheric conditions. Further refinement to the methods would be the introduction of hydrogen sulfide polishing units within the process to produce product that meets or exceeds sales quality specifications.
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DT	- I
CCI	- B01D53/047 ; B01D53/229 ; C10L3/103 ; C10L3/104 ; C01B32/50
CQI	- C01B31/20
CCA	- Y02C10/08 ; Y02C10/10 ; Y02C20/20 ; B01D2256/245 ; B01D2257/304 ; B01D2257/504 ; C10L2290/542 ; C10L2290/548 ; Y02P20/152
PA	- APACHE CORP [US]
TI	- METHODS AND SYSTEMS OF ENHANCED CARBON DIOXIDE RECOVERY
AB	- Methods and systems of enhanced carbon dioxide recovery from an inlet gas stream are provided, by introducing the gas stream to one or more membrane-based separation units to produce a permeate byproduct gas stream having increased concentration of carbon dioxide compared to the inlet gas stream and then introducing the permeate byproduct gas stream to one or more pressure swing adsorption units or trains to enhance recovery of hydrocarbons , such as methane, lost in the byproduct stream and to produce a substantially pure carbon dioxide stream, while minimizing process compression and eliminating process heat for process regeneration. The methods introduced herein are for enhancing product recovery by enhancing carbon dioxide recovery from gas streams with pressures greater than atmospheric conditions. Further refinement to the methods would be the introduction of hydrogen sulfide polishing units within the process to produce product that meets or exceeds sales quality specifications.
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PR	- US201514852150 20150911; US201462081609P 20141119; US201562162924P 20150518
AP	- US201514852150 20150911
DT	- *; Rep
CT	- STSE (B2) US5401300 A 19950328 [] (LOKHANDWALA KAAEID A [US], et al); US5411721 A 19950502 [] (DOSHI KISHORE J [US], et al); US6179900 B1 20010130 [] (BEHLING ROLF-DIETER [DE], et al); US8894753 B2 20141125 [] (PARK YONG KI [KR], et al); US2010287981 A1 20101118 [] (CHEN YUDONG [US], et al); US2011185896 A1 20110804 [] (SETHNA RUSTAM [US], et al); US2011290111 A1 20111201 [] (DUNNE STEPHEN R [US], et al);

	US2015298972 A1 20151022 [] (BALLAGUET JEAN-PIERRE R [SA], et al)
CCI	- B01D53/047 ; B01D53/229 ; C10L3/103 ; C10L3/104 ; C01B32/50
CQI	- C01B31/20
CCA	- Y02C10/08 ; Y02C10/10 ; Y02C20/20 ; B01D2256/245 ; B01D2257/304 ; B01D2257/504 ; C10L2290/542 ; C10L2290/548 ; Y02P20/152
PA	- (A1 B2) APACHE CORP [US]
TI	- (A1) METHODS AND SYSTEMS OF ENHANCED CARBON DIOXIDE RECOVERY - (B2) Methods and systems of enhanced carbon dioxide recovery
AB	- (A1 B2) Methods and systems of enhanced carbon dioxide recovery from an inlet gas stream are provided, by introducing the gas stream to one or more membrane-based separation units to produce a permeate byproduct gas stream having increased concentration of carbon dioxide compared to the inlet gas stream and then introducing the permeate byproduct gas stream to one or more pressure swing adsorption units or trains to enhance recovery of hydrocarbons , such as methane, lost in the byproduct stream and to produce a substantially pure carbon dioxide stream, while minimizing process compression and eliminating process heat for process regeneration. The methods introduced herein are for enhancing product recovery by enhancing carbon dioxide recovery from gas streams with pressures greater than atmospheric conditions. Further refinement to the methods would be the introduction of hydrogen sulfide polishing units within the process to produce product that meets or exceeds sales quality specifications.

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CCI	- C21B13/085 ; C21B13/14
CCA	- Y02P10/136 ; Y02P10/216



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AP	- RU20030117900 20030618
DT	- I
CCA	- Y02W30/70 ; Y02W30/706 ; Y02P20/143
TI	- (C2) METHOD FOR PROCESSING INDUSTRIAL AND DOMESTIC WASTE
AB	- (C2) FIELD: chemical technology. ^ SUBSTANCE: invention relates to thermochemical processing of waste, namely, to a method for processing rubber-containing and polymer-containing waste by their thermal destruction in hydrocarbon solvent in the presence of catalyst and carrying out, in particular, in parallel with utilization of wood waste. Method for processing industrial and domestic waste involves thermal destruction of rubber-containing and/or plastic waste in medium of hydrocarbon hydrogen-donating solvent in the presence of catalyst and under increased pressure and temperature. In parallel, the method involves thermolysis of wood waste and the thermal destruction process is carried out under pressure 0.1-1.0 MPa by step-by-step increase of temperature for 6 stages in hydrocarbon solvent medium in the mass ratio waste : hydrocarbon solvent = from 1:1.5 to 1:3. As a catalyst method involves using iron chloride or aluminum chloride in the amount 0.1-2.0 wt.-% per hydrocarbon solvent and the process is carried out in battery consisting of at least 5 reactors working in parallel and joined with a device for thermolysis of wood waste. At the first stage carrying out at temperature 20-65°C the method involves swelling waste for 25-30 min, and at the second stage - thermal destruction with simultaneous sampling ester and benzene fractions at 66-90°C, at the third stage - thermal destruction and sampling volatile fractions at 91-112°C, at the fourth stage - thermal destruction and sampling mean-volatile fractions at temperature 113-144°C, at the fifth stage - thermal destruction and sampling oily fractions at temperature 145-280°C, and at the final sixth stage - thermal destruction and sampling heavy fractions at temperature 281-320°C followed by holding residues after thermal destruction of waste at 320-350°C for 15-30 min. Also, method involves addition to hydrocarbon solvent of 15-25 wt.-% of oily and/or heavy fractions of thermal destruction waste obtained from fifth and/or sixth stage of the process . In the process of carrying out thermal destruction of waste heat is used that is obtained in thermolysis of wood waste carrying out with addition of part of oily and/or heavy fractions from fifth and sixth stages of the process of thermal destruction of waste into furnace for complete combustion of fuel gases obtained in thermolysis of wood waste, and/or into furnace for thermolysis of wood waste directly and taken in the amount corresponding to the mass ratio oily and/or heavy fractions : wood waste = from 1:100 to 100:1. As a solvent the method involves the expedient using fractions of aromatic hydrocarbons or o-, p-, m-xylenes or their mixtures. Method provides enhancing the effectiveness of the process for processing waste due to enhancing yield of low-boiling fractions and decreasing energy consumptions. ^ EFFECT: improved processing method of waste. ^ 1 tbl, 1 deg, 9 ex